JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Anno Vigesimo Sixto Victoriæ Reginæ.

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

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:

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CENTRE FOR NFLD. STUDIES
JUN 28 1982
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:

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PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

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

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

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

Given under my hand and Seal at the Government House at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, the Nineteenth day of August, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Island stands Prorogued until THURSDAY the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER instant; and whereas I think fit to prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until FRIDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next, ensuing: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the said GENERAL ASSEMBLY until FRIDAY the TWELFTH day of DECEMBER next, as aforesaid: of which all Parties 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 said Island, the Fourteenth day of October, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

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PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

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

Given under my hand and Seal at the Government House at St. John's, in the said Island, the Ninth day of December, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two, and in the Twenty-sixth Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Third Session of the Eighth General Assembly

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

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WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1863.

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

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of this Island, to the Honorables LAURENCE O'BRIEN and ROBERT CARTER, which is as follows:

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know Ye that We have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint the Honourable LAURENCE O'BRIEN, President of our Legislative Council, of our Island of Newfoundland; and the Honorable ROBERT CARTER, a Member of the Executive Council of Our said Island, to be Commissioners, they or either of them, jointly or severally, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to the undermentioned persons elected to serve in the General Assembly of Our said Island,

for the Divisions of the District of Conception Bay set opposite their names respectively, and appointed by Proclamation of our Governor of our said Island, to be holden at St. John's, on the 28th day of this instant month, viz. :—

The Honorable JOHN BEMISTER, Bay-de-Verds Division of Conception Bay.

JOHN RORKE, Esquire, Carbonear Division of Conception Bay.

Giving to them and either of them, our said Commissioners, full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever they, or either of them, shall do and perform in this behalf. And thereby they, or either of them, are to make due return under their hands and seals, unto the Governor of Our said Island, with these presents annexed.

Given under the Great Seal of Our aforesaid Island.

Witness Our trusty and well beloved Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Knight, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in Our said Island, the Twenty-sixth day of January, 1863, and in the Twenty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

" ROBERT CARTER.

The said Commissioners came at one o'clock, in the forenoon of the said 28th day of January, into the Council Chamber, JOHN STUART, Esq., the Clerk of the Assembly, attending, when the following Members, returned for the following Districts, by the Returning Officers, appeared and took and subscribed the oath of allegiance, in presence of the said Commissioners.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER, for the District of Bay-de-Verds.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., for the District of Carbonear.

(A Message from His Excellency the Governor.)

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

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

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

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

Placed as I am at the head of a Representative Government, a situation which devolves upon me many onerous duties, it is gratifying to have the opportunity, at least once a year, to meet the Legislature of the Colony, to lay before it such matters of importance as affect the interests of the people, and to be guided by the advice and assistance of their Representatives and the other Branch of the Legislature.

With that view I have summoned, and am happy to meet you on this occasion, although I have to communicate to you, with deep regret, what you are already too well aware of—an unprecedented and almost total failure of the Seal Fishery of last Spring, arising, I have no doubt, from the unusual pressure of Ice along our coasts ;—a circumstance over which human agency can have no control, and which must be submitted to when Providence may so direct.

I am sorry, also, to add, that the failure of the Seal Fishery was followed by partial but extensive failures of the Cod Fishery, particularly on the coast of Labrador, where so bad a fishery has not been known to occur for many years. Such calamities have naturally occasioned great distress and privations among our people, with but very insufficient means of alleviating that distress, the Colony being at present in circumstances of difficulty, and requiring your utmost and united efforts for its relief.

On the success of our Fisheries our material prosperity has hitherto depended, and any continued falling off of the average catch cannot fail to create anxiety and alarm in all who take an interest in the prosperity of the Colony and the welfare of its people. It is just five years ago, this day, since I had the pleasure, for the first time, to address the Legislature of Newfoundland. On that occasion I made observations which I might with propriety this day repeat, as being equally applicable to the present time ; but I shall only refer you to the Journals of that day, and express a strong opinion that it is our duty, at this time, to

give the question of the Fisheries more than ordinary attention, in the hope that if we cannot by legislation do much good, we may, at all events, convince the people that unsuccessful fisheries, and the consequences attending them, do not arise from the fault or neglect of their rulers; and I will direct to be laid before you two interesting Reports of Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. "Hydra," and other information on this important question.

In close connection with the failure of the Fisheries (and, arising in a considerable degree from that cause,) wide-spread pauperism prevails to a fearful extent, which renders this Colony so remarkable an exception to other Dependencies of the British Empire, that I think it demands your most serious consideration. The means adopted by the Government to alleviate cases of real distress, and, at the same time, to repress as much as possible that spirit of dependence upon Government aid, which, with its attendant evils, is unhappily so prevalent amongst us,— will be submitted for, and I trust, will meet with, your approval. The amount of the expenditure, with the documents connected therewith, and all information required by the Legislature on that important subject, will be furnished by the Government.

Of a character secondary in importance to our Fisheries and our Poor, there are other subjects that will require your consideration; amongst others, the necessity which exists for providing some means for the better Administration of Justice on the Labrador; and, it being only reasonable that this want should be supplied, and that those who will benefit by such provision should contribute to its cost, the residents there were, during the past summer, notified that it was the intention of the Government, in the ensuing season, to collect Customs' Duties, and to establish a Court of Justice amongst them. I observe that my predecessor, Governor Darling, strongly recommended (no doubt with the approval of the late Government,) that the Legislature should pass such a measure. Your sanction will be asked to the necessary enactments to carry it into effect, and I trust it will be granted.

I have been frequently asked whether any new Contract has been entered into with the Galway Company for direct Steam Communication with Great Britain, and if so, how the interests of this Colony will be affected by such Contract. In reply, I could only say that, as yet, I have no information on the subject; but, when any intelligence reaches me from Her Majesty's Government, it shall be immediately communicated to you. There is another subject connected with Steam Navigation, in which most, I may say all, of you, take a deep interest. I allude to Local Steam Communication with the Outports, and consider it advisable that you should be made aware of the position in which the Government consider themselves placed relative to that question; and, in doing so, it will be necessary briefly to revert to the commencement of Steam Navigation with the Outports. A few years ago, a Steam Vessel named the "Victoria," then in the employment of the Telegraph Company, commanded by an active and enterprising individual, undertook to carry goods and passengers North and South from St. John's. Doubts arose

whether a vessel under a Foreign Flag could legally be employed in the Colonial Coasting Trade. The Home authorities were consulted, and they confirmed the Governor's opinion that it was legal, and the "Victoria," after continuing on the service for a considerable time, was withdrawn. Not long afterwards, one of the Hon. Members for Ferryland introduced an Act to establish Local Steam with the Outports. That Act passed the Legislature, and it provided a certain sum for carrying out the object.

The Act contemplated that there should be two Steam Boats. The Government, after making necessary enquiries, found that the provision made by the Legislature was insufficient, and they, therefore, did not consider themselves justified to proceed further; but, early in June, 1860, a powerful pressure from without induced them to reconsider the matter—the result of which was, that a Contract was entered into with the owners of the "Victoria,"—(which had undergone complete repairs)—to perform the service specified by the Legislature, and the "Victoria" continued to carry goods and passengers coastways for some time. On one of her trips, however, she grounded on a ledge of rocks, and returned to St. John's, where her commander, on the ground that his ship was leaky, refused to continue on the service, and proceeded to Boston to repair the "Victoria," but did not return;—indeed it was not expected that he should, as there was no doubt that his ship could be much more profitably employed at that time in the United States; and there was no stipulation in the Contract attaching any penalties to the owners of the "Victoria," for a breach of their agreement.

The present Government had no alternative but to endeavour to supply the place of the "Victoria," which they did by public advertisement, but without any satisfactory result. They also entered into correspondence with the respectable house of Stephenson, of Quebec, who for years have been the Contractors with H. M. Government, in hiring Steam and other vessels for the Surveying Service on the coasts of North America; after giving the subject every consideration, Mr. Stephenson informed the Government that he could not undertake the service unless for a much larger sum than has been voted by the Legislature. After this negociation, unsuccessful fisheries followed, and the Government have not (however anxious they have been to establish Local Steam) been in a position to accomplish that object. The Governor has heard that some parties consider that money should be borrowed to carry out this object;—that is a matter which the Legislature must deal with, but he believes that they will not sanction a proposal to add to the Colonial Debt without providing means for the payment of the Interest of that Debt; and he cannot see how that can be accomplished unless the Legislature is prepared to sanction additional taxation; and he will again venture to recommend you will carefully consider this subject, and to remind you that, six years ago, the debt of the Colony was £120,000;—last year, he thinks, it was £180,000. At the same time, he assures you that he and the Government are fully alive to the importance of establishing Outport Steam Communication, and they earnestly hope that future successful

Fisheries may enable them, or whatever Government may be in power, to provide for Local Steam, and other objects which may be beneficial to the Colony.

Since I last had the pleasure of meeting you, Major-General Doyle, commanding the Forces on this Station, paid a visit to St. John's, to inspect the Garrison here, and he availed himself of that opportunity of inspecting our Volunteer Force. It was very gratifying to me, (as I am sure it will be to you,) to know that the Major-General spoke in the highest terms of commendation of their general efficiency and soldier-like appearance ; and, in a letter which I recently received from him, the General informs me that he intends to revisit Newfoundland in the summer, to inspect the Garrison and Volunteers. Several Officers of the latter force have expressed to me the obligations which they lie under to Captain Coen, for the interest which he has taken in their well-being and efficiency, and the trouble he has been under in drilling and generally superintending them ; and I think it but justice to that gentleman that I should notice what I have no doubt some of the Volunteer Officers may, themselves, more fully express, who have seats in the Legislature.

The completion of the works connecting " Windsor Lake" with St. John's, has not only provided the inhabitants with an abundant supply of Water for all domestic purposes, but, (as is evident from the large reduction in the rate of Insurance,) has also greatly increased their security against the ravages of fire ; but, great as these benefits are, unforeseen difficulties occurred at the commencement of the work, which caused so material an increase in the expense that a further Assessment will be necessary for carrying out the self-sustaining principle upon which this undertaking is based. It is desirable also that this large supply of water should be made available, in connection with an efficient system of drainage, for preserving the health of the Town, by promoting its cleanliness, and, that it should, also, be placed under such control upon occasions of fire, as to prevent its injuring the property it is used to protect. In a Colony such as this is, where its revenue is collected by indirect taxatian on dutiable articles consumed by the people, the levying of any direct tax, such as a Water Rate, will naturally give rise to complaints, and be attended with inconvenience to those who have to pay it ; but, if this rate is fairly levied—(a matter which the rate-payers, no doubt, will look after)—such taxation becomes indispensable ; for I believe that the inhabitants of every town of any importance, on the other and this side of the Atlantic, pay water-rates. Bills in relation to these several subjects will be submitted for your consideration.

You will be gratified to hear that the people of Harbor Grace, with an enterprize and public spirit which is highly creditable to them, have established a Company for introducing a supply of water into that town,—asking from the Government only a limited guarantee, which I have no doubt you will sanction.

Upon the occasion of the International Exhibition in May last, arrangements were made for the products of this Country being worthily

represented, and it will doubtless stimulate those amongst us engaged in Mining and Agricultural pursuits, to learn that medals were awarded for the specimens and samples forwarded from these branches of native industry.

At the last session of the Legislature, Bills were introduced for the reduction of the Interest on a portion of the Public Debt, and for the better Regulation of the Currency, and which were submitted for your consideration; they will again be laid before you, with a correspondence relating to the Copper Currency, which took place between myself and a deputation from a public meeting.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Accounts for the past, and the Estimates for the present year, will be laid before you; and I rely upon your making all necessary provision for the maintenance of the Public Service. The Revenue for the past twelve months has not been as large as was anticipated at the passing of the Revenue Act; but, with a trade so depressed, and fisheries so disastrous, large importations, which alone can yield large duties, could not be expected.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

In the discharge of your important duties, now about to commence, as you will, I am sure, be zealously disposed for the promotion of the public good, so I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation.

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee, be appointed to prepare an address in reply to the Gracious Speech with which his Excellency has been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature.

Ordered,—That Mr. Rorke, Mr. Prowse, Mr. E. D. Shea, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Moore, do form the Committee.

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, 30th January, 1863.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask the Surveyor General, how many persons applied during the past year for free grants of land; and how many acres had been granted under the Minute of Council on that subject; also that he will ask the Surveyor General what number of Ice Houses for the preservation of bait have been built, the cost of each and the quantity and kind of Bait preserved.

Also that he will ask the hon. the Premier whether it is the intention of the present Government to afford employment on Public Works of the able-bodied poor.

Mr. RORKE, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare an address of thanks in reply to the speech of His Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the Session, presented the address, which was read a first time.

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

Mr. RORKE gave notice that on to-morrow he will move the suspension of the Rules of the House in reference to the said address.

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

Then the House adjourned till Monday next, at 3 of the clock.

MONDAY, 2nd February, 1863.

Mr. KENT gave notice, that on Wednesday next he will ask the Premier for copy of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, in reply to reference to His Grace on the subject of Sessional pay to Members of the Legislative Council:

Also, for copy of President of Council's letter to Governor Bannerman, and the Governor's reply thereto, during Mr. Kent's Premiership, on subject of filling up the vacancies in the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to order of the day, the address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech, was read a second time.

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

Mr. PARSONS gave notice, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table of the House, all correspondence between the Board of Works, and His Excellency the Governor, in reference to the conduct of the Chairman of the Board.

Mr. CASEY gave notice, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works, to lay upon the Table of the House, a detailed statement of the number of sticks of firewood brought to the Government during the past year, the number of Pickets, Hoops, Staves, quantity of Sawn Timber supplied, number of tons of Paving Stone, Building Stone, flags for covering drains, the quantity sold, and the amount of Revenue derived from the Sale of those articles, and how applied. An account of the quantity of Provisions given in payment of those articles to the parties employed; and the prices paid for the same, and the names of the parties from whom provisions were purchased.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 of the clock.

TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1863.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a petition from Robert Roberts, Sen'r. and others of Twillingate; which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the roads in that locality.

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

Pursuant to order of the day. The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech, at the opening of the Session.

Mr. KNIGHT, Chairman.

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 do stand first on the order of the day for to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at 3 of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1863.

Mr. PARSONS presented a Petition from John Whiteway and others, residents between the Blackwater and Bay Bulls Roads, which was received and read, praying for a grant to extend and repair the Deer's Marsh Road.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Thomas Sinnott and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, setting forth their destitute condition, and praying for employment on the Public Works.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from James Boland and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open the remainder of Kill Cart Road.

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

Mr. RENOUF presented a Petition from Charles Tucker and others, of Goats' Cove, in Conception Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Road to that settlement.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from James Keneally, of Carbonear, which was received and read, setting forth, that Petitioner proceeded to Cape Charles, Labrador, in the spring of 1861, as a freighter, with his crew, consisting of thirteen efficient persons, salt, provisions, seines, nets, and a full stock of such other supplies as are requisite for the purpose of carrying on the fishery to advantage.

That he arrived safely at his destination, without anything extraordinary occurring, and commenced to prosecute the business of the fishery, which he continued to do without interruption up to the first of August.

That on or about the first of August, having taken in his caplin seine, for the purpose of hauling caplin for bait, (as the cod seine hauling was over) he was much astonished to find, very early in the morning, that his seine had been thrown overboard, from his boat, at his stage-head, during the night, where the water is very deep, and as the tide flows past there with great velocity, it is very likely that it would have been swept away and lost, had not the seine line been attached to the boat; he considered it prudent not to make a noise about it, and ordered his crew to say nothing with reference thereto, fearing it would lead to some unpleasantness.

That about the 15th of August, he lent his boat and seine to a neighbour to haul herring—they succeeded in taking about twenty barrels; and in answer to a question put to him, as to their share or proportion, told them to take what they thought fit; that he was not particular. Things went on smoothly and quietly from this time until the latter part of August, when his caplin seine, which had been placed on a barrow in the stage over-night, all ready for the morning, sound and in good condition, in order to be taken into his boat to haul herring, was found in the morning to have been maliciously cut and injured to so serious an extent, that he could make no further use of it, although herring were, at this time, plentiful and easily hauled; they continued to be abundant during the remainder of the season.

That your petitioner about this time, viz.: the last of August, was subjected to other and very serious outrage and annoyance, several articles of tools, and powder and shot, were stolen from a chest in his stage; his clothes, when put out to dry, were cut in pieces and destroyed at night; his windows were broken also at night, and various other nefarious acts committed; so that he became seriously alarmed for his personal safety and that of his children—two sons and a daughter. In consequence of the many and various attacks made upon his property, he did not consider it prudent to remain in his own house, fearing it might be burnt during the night, when he and his crew would be asleep; he took his bed to a neighbour's house and slept there, occupying his own house during the day only, until the 3rd or 4th of September, when he removed to Battle Harbor with his crew, where he remained a few days, when he obtained a passage for himself and them in a return green fish catcher, bound to King's Cove, for which he had to pay six pounds. He arrived at Carbonear about 25th September.

Thus was he driven to the necessity of abandoning his property and his voyage, together with the prospect of a good fall's catch of cod fish and herring; for the fishery, which had been very slack during the early part of the season, much improved, and there was an excellent fall's catch.

That your petitioner has sustained many inconveniencies and losses distinct from the loss of his voyage, and the damage done to his property, a part of which consists in the deterioration and fair wear and tear, to which Seines, Nets, Boats, Sails, Cordage, &c., &c., are naturally liable and subject.

He estimates his catch of fish, at the time he left Cape Charles, at three hundred and twenty qtls. and one tun of oil; this was left there and wholly lost to him, (he did not ship one qtl. of fish) also the reasonable and fair prospect of a large catch of fish and herring in the fall; in addition thereto, your petitioner paid the whole of his servants' wages in cash, out of his own pocket, amounting to two hundred and eighty pounds.

The whole loss and damage resulting from these various causes are very serious and have well nigh ruined him.

That your petition is upwards of seventy two years old. He has been forty eight years in this country, thirty six of which have been occupied in carrying on the fishery, on an extensive scale, at various parts of Labrador; during this entire period he never gave an insult, neither did he receive one from any quarter, until this unfortunate affair; he was always most anxious to be on friendly terms with his neighbors; that he never mixed himself up with the politics of the day; that he is utterly at a loss to conceive what were the motives by which the parties were actuated who thus wantonly injured him. And that he is quite unconscious of having ever given any one just cause of offence

That your petitioner generally made good voyages, paid largely to the revenue, and saved a little money, which he has been thus deprived of in his old age, and that he has a large family, who are altogether dependant on him for support, and further, your petitioner asserts positively and distinctly, that he has no knowledge whatever of who the parties were, of whose conduct he has so much and such just cause to complain.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays Your Honorable House to take the extreme hardships of his case into your most favorable consideration, and grant him such compensation as you in your wisdom shall think proper.

JAMES KINEALLY.

CARBONEAR,
Jan. 23rd, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have known James Kineally, the petitioner, a great many years; we have always entertained the highest opinion of his honesty and probity. We are led to believe that he has been a sufferer to a very serious extent from the causes herein stated; and strongly recommend the prayer of this petition.

JOHN MUNN,
WILLIAM H. RIDLEY,
W. DONNELY,
W. W. BEMISTER,
JOHN THOMPSON, M. D.
RICHARD BERNEY,
WILLIAM BROWN,
EDWARD T. PIKE,
MOSES WILSHEAR,
JOHN MADDOCK,
ROBERT MADDOCK,
STEPHEN B. PIKE,
W. BOLGER.

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

Mr. Parsons gave notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Surveyor General, Chairman of the Board of Works, to lay upon the Table of the House, a detailed account of the number of bundles of Billets of Wood, (distinguishing Birch from Fir,) the number of Ladders, Handbarrows, Furniture of Native Manufacture, the number of quintals of Codfish, and the price allowed for each article. How these articles were disposed of, the amount of Revenue derived from their sale, (if sold) and how that Revenue has been appropriated.

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

Mr. Knight, Chairman.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business referred to them, 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.

THURSDAY, 5th February, 1863.

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

Mr. Knight, Chairman.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the address to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's Table.

On motion that the report be received.

Mr. Glen moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Shea.

That the following clause be inserted between the 5th and 6th Sections :—

We observe that Your Excellency has stated, that six years ago the public debt was £120,000. As it is important that so grave an error should be corrected, we beg leave to refer Your Excellency to the printed records in the Journals of the Assembly, 1857, in which on the 31st day of December, 1856, six years ago, the public debt is shown to be £167,257 18s.

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

For the Amendment, 8.	*Against the Amendment*, 13.
Mr. Kent,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Glen,	" Colonial Secretary,
" Shea,	" Receiver General,
" Parsons,	The Solicitor General,
" Kavanagh,	Mr. Moore,
" Renouf,	" March,
" Barron,	" Rendell,
" E. D. Shea.	" Whiteway,
	" Knight,
	" Prowse,
	" Evans,
	" Winter,
	" Rorke.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

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

With your Excellency, we deeply regret that through a series of disastrous fisheries, poverty and distress have prevailed to an alarming extent amongst our operative population, whose subsistence so mainly depends upon those precarious branches of industry; and if any measures of this House can in any way tend to avert or mitigate the evils which have resulted from these failures in our staples, we shall heartily devote our best energies in doing all that Legislation can be made to effect towards a remedy.

We feel assured that the Executive has dispensed relief with discrimination; and that whilst on the one hand it has not lent a deaf ear to the cause of suffering humanity, it has, on the other hand, so disposed its bounty as to foster that spirit of self-dependence without which no country can ever expect to attain to any degree of prosperity or importance. We cordially unite with your Excellency in the hope that a kind Providence may again smile on the labours of our hardy and enterprizing population, and that during the ensuing season, the Government being relieved from this pressure upon its resources, may be enabled to expend

more upon the permanent improvements of the Country, than the revenue of the past year has warranted them in doing.

We shall give our best attention to devising means for the better administration of justice at the Labrador; and we concur with your Excellency in your views, that whatever advantages may be conferred upon that distant part of the Colony, the expense should be mainly borne by those who more immediately reap the benefits of it.

On the subject of Local Steam, we are of opinion tha it is a necessary measure to the advancement, the prosperity, and the civilization of the Country. We feel it as a boon that should only be kept back from the people from the most urgent reasons. And we sincerely hope and trust that with renewed prosperity during the coming season, the Government will be enabled to confer this great advantage on the Outports of the Colony.

We regard Direct Steam Communication with the Mother Country so essentially necessary to the advancement of our material interests, that we fervently hope the Galway or some other enterprising Company, may soon again extend this great benefit to us.

The patriotic motive which evoked the Volunteer movement in Great Britain, having been extended to this Colony, Companies were organized in St. John's and Harbor Grace, which elicited the most favorable comments of Major General Doyle on their soldier-like appearance and efficiency; latterly this has been owing in no inconsiderable degree to the great assiduity and attention which Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Coen has bestowed upon their drill and discipline, and to which, with your Excellency, we feel pleasure in bearing testimony.

We congratulate the inhabitants of St. John's upon the successful inauguration of the works of the General Water Company, which will confer inestimable benefits upon our city. Whatever remedy may be required to settle the equitable adjustment of the assessment, we will strive to effect by judicious legislation. We presume that no question will arise as to the propriety of granting to the Harbor Grace Water Company the limited guarantee which they seek. The growing prosperity of that important town demands every like fair consideration from the hands of the Government.

The samples of our minerals, and the products of our agriculture, exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, will, we trust, be instrumental in attracting foreign capital to our shores, and in developing the undoubted valuable mineral resources of the Colony. Agriculture, we consider, should receive the fostering hand of every paternal and enlightened government, and wherever practicable, it will prove a most valuable auxiliary to our fisheries, in furnishing our population with more certain means of existence.

The want of a good system of Currency is very much felt amongst the mercantile and operative classes, and we trust this session may not pass over without the adoption of some efficient measure for the improvement of our present monetary system.

We thank your Excellency for the promise that the accounts and

statements of the year will be laid before us, and we shall make such provision for the Public Service as the exigencies of the case require.

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

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

And the Address was read a third time accordingly.

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

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

Mr. RORKE gave notice, that on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the petition of J. Keneally, of Carbonear.

Mr. GLEN presented a Petition of S. G. Archibald, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That Petitioner was appointed sole Commissioner, by His Excellency the Governor, and Council, under the 19th Section of the Local Act, 25 Vic. Cap. 3, passed in the last Session of the Legislature, for the purpose of investigating and enquiring into, and determining how far, and to what extent, the claims of parties for compensation for damage sustained by them on the occasion of the Riots, in the Districts of St. John's, Harbor Main, and Harbor Grace, in the months of April and May, 1861, were well founded, and also, for the purpose of determining by what parties the damage in question was occasioned.

That Petitioner was appointed as aforesaid, on the 19th day of April last, and upon receipt of his commission and instructions, immediately afterwards entered upon the duties of his said office, by publishing a notice for the claims in the District of St. John's. Before Petitioner left for Harbor Main, the Hon. the Attorney General requested an interview with Petitioner, when Fifty Pounds Sterling was named by him, as the amount of remuneration for the office of Commissioner aforesaid, in contemplation of a very much smaller amount of labour and responsibility than afterwards did actually, and necessarily arise, and further, embracing only the Districts of St. John's, Harbor Main, and Harbor Grace, and not then including the District of Carbonear. That the particulars of that interview are contained in the annexed copy of a letter marked A, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, on the 31st May, 1862, to which Petitioner prays reference, and by which it appears that Petitioner declined for the sum of Fifty Pounds to continue in the said office, and in the prosecution of the duties thereof, which were found to be very different in character, responsibility and trouble, from what was at first represented to Petitioner.

That Petitioner made the representations in that letter, so that the Government might, at as early a period as possible, be apprised of the nature and extent of the duties, and consequent remuneration, which his office would probably involve; and which indeed were afterwards found greatly to exceed what Petitioner then anticipated. That in reply to petitioner's letter, he received from the Colonial Secretary a letter under date of the 4th June, 1862, a copy of which is hereto an-

nexed, marked B, which Petitioner prays reference to, particularly to the following part thereof, viz. :—"The Government are not in a position to say, until they have the whole case before them, together with your reports, what sum they will allow to you for your own services in this enquiry, but, of course, if your trouble in the matter is (as you state) so much greater than could have been anticipated, it will furnish a reason for making a fair remuneration." That Petitioner, upon the strength of this understanding, proceeded with the performance of the duties of said office of Commissioner, having already performed them to the extent set forth in his letter of the 31st May to the Colonial Secretary.

That the prosecution of these duties, with the additional labour afterwards imposed, occupied, without intermission, the whole of Petitioner's time, for a period of three months and a half, and could not, in justice to the important public interest involved, have been properly completed in less time.

That during Petitioner's stay in Harbor Grace, claims being presented to him from parties in the neighbouring District of Carbonear, which had not been included in Petitioner's commission and instructions, he communicated with the Attorney General thereon, when, in reply, he received authority to proceed with the investigation of these claims, which he accordingly did, as will be seen on reference to his Report, No. 3, on that District, and embracing fifteen claims.

That it required the strictest scrutiny, the most careful investigation of the evidence relating to several hundred items submitted for Petitioner's consideration, to enable him with fidelity, impartiality, and a satisfactory compliance with his instructions, to furnish the Government with the official reports, which are necessarily very voluminous, and a reference to which will show that the number of cases thus investigated and reported upon amounts to eighty one, with claims preferred to the extent of eight thousand and five pounds, six shillings and eleven pence ; the amount of awards being reduced to two thousand seven hundred and forty two pounds, eighteen shillings and sixpence, shewing a reduction and saving effected to the Colony of over Five Thousand Pounds.

That for the above services, Petitioner has only received from the Government the sum of eighty five pounds in all, inclusive of expenses, to which he was necessarily subjected, in travelling from one District to another, and in supporting himself, a sum utterly inadequate to the services rendered, services special in their character, onerous, responsible, and important, and of great public concern, and admittedly well and faithfully performed.

That Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honourable House will take this matter into consideration, and looking at the services performed by him, grant him such a fair remuneration, as in your judgment you may deem meet. And, as in duty bound, Petitioner will ever pray.

S. G. ARCHIBALD.

St. John's,
4th February, 1863.

A.

SAINT JOHN'S, }
31st May, 1862. }

SIR,—After I was gazetted Commissioner for investigating the Riot Claims, and the Commission and Documents were placed in my hands, and I had commenced acting, by putting out a notice for the St. John's claims, Mr. Hoyles requested an interview, and a conversation to the following effect ensued: He asked me what I expected for my services? I replied, that I had not the slightest idea, I presumed that the Governor would pay me according to my time and the value of my reports. He said the Executive had considered the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the sum of Fifty Pounds, which was to include personal expenses, was all they expected, or intended to pay for the Commissionership. I remarked that I considered the duties of an onerous nature; and pointing to my instructions, where I am required to report upon each case, and give my reasons for the conclusions I might come to, I considered the sum named very low. I wished him, at the time, to add, in addition to the Fifty Pounds sterling, the expenses. This he declined, and remarked that I should do the whole business in ten days. Four days here, four at Harbor Grace, and two at Harbor Main. I told him it was possible I could, but I did not think I could do the business, either with satisfaction to the Government or myself, in that time. He said I could do it, at all events, in a month; that he himself, if not otherwise engaged, would be glad to do it for that sum, and that there were plenty of young lawyers that would jump at the job for the sum named. I still wished him to leave the matter over, and to leave it to himself to name a sum after the work was done. He distinctly told me no, he must have no after-claps, and it was not too late even then to appoint another Commissioner, if I did not think proper to accept the office for the sum named. I was not in a position to refuse a job of £50; and I thought that if Mr. Hoyles, or any of his young lawyers, could do the work for that sum, that I could, and ought to do it myself. With this understanding, I certainly accepted of the terms, and commenced the investigations. I left this for Harbor Main on the first day of May, and it is now thirty-one days since I commenced the investigations, and with the exception of part of a day at Cat's Cove, in which time I drew up the short investigations of the nine cases I have already reported upon, and the time occupied in travelling home, via Harbor Grace, the whole time has been entirely occupied in the three Strapp, or rather two Strapps, and one Deady cases; and I have not done even with the investigations in these cases yet; and before I can draw up a report on these cases, and finish it up to my satisfaction, I believe it will be the middle of June, occupying fully six weeks of my time with twelve cases in the District of Harbor Main. And when that is done, I do not consider that I shall have got through with one-third of the business; for in the place of 18 or 20 cases in Harbor Grace, I have had no less than *37 presented

* 5 Additional Claims since; in all 42 in that District.

S. G. A.

to me ; and with those in St. John's, I have yet at least 60 cases to investigate and report upon. Now the object of this letter is to state distinctly, that if Mr. Hoyles, or the Executive, still wish to hold me to the first arrangement, considering the developments that have been made at Harbor Main, and the additional claims that have been presented here, and at Harbor Grace, that it is not too late for him, or them, to appoint another Commissioner to investigate the claims at St. John's and Harbor Grace, for that I *cannot*, and *will not*, undertake to finish them for the sum named. I have already expended over ten pounds in personal expenses. I calculate that I shall require to be in Harbor Grace four or five weeks, for I am led to believe there are some *strapping* cases, both there and here ; and at the above rate, by the time I have finished, for all I shall have left for my services, in the way of supporting my family, I should be better off, by working on the roads at 2s. 6d. per day. I have no wish to ask or demand any thing unreasonable, all I ask is a fair and reasonable sum to compensate me for the time and trouble employed in the investigation, for time and trouble must be expended to do the work properly ; and I defy even Mr. Hoyles, or any of his young lawyers, to report upon the claims in terms of the instructions, without investigating every item presented for payment. And when you come to understand, that in the above cases I have had something like one thousand different items to investigate and scrutinize, and many of them three and four times over, you may understand the length of these investigations, and the time occupied in taking them. They, together with the affidavits I have deemed it necessary to take, the copies of sworn descriptions of the different buildings, that I have had to prepare for the different valuators, have extended to between three and four hundred pages of foolscap paper. I have spared neither time nor pains, as far as I have gone, and I am willing to go on to the end as I have begun, with the further understanding that I shall be reasonably compensated for my trouble. I have no objections to leave the matter in the hands of the Speaker, Mr. Carter, to say, when the work is done, after examining my reports, the sum I shall reasonably be entitled to. If this is not satisfactory, I will finish up the Harbor Main claims, and if, when they are done, you think that the sum of £17, which I have already received, is ample compensation for the trouble I have taken, I can only submit to your decision. It is better for me to stop there than undertake the further investigations, which I now foresee I cannot do with any satisfaction to myself, within the time, or for the terms named. I may anticipate this much in regard to my forthcoming report on P. Strapp, senior's claim, that, with my present information, the award will not be over £600, whatever less it may be.

Before completing this report, I am desirous of submitting the evidence to Mr. Hoyles, and taking his opinion upon some doubtful questions ; but as he has not been able to give me a moment of his time, and says he cannot do so until some time next week, after the Court is over, I have determined to go to Harbor Grace on Thursday, and commence the investigations there on the following Friday, notice of which

intention I have given through the *Standard*. Whether I proceed further in these investigations will depend upon the nature of your answer to this letter, which I shall feel obliged by your giving at your earliest convenience. I have only further to add, that if I do go, I shall require a further advance of £25 or £30, as I expect to be absent at least four weeks, and do most needfully require to leave some money with Mrs. Archibald in my absence.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) S. G. ARCHIBALD.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

B.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
4th June, 1862.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and have brought the subject matter of it before the Council; and that body were of opinion that no time should be lost in bringing the investigations in the cases of the parties submitting claims for compensation, for destruction of their property in the riots of April and May, last year, to a conclusion, consistently with a faithful enquiry into the various claims submitted for investigation.

As respects your proceeding to Harbor Grace, I am to desire you will proceed thither without delay, say to-morrow, as you mentioned in your communication; and to enable you to do so, the Government has authorized a sum of £25 stg. being advanced to you on account. A warrant in your favor for this amount will be sent to the Receiver General's Office, to-day.

The Government are not in a position to say, until they have the whole case before them, together with your report, what sum they will allow to you for your own services in this enquiry, but, of course, if your trouble in the matter is, as you state, so much greater than could have been anticipated, it will furnish a reason for making you a fair remuneration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.

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

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the petition of S. G. Archibald, and to report to this House.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for leave to introduce Bills,

For the regulation of the Currency,
For the Reduction of the Interest on the Public Debt,
For the Vesting of certain Property in the hands of the Admiralty,
For the Amendment of the General Water Company Acts,
For amending the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs,
For the establishment of a Court of Justice on the Labrador.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General for a return of the balances due the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Public Debt, by the former and the late Responsible Government, under the Act 13 Vic. Cap. 4, and the Loan Bill of 1855, for £45,000, also, the balance due on each year to the Sinking Fund by the late Responsible Government, after deducting the interest and other expenditure, (not including Debentures issued by them, and still outstanding,) with the net amount annually received, from 1855 to 1860, inclusive.

Also, a return of the total amount of Debentures issued on the credit of the Colony by the late Responsible Government, with the amount of Interest annually payable thereon; and the annual increase of Interest on the Public Debt, up to and from the 31st December, 1860, and the amount paid by the late Responsible Government into the Sinking Fund, under the Act 13 Vic. Cap., 4, and by the sale of City Property in St. John's.

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the appointment of a Select Committee, to take evidence on the Fishery question.

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

FRIDAY, 6th February, 1863.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Thomas Cadagan and others, Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Road in that locality.

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

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

General Abstract of the affairs of the Newfoundland Marine Assurance Company, for the year 1862.

Replies of Boards of Education, to Circular from Secretary's Office, 22nd July, relative to establishment of Depot for Sale of Books and School necessaries for Protestant Board Schools.

Ditto, for Roman Catholic Schools.

Copy of Circular Letter to Outport Magistrates, and Public Notices relative to settlement upon the Waste Lands of the Colony.

Copy of Correspondence, together with Public Notices relative to able bodied pauperism and failure of Labrador Fishery.

Copy of Sir Wm. Hooker's letter to Governor Bannerman, offering to compile a Scientific description of the Flora of British North America.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, inclosing the reply of His Grace to a resolution of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to a Union of British North America.

Presentments of Grand Juries of St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Brigus, and Ferryland.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year 1862.

Statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank, to 30th June, 1862.

General and particular statement of the affairs of the Floating Dock Company, to 31st October, 1862.

Copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, upon the decease of the late Prince Consort.

Letter of 1st March, 1862, from Secretary of British North American Association; inclosing Rules of that Society, and inviting the co-operation of the Government and people of the Colony in its support.

Report of the Post Office department for the year 1862, and returns marked No. 1 to 10.

Despatch from Secretary of State, on the subject of vesting property occupied by the Naval Service, in the Lord High Admiral.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State, on the subject of the Sessional allowances claimed by the Legislative Council.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

On motion of Mr. RORKE, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of James Keneally, respectfully recommended the said Petition to Your Excellency's favorable consideration; and request Your Excellency will be pleased to make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

House of Assembly,
6th February, 1863.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Petition of S. G. Archibald, and to report thereon to this House.

Ordered,—That Mr. Glen, Mr. Kent, Mr. Moore, Mr. Rendell, and Mr. Winter do form the Committee.

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

A Bill for the regulation of the Currency.

A Bill to reduce the Interest on the Consolidated Debt.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs.

A Bill to amend certain Acts of the General Water Company.

A Bill to provide for the Collection of Revenue, and better administration of Justice at the Labrador.

A Bill for vesting certain Property in the hands of the Admiralty.

Ordered,—That the Bill for the regulation of the Currency and the Bill to reduce the Interest on the Consolidated Debt of the Colony, be severally read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered,—That the Bill to provide for the Collecting of the Revenue and the better administration of Justice on the Labrador, the Bill to amend certain Acts relating to the General Water Company, the Bill to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs, and the Bill for vesting certain property in the hands of the Admiralty, be severally read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered,—That the Notice of Motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to take evidence on the question of the Fisheries, do stand first on the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move for a return showing the amount of unpaid expenditure on account of the Poor, in Brigus, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Bay-de-Verds, on the 31st December, 1862.

Also, an estimate of the amount required for the support of the Poor in the above Districts, from the 1st January, 1863, to 1st April next.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate a Company under the name of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary, to lay on the table of the House, a statement of the number of barrels of Potatoes supplied in the Spring of 1862, to the people of the several Districts of the Island, stating the quantity supplied to each District separately, and the names of the recipients.

Also, to ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table of the House a return of the number of persons admitted into the Poor House, during the past year. How many remain, and the cost of each per day. The number of persons employed in the Institution, and the cost of the establishment per month. Whether any labour has been, or is being given by the Inmates, and what kind of labour, and its value.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he was instructed to say that His Excellency the Governor 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 one o'clock.

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

Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at Half-past Twelve of the clock.

SATURDAY, 7th February, 1863.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General, Mr. Whiteway, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Nowlan and Mr. McGrath, do form the Committee.

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,

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

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

While expressing to you my thanks for the Address which you have just presented me, it affords me satisfaction to observe, that in concurring in the regret which is so deeply felt by all classes for a series of disastrous fisheries, and the poverty and distress which have prevailed among our operative population, *you will heartily devote your best energies in doing all that Legislation can be made to effect towards a remedy.*

You will, perhaps, therefore, think it advisable, as early as possible, to ascertain in how far legislation may have become necessary to restrict or modify any of those practices which are so frequently complained of, and alleged by many to account for the falling off of our fisheries, in consequence of the indiscriminate destruction of the species, old and young.

I feel confident that a Committee of Your Honorable House would very soon be enabled to report whether it will be expedient to introduce any law on this subject. Such a Committee of Inquiry as I hope you will consider it proper to appoint, will, I believe, give general satisfaction. Its inquiries being extended to all matters connected with our Fisheries, cannot fail to elicit much information, besides affording an opportunity to those who wish to promote the interests of our fishermen, to come forward on their behalf, and point out to the Committee such auxiliary employments as are constantly alluded to, and which they will be ready to suggest, to enable the Legislature to sanction, and the Exe-

cutive to carry into effect, any feasible and practicable plans for rendering our operative population not altogether dependent upon the Ocean for their subsistence. It appears very desirable that the fishermen should soon be made aware in how far the Legislature can remedy those evils which are complained of, by enacting such laws as may be considered proper and necessary for regulating the prosecution of the Fisheries on the coasts of this Colony, for there is no such existing law in the Statue Book, except the Herring Act, some of the provisions of which require consideration, having occasioned trouble and difficulty, particularly on the coast of Labrador, last season; and this Act, I have no doubt, will meet with due consideration from any Committee to which it may be referred.

As to Local Steam, I can only again repeat, that the Government are most desirous to carry it into effect; and the position in which they are placed in regard to finance has alone prevented them from establishing it. I expect, ere long, to see steam navigation prosecuted to a much greater extent than it has hitherto been in this Colony; and I am sanguine enough to believe we shall have Steam Communication with the outports sooner, perhaps, than we anticipate, and, I believe also, at a less cost than the Colony lately paid for the performance of that service.

In regard to Direct Steam Communication with Great Britain, I imagine the question of the renewal of the contract with the Galway Company would be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, which, I observe, was to assemble on last Wednesday; and we may therefore expect soon to receive authentic information on that subject.

The various measures which will be submitted for your consideration, I am sure, will meet with your best attention, and I again thank you for the Address you have presented to me.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General for a Return of the amount paid into the Sinking Fund under the Consolidation of the Public Debt Act, the amount of premium paid, the amount paid according to the Act, and also the amount arising from the sale of Crown Lands.

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

MONDAY, 9th February, 1863.

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

Correspondence on the subject of the introduction of a legalized Copper Currency into the Colony.

Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank, for the year ending 31st May, 1862.

Despatch from Secretary of State, in reply to Despatch of His Excel-

lency the Governor ; also copy of Minute of Council, on subject of Telegraph line to connect St. Pierre and Miquelon with St. John's.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

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

Receiver General's Statement of Accounts, Treasury Department, for the year 1862.

Statement of Public Debt, on the 31st December, 1862.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony, on the 31st December, 1862.

Estimate for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, for the year 1863.

Financial Statement of the affairs of the Colony, for the year 1863.

Customs' Consolidated Account Current of Receipts and Payments, for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Return of Shipping, for the year 1862.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on Monday next, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to dissolve the present Legislative Council, and to render all future members of that body elective.

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

That the Bill to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and the better Administration of Justice at Labrador, be now read a second time.

Mr. PARSONS moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

That the Bill be read a second time this day six months,

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

For the Amendment, 11.	*Against the Amendment*, 13.
Mr. Kent,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Parsons,	" Receiver General,
" Kavanagh,	" Acting Colonial Secretary,
" Talbot,	The Solicitor General,
" Casey,	" Surveyor General,
" Renouf,	Mr. Moore,
" Glen,	" March,
" A. Shea,	" Whiteway,
" E. D. Shea,	" Knight,
" Barron,	" Prowse,
" Nowlan.	" Evans,
	" Winter,
	" Rorke.

So it passed in the negative.

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

For the Motion, 13.	*Against the Motion*, 10.
Hon. Attorney General,	Mr. Kent,
" Receiver General,	" Parsons,
" Acting Colonial Secretary,	" Kavanagh,
The Solicitor General,	" Talbot,
" Surveyor General,	" Casey,
Mr. Moore,	" Glen,
" March,	" A. Shea,
" Whiteway,	" E. D. Shea,
" Knight,	" Barron,
" Prowse,	" Nowlan.
" Evans,	
" Winter,	
" Rorke.	

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

The said Bill was then read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the following Bills were severally read a second time.

The Bill for vesting certain Property in the hands of the Admiralty.

The Bill to amend the law for the appointment of Sheriffs.

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

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

Reports of Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. *Vesuvius*, of his cruize on the south coast of Newfoundland, and on the Labrador and west coast, in charge of the service of protecting the Fisheries, in 1862.

Report of Superintendent of the Fisheries, for 1862.

Report of Mr. William Collins, protecting the Fisheries at Belle Isle, in 1862.

Report of Mr. Knight, protecting the Fisheries at Cape John, in 1862.

Replies from outport Magistrates, to Government Circular relative to mode of prosecuting the Fisheries, and introduction of improvements thereon.

Letter from Captain Hamilton, of H. M. S. *Vesuvius*, to Sir A. Bannerman, and Correspondence on the subject of the operation of the Act for the regulation of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries, at Labrador.

Report of J. M. Winter, of Harbor Briton, on the infringement of the Act for the regulation of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

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

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier for the following Returns:—

A Detailed Account of the persons liable to be charged with Water Rates, for supply of Water, with the amount which each individual property holder is to pay.

An account of the Interest on the Capital Stock raised by the said Company.

An account of the total Annual Expenses of the said Company.

A Detailed Statement of the Property to be Assessed, with the value thereof.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table of the House, the Report of the Commissioner appointed by the Government, to investigate the losses sustained by persons in St. John's, and in Conception Bay, in consequence of the Riots of 1861, together with any Documents that may be connected with the same.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Surveyor General to lay on the Table of the House, a Detailed Statement, showing the respective Districts that have an interest in the sum of £1358 1s. 6d., remaining unexpended, on account of the Road Grant for the year 1862; and the amount belonging to each District respectively.

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

TUESDAY, 10th February, 1863.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Consolidated Return of Expenditure by the Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, for the year 1862.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by like command, presented to the House the following Documents:—

Report and Accounts of the General Water Company, for 1862.

Copy of Correspondence upon the introduction into the Post Office of this Colony, with Prince Edward Island, of the Money order system.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

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

That while Petitioners duly appreciate the abundant supply of good

and wholesome water furnished to them and their fellow citizens by the General Water Company, they beg to express their readiness to pay a just and fair assessment, proportionate to their means and the advantages thus conferred on them. At the same time, they feel constrained to express to Your Honourable House, their unfeigned alarm at the well grounded rumour in circulation, to the effect that Petitioners and their fellow citizens are about to be taxed and assessed, for the purposes of the Company, at a far higher rate than was originally contemplated by the Legislature, when the Company obtained its Act or Charter of incorporation.

That in their desire to see the proposed assessment kept within just and fair bounds, Petitioners cannot lose sight of the necessity that exists for the provision of sufficient means to pay the annual charge necessarily consequent on the outlay and operations of this Company: at the same time Petitioners feel assured, that the amount of income required to be raised from the sources relied upon for these purposes, cannot be realized without pressing too heavily on Petitioners.

That to provide for any deficiency that may arise from these sources of income, and to relieve the assessed and rated, as far as practicable, from any undue pressure, Petitioners humbly submit that the basis of such assessment might be legitimately extended to the rent roll of the Absentee Proprietors of Land in St. John's, who annually receive from their tenants therein, thousands of pounds, without contributing anything to the Revenue of the Colony, or towards the support of its civil or social Institutions; while at the same time, their property in St. John's is considerably improved and enhanced in value at the public expense.

As another legitimate source of income, that might be made available towards the liquidation of this annual charge, Petitioners respectfully beg leave to submit that the License Fund and Crown Lands rent, annually collected in the District of St. John's, might be appropriated to that purpose.

That Petitioners have reason to believe that the working expenses of the Company might be considerably reduced, by limiting the number of Directors to three, whose payment might be restricted to five shillings each, per Meeting. And that to insure public satisfaction and confidence in the operations of the Company, one of such Directors might be elected annually by the assessed and rated, another by the Company, and the third appointed by the Governor in Council. Petitioners, understanding that it is the intention of the Company to apply to Your Honourable House, in the present session, for an Act to amend the Act by which they are incorporated; respectfully beg leave to urge upon your attentive consideration, the necessity for providing, by Legislative enactment, such a Scale of Water Rates as will oblige all (except the poor) to pay a just and fair rate, in proportion to the advantages or benefits each consumer may derive from the introduction of Water into St. John's, by the Company, so that no consumer shall be obliged to pay for the benefit or the advantage of another.

Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that Your Honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into your serious consideration, and by Legislative enactment, adopt such a measure as will serve to keep the proposed property assessments and water rates within just and reasonable bounds, so that the same shall not press with undue weight upon any class in this community, that the License Fund and Crown Lands Rent for the District of St. John's, as well as the Rent Roll of the Absentee Proprietors of Lands therein, be made liable to contribute to such assessment, and that such means be adopted as to Your Honourable House shall seem reasonable and fair, for the reduction of the working expenses of the said Company.

And for which, as in duty bound, Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

St. John's, Jan. 1863.

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

Mr. Casey presented a Petition from the Officers of the Phœnix Volunteer Fire Company, and from the Officers of the Cathedral Fire Brigade, which were severally received and read, praying that, in consideration of their services in cases of Fire, they may be exempt from local taxation.

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

Mr. Kavanagh gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what action was taken on the Address to His Excellency the Governor, relative to compensation for loss of office by Mr. Michael Power.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to amend the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, was read a second time.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 11th February, 1863.

Mr. Nowlan presented Petitions from Wm. O'Brien and others, of Broad Cove, near Cat's Cove, and from Thomas Magie and others, of Salmon Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open roads in those localities.

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

The Hon. Colonial Secretary presented to the House a Petition from Stephen Cluett and others, Fishermen, of Fortune Bay, which was received and read, praying that fishing with Bultows in that locality may not be prohibited.

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

On motion of Mr. Rorke, seconded by Mr. Rendell,

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Fisheries.

Ordered,—That Mr. Rorke, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Evans, Mr. March, Mr. Moore, Mr. Glen, Mr. McGrath, Mr. A. Shea and Mr. Nowlan, do form the Committee.

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare, in conjunction with a Committee of the Legislative Council, Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, praying their favorable consideration for the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for a restoration of the Subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and America, via St. John's.

Resolved,—That a copy of the said Resolution be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting them to co-operate in the procedure it contemplates.

Ordered,—That Mr. Kent, Mr. E. D. Shea, Mr. Rendell, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Whiteway, do form the Committee.

Mr. RENDELL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Receiver General the rate of Interest paid to the Union Bank, last year, for monies advanced by that Institution, and also, if any, and what arrangements have been made with the Union Bank for the present year, for the amount of the Loan stated by him as required by the Government, when placing his Financial Statement before the House.

The Hon. Solicitor General, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company, which was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Admiralty Property Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Law for the appointment of Sheriffs.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. PROWSE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Mr. MOORE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the offer of the Proprietor of the *Day Book*, to supply the Assembly with Telegrams, be accepted.

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

THURSDAY, 12th February, 1863.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from George Heater, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, setting forth the heavy loss sustained by him in the year 1861, from being obliged to abandon his voyage at the Labrador and return to Harbor Grace, in consequence of some of his crew being attacked with Small Pox.

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

He also presented a Petition from Thomas Yetman and others, of Bryant's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road to Island Cove.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Richard Fox and others, of Rocky Hill, Outer Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from the Beach, at Logy Bay, to Outer Cove.

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Patrick Culleton and others, of Barren Island, Sound Island, and other settlements in Placentia Bay, which was received and read, praying that the use of the Bultow may be prohibited on the Fishing Grounds.

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

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copies of Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, prior to the 1st day of January, 1861.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General, for a Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony, 10th January, 1854; showing the amount of the balance of 10 per cent Duties for redeeming the Debt, &c., included in the balance against the Colony of £22,820, provided for in the Loan Bill of 1855, £45,000, and not paid into the Sinking Fund by the late Government.

Mr. KENT gave notice that he will move in amendment, on the 1st Section of the Bill to amend the Acts for establishing the General Water Company:—

After the word "imposed" in the 6th line, insert the following words, "and in addition to the property mentioned as liable to assessment, under the said Acts, on all personal property, within the boundaries and limits of the Town of St. John's, as prescribed by the Colonial Statue, 15

Vic. Cap. 4, Section 44, under the term Personal Property shall be included all Household Furniture, Monies, Goods, Chattels, Wares and Merchandize, all Ships and Vessels, or Shares in Ships or Vessels, owned by persons resident within the boundaries and limits above mentioned, (whether such Ships or Vessels be at sea or abroad at the time of the Assessment,) Colonial Securities; also, all Public Stocks, and Stocks in Public or Private Banking Companies, or other Joint Stock Companies or Corporations, doing business within the boundaries or limits aforesaid.

Mr. NOWLAN gave notice that, on Monday, he will move an Address to the Governor on the subject of causing a Survey to by made of the Waste Lands of the Colony, with a view of giving greater encouragement to the people of the country to settle down and cultivate the Soil.

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, soliciting the Council to appoint two or more of their Members, to join with the Select Committee on the Fishery question.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works, for a Detailed Statement of the expenditure of £499 1s., out of an unexpended balance on 1st January, 1862, of £511 4s. 7d., under the head of Roads under Contract.

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

The Bill for Vesting Certain Property in the hands of the Admiralty.

The Bill to amend the Act for the appointment of Sheriffs.

Ordered,—That the said several Bills do pass.

Ordered,—That the first Bill be entitled, "An Act for Vesting Property occupied for the Naval Service, in the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or Commissioners."

Ordered,—That the second Bill be entitled, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs."

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in, and agree to the Resolutions passed by the Assembly, on the appointment of a Committee to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Council, to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, praying for the favorable consideration of the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for restitution of the Subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and North America,

via St. John's, and have appointed the Hon. Messrs. Morris and Tessier a Committee for that purpose.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
12th February, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for the Collection of Revenue and better administration of Justice on the Labrador.

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 made some progress in the Bill to them referred, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof.

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again, and stand first on the Order of the day for to-morrow.

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

FRIDAY, 13th February, 1863.

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from John Brien and others, of St. Mary's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the Bridge there.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a Petition from Jabez Pike and others, of Blackhead, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Pump there.

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

He also presented Petitions from James McDonald and others, of Blackhead ; Charles Bussy and others, of Caplin Cove, and from William Tobin and others, of Long Beach, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in these localities.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from Joseph Bacon, School Teacher, St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth the loss he has sustained in his profession from the establishment of Schools endowed by Government, and praying the favourable consideration of the House for the loss occasioned to him thereby.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a Petition from Wm. Kirby and others, of Burin, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open and repair roads there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Edward Troy and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for road grants in that locality.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from William Dowdan and others, of Lance Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road to the West side of Lance Cove Pond.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from the Corresponding Committee, on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That the Society was established under the title of the "Newfoundland School Society" about the year eighteen hundred and twenty three, and have ever since continued their operations in this Colony, having, at their own cost and charge, and with the assistance of friends, erected many school-houses, and Masters' residences thereon, and for that purpose sent out, from time to time, suitable Inspectors for their schools, and appointed proper male and female teachers thereto, as well as voted annually a large sum towards their maintenance and support, and educated, free of charge, teachers of District schools.

That the probable outlay and expenditure to this period, being upwards of forty years, may be fairly computed at the sum of £80,000, the Society being, for many years past, liberally assisted by the Legislature in aid thereof; which has enabled them to give a practical, useful education to very many thousands of the children of the poor, and others also, who were desirious of taking advantage of the Society's mode and system of instruction; whereby many such persons have been enabled to occupy and fill offices of trust and respectability in the Island, and have, consequently, become respectable citizens, and useful members of our community.

That by the annual examination and printed returns by the Government Inspector of Protestant schools for this Island, by order of Your Honorable House, it appears that the following numbers of scholars were being taught in those of this Society (without distinction of creed) for the past year alone, viz., 1246 boys, 1132 girls: 2378 total; of which 174 boys, and 109 girls, making a total of 283, were then educated at their Central Schools in this city, being three in number.

That by grant, dated March, 1836, His Excellency Governor Prescott granted to certain Trustees therein named, the lot of land in St. John's, on which the Central School of the Society now stands, for the purposes of a Charity School. That the said Trustees, believing that they could thus best carry out the intentions of the Government, leased the said land to the said Society for a term of twenty-one years; that under such lease the said Society has ever since kept schools on the said land, and, during their occupancy, have built a commodious dwelling house for the Masters and Mistresses on the land adjoining, and have, from time to time, expended large sums of money in the repairs of the School buildings generally. That the said lease expiring in the year 1856, the Cor-

responding Committee entered upon a new lease with the said Trustees, for a further term of twenty one years.

That the present school erection, of wood, has gone into decay, and is no longer suitable as a place of instruction upon the extended scale upon which the Society conduct this Institution. That the said Society desire to take it down, and, at a very large expense, to erect another of brick or stone; but are unwilling to do so upon a short term of years. That they have applied to the Trustees for a renewable or perpetual term, upon condition of their building said erections, and applying them to the purposes aforesaid; but that the said Trustees decline to give a perpetual or renewable lease, on the ground that they are not justified, under their trust, in demising the land in question for a longer term than it has been heretofore let for, without the sanction of the Legislature.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that Your Honorable House will be pleased to pass a law empowering the said Trustees to grant a lease to the "Colonial and Continental Church Society," for such term as they shall maintain and keep a charity school there, for the benefit of the children of the poor, as well as receive, for the purpose of instruction, training pupil teachers under any existing local laws of the Colony, their present School house site and lands thereto belonging, and upon such other conditions as Your Honorable House may think reasonable, and, as in duty bound, Petitioners will ever pray.

CHARLES SIMMS,
Chairman.

JAMES BAYLY,
Secretary.

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

Mr. EVANS presented a Petition from James Inkpen and others, of Great Burin, which was received and read, praying for a grant to repair the road there.

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

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of the House, a Copy of the Instructions given to the Superintendent of the Fisheries, in 1862.

Also, Copies of all Instructions given to the Outport Authorities on the subject of the Herring Fishery Act, and the Replies (if any) that have been received from the parties to whom these communications were addressed.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the further consideration of the Bill for the Collection of Revenue and the Administration of Justice on the Labrador.

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 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.

On motion, that the Amendments be read,

Mr. KENT moved, in Amendment, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

That the Bill be re-committed, for the purpose of adding the following clause thereto, as the 12th Section.

That this Act shall be in operation for one year, and from thence to the termination of the next Session of the Legislature.

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

For the Amendment, 11.

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

Against the Amendment, 13.

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

So it passed in the negative.

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

The said Amendments were then read, and on the question being put thereon, agreed to by the House.

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

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

MONDAY, 16th February, 1863.

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from John Curtis and others, of Juricle, Tite's Cove and Herring Cove, which was received and read, setting forth the loss sustained by them from the destruction of their Bultows by a lawless mob, and praying that they may be reimbursed for their losses, and protection afforded them in prosecuting the fishery for the time to come.

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

Mr. Moore presented a Petition from Arnold Webber and John G. Hurlihy, Tidewaters, of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for increase of salaries.

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

Mr. Talbot gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the subject of the Petition of the inhabitants of Juricle, Tite's Cove and Herring Cove, with the view that, if the statements of that Petition be well grounded, the necessary steps be taken to afford them redress.

Mr. Casey gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Leader of the Government, by whose authority the Steam Boiler lately sent into the Lunatic Asylum, was imported.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to provide for the collection of Duty and Administration of Justice at Labrador, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the said Bill pass, and be entitled "An Act to Provide for the Collection of Revenue, and the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador."

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Receiver General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, upon the Bill to amend the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Evans took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again, and stand first on the Order of the day, to-morrow.

Mr. Parsons gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the Table of the House, a detailed Statement of the expenditure of £7794 5s. 3d., for Road Work performed by the Poor, (as per return of Poor Expenditure) for the last year, in St. John's, mentioning the roads on which such work was performed, the number of horses employed, and to whom belonging, the price paid per day to each owner, the price paid per day to each labourer, and whether paid in cash, and if in provisions, the kind, and by whom supplied.

The Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Copies of Correspondence between the Governor and Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Works, in reference to charges made, of the Chairman not acting in accordance with the Bye-Laws.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

Ordered,—That the said Documents do lie upon the Table.
Then the House adjourned till to-morrow at Three of the clock.

TUESDAY, 17th February, 1863.

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from William Holden and others, of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a pump there.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from W. W. Bemister and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to erect a Landing Place on the South side of the Harbor.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Richard Tilly and others, of Bonavista, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road there.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from John McGuire and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to the Gallows Cove Pond Road.

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

Mr. KENT moved, seconded by Mr. CASEY,

That the Amendment proposed by the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, in Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the General Water Company, be printed.

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

For the Motion, 8.	*Against the Motion*, 13.
Mr. Kent,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Parsons,	" Receiver General,
" Kavanagh,	" Acting Colonial Secretary,
" Talbot,	The Surveyor General,
" Casey,	Mr. Moore,
" Glen,	" March,
" E. D. Shea,	" Rendell,
" Nowlan.	" Whiteway,
	" Knight,
	" Evans,
	" Winter,
	" Rorke,
	" A. Shea.

So it passed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. RORKE, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly having appointed a Committee of nine Members to take evidence on the subject of the Fisheries, namely: Messrs. Rorke, Rendell, Evans, March, Moore, Glen, McGrath, A. Shea, and Nowlan, respectfully request that the Legislative Council will be pleased to appoint a Committee of their Body, to co-operate with the Committee of this House on the above important subject.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
17th February, 1863.

Ordered,—That Mr. RORKE and Mr. MOORE do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, Orders adopted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Savings' Bank Act, 25 Vic. Cap. 5.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the following Bills sent up for concurrence :—

A Bill entitled " An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs," and a Bill entitled " An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by, or for, the Naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom, for the time being.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
17th February, 1853.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message, that they have appointed Hons. Messrs. Tessier, White and Kent, a Committee of their body, to co-operate with the Committee

of the Assembly, on the subject of the Fisheries, to meet in the Committee Room of the Council, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
17th February, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the further consideration of the Bill to Amend the Acts for the regulation of the General Water Company.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

On motion that the Report be received,

Mr. CASEY moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. TALBOT,

That the following Section be added to the Bill:—

That the Amount of Revenue derivable from Licenses paid for the retail of Spirituous Liquors, and the amount of Crown Rents derivable from Property within the limits of the Town of St. John's, shall be appropriated towards paying the Assessment under this Act.

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

For the Amendment, 5.	*Against the Amendment*, 19.
Mr. Kent,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Talbot,	" Receiver General,
" Casey,	" Acting Colonial Secretary,
" Kavanagh,	The Solicitor General,
" Renouf.	" Surveyor General,
	Mr. Moore,
	" March,
	" Rendell,
	" Whiteway,
	" Walbank.
	" Knight,
	" Prowse,
	" Evans,
	" Winter,
	" Rorke,
	" Glen,
	" A. Shea,
	" E. D. Shea,
	" Barron.

So it passed in the negative.

And the question on the original motion being then put,

Mr. CASEY moved, in Amendment, seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH,

After the word "whom" in the second line of the 6th Section, insert—"one shall be elected by the Rate Payers annually, one by the Stockholders in the manner now accustomed, and one be appointed by the Governor in Council.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

The said amendments were then severally read throughout a first and second time, and on the question being put thereon, agreed to by the House.

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

Mr. KENT, from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly, to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, praying their favorable consideration of the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for a restoration of the subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and America, via St. John's, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows:—

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
13th February, 1863.

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, on Address to Her Majesty's Government, on Transatlantic Steam.

PRESENT:

JOHN KENT, ESQ., Chairman,
STEPHEN RENDELL, Esq.,
SOLICITOR GENERAL,
E. D. SHEA, Esq.,
Hon. EDWARD MORRIS,
" PETER G. TESSIER.

The Chairman read the following Resolutions:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare, in conjunction with a Committee of the Legislative Council, Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and House of Commons, praying their favourable consideration for the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for a restoration of the subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and America, via St. John's.

That a Copy of the said Resolution be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting them to co-operate in the procedure it contemplates.

The following Message from the Legislative Council was read:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in, and agree to, the Resolutions passed by the Assembly in the appointment of a Committee, to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Council, to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, praying for the favourable consideration of the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for restoration of the subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and North America, via St. John's, and have appointed Hons. Messrs. Morris and Tessier for that purpose.

(Signed,) LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
12th February, 1863.

The Chairman submitted the following Address, which was unanimously adopted.

The Memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That the experiment of Steam Communication between Ireland and the States of America, via, St. John's, has demonstrated the great Commercial advantages of this route, which affords the means for the most rapid transmission of intelligence between the Old and New Worlds.

That during the time the Ships of the Galway Company were engaged in this service, they never failed to carry the latest information, often in less than seven days, between New York and London, and the fact that St. John's lies eleven hundred miles East of New York, proves the decided advantage, in time, this route must always possess in the intercourse between Europe and America.

That your Memorialists have learned that the Galway Company are making an application to Her Majesty's Government for a renewal of the Contract for this service.

That various untoward circumstances, beyond the reach of any ordinary foresight, led to the abrogation of this Contract, and the Committee of the House of Commons, who enquired into the case, were so impressed with the difficulties the Company had had to contend with, that they recommended their claim for a restoration of the subsidy to the favourable consideration of Parliament.

That the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, then intimated that the application of the Company for a renewal of their Contract, would receive the best attention of the Government, when it could be shown that by the possession of the requisite number of ships, and otherwise, the Company were in a position to perform the service efficiently.

That, no doubt, stimulated by this promise, we learn that the Company have made great sacrifices to attain that state of capability to discharge the obligations of such a Contract, which was indicated by the Noble Premier, and that the means at their command are now quite adequate for the due performance of the Service.

That since the establishment of the Galway Packets, many of the Transatlantic Steam Ships call at Cape Race to land, and receive, Despatches. Cape Race, however, is a head land, and a landing there can only be effected in fair clear weather. The past season was one of unusual exemption from fog. But while many messages were despatched and received there, the larger portions of the communications sent from New York, for transmission to England, were not forwarded, in consequence of unfavourable weather. A Service like this, that is controlled by such contingencies, is but of small comparative value, and the rapid and uniform train of communication between the two Hemispheres, can only be maintained by the visits of Steam Ships to the port of St. John's, which has Telegraphic connexion with the whole American Continent.

We, therefore, pray that this important Mail and Telegraph Service may be restored, and that the claims of the Galway Company may be duly recognized, by the renewal of their Contract.

And Memoralists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN KENT, Chairman,
EDWARD MORRIS,
P. G. TESSIER,
E. D. SHEA,
S. RENDELL,
JOHN HAYWARD.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

Ordered,—That the said Address be adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That a similar Address, *mutatis mutandis*, to the House of Commons, be adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council :—

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have passed the Address, as adopted by the Joint Committee of both Houses, appointed " to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty's Government, and the House of Commons, praying their favorable consideration of the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for a restoration of the subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and America, via St. John's," and request the concurrence of the Hon. the Legislative Council to the same.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
17th February, 1863.

Ordered,—That Mr. KENT and Mr. RENDELL do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table of the House, two petitions, one from the inhabitants of Fortune Harbor, and one from Tilton Harbor, complaining that there had been no School rooms, in either of these places, for some years past; and also, copies of all correspondence concerning the same: also, a Detailed Statement of the amounts appropriated for the purpose of Roman Catholic education in each of the Educational Districts of Twillingate and Fogo, from the year 1857 to 1862, inclusive, and a Detailed Statement of the expenditure; by whose order such monies have been paid, and to whom paid: also, a return of the number of Roman Catholic Schools (if any) in operation in the said Districts, since the year 1857, to the present time; the names of the Masters of such Schools, (if any) and the amount paid each of them; also, an account of all monies (if any) expended in the said Districts in the erection or repairing School houses, or otherwise for Roman Catholic educational purposes.

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

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

THURSDAY, 19th February, 1863.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, a Bill for the establishment of a Fire Brigade, a Bill for the Amendment of the Carbonear Street Act, and a Bill to continue the Act for the enrolment of a Volunteer Force.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from John Connell, late High Constable of Harbor Grace, which was received and read, setting forth his long services, of twenty-four years, in that capacity, and his dismissal from office upon (as he considers) unfair grounds, and praying that the House would cause an enquiry into the circumstances, and make such award thereon as they consider the circumstances of the case warrant.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from George Joyce and others, fishermen, of Conception Bay, which was received and read, setting forth,

That they prosecute the Cod fishery at Chatteaux and Henly Harbor, on the coast of Labrador. That there are upwards of two hundred fishermen engaged, during the fishing season, at these two places, chiefly dependent on the fishery for the maintenance and support of themselves and families.

Your Petitioners beg leave to state, that from the established custom of these two harbors, three principal places have been used for the benefit of all engaged in the Cod fishery, viz.: Saddle Island, Small Point, and York Point, as hauling and fishing grounds.

Petitioners would call the attention of Your Honourable House to various encroachments made, and attempted to be made, on these beforementioned grounds, by persons engaged in the Salmon fishery, located at Henly Harbor. Castle Island grounds have been taken possession of, by setting immense fleets of nets, extending seawards five hundred fathoms. Whale Point has likewise been taken and surrounded by netting, completely debarring us from fishing, as customary on these grounds. Not satisfied with the possession of Castle Island, and Whale Point grounds, these Salmon catchers attempted to take possession of our only station now left us, that of York Point, by setting, in the summer of 1861, their nets, which led to disturbances between fishermen and them, consequently they had to abandon it for the time. On arrival of H. M. S. *Hydra* that summer, the case was submitted to Captain Hamilton, who decided in favor of the fishermen retaining their fishing post. Yet, again, the past season, the Salmon catchers tried to set their nets, and were again resisted by fishermen.

Your Petitioners, deprecating any disturbances between them and the Salmon catchers, did not interfere prior to this; but finding that they had taken advantage of the privilege allowed them, by taking possession of two stations, and apparently determined, if possible, to take the remaining one, and if obtained, our Cod fishery would be ruined, and ourselves under the necessity of abandoning our property, and becoming paupers.

Your Petitioners, fearing that further disturbances might occur at these places, between the two parties, deem it prudent to lay the matter before your honorable House, humbly praying that they may obtain their customary rights and privileges, and be allowed the peaceable possession of their fishing stations and grounds.

And, as in duty bound, Petitioners will ever pray.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Select Committee to take evidence relating to the fisheries.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. Speaker,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message, that they concur in, and agree to, the Addresses prepared and adopted by the Assembly, to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, praying their favorable consideration to the claims of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company, for a restoration of the Subsidy for running Mail Steamers between Ireland and America, via St. John's.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Legislative Council,
19th February, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to amend the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend certain Acts passed in the twenty second, twenty third, twenty fourth, and twenty fifth years of Her Present Majesty, entitled respectively, " An Act to Incorporate a General Water Company," " An Act to amend an Act passed in the 22nd year of Her Present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled " An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company," and " An Act for the further Amendment of the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company."

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into, and report upon, by Bill or otherwise, the best means for promoting Agriculture in this Colony.

Ordered,—That Messrs. Moore, Kent, Prowse, Parsons, Whiteway, Byrne, Winter, and Casey, do form the Committee.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, with the view of affording greater encouragement in the cultivation of the Soil, so essential towards the independent support of the people of this Colony, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that a survey be made of the Waste Lands in each District, most elegible for tillage, and that steps may be taken for the allotment of the same, under such arrangements as Your Excellency and Council may be pleased to devise in conformity with the Crown Lands Acts.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
19th February 1863.

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

Mr. KENT, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same elective, which was read a first time.

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday, the 5th day of March next.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of John Curtis and others, inhabitants of Juricle, Tite's Cove, and Herring Cove, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and cause inquiry to be made into the truth of the statements therein contained, and if they be well founded, to make such order thereon as may appear just.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
19th February, 1863.

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.

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

Statement of Assets and Liabilitiesof the Colony, on 10th January, 1854.

Statement of Balances due the Sinking Fund, from the year 1850 to 1860, inclusive.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House :—

Returns of unexpended Road Grants, under Act 25, Vic., on the 31st December, 1862.

Return of Awards, under St. John's Rebuilding Act, for year 1862.

Return of Detailed Expenditure for Roads under Annual Contracts, for the year 1862.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he will move the House into Committee of Supply, and that this notice stand first, and take precedence of the Orders of the day.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on-tomorrow, he will ask the Hon. Re-

ceiver General, Chairman of the Commissioners for Relief of the Poor, to lay upon the Table of the House, a Detailed Statement of the expenditure, in each District of the colony for the relief of the Poor, for the years 1861 and 1862.

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

FRIDAY, 20th February, 1863.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Robert Mundy and others, of Pouch Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Road from Gallows Cove Pond, to Waterman's Pond.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from James Droon, Constable, of Upper Island Cove, which was received and read, praying for an Increase of Salary.

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

Mr. GLEN, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Petition of Samuel G. Archibald, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows:—

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
House of Assembly,
February 12th, 1863.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of Samuel G. Archibald, praying compensation for services performed as Commissioner appointed to investigate the claims of parties seeking compensation for damage done property during the Election Riots, beg to report that they have considered the business, and after careful consideration, they are of opinion that the said Samuel G. Archibald is entitled to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, deducting therefrom the amount of eighty five pounds, already received by Mr. Archibald, in full compensation for services performed by him as such Commissioner, with the understanding that the said Commissioner shall adjudicate on all matters submitted to him antecedent to this Report.

All which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GLEN, Chairman,
JOHN KENT,
H. T. MOORE,
S. RENDELL.

(*For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.*)

Ordered,—That the said Report and Evidence do lie upon the table.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they

have passed the Bill sent up for concurrence, entitled "An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador," without Amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
20th February, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

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

The Bill for the regulation of the Currency.

The Bill to reduce the Interest on the Public Debt.

The Bill to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company.

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

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

A Bill to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

A Bill for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade.

A Bill to amend the Carbonear Street Act.

A Bill to continue the Act for the enrolment of a Volunteer Force.

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

Mr. RENOUF moved, seconded by Mr. KAVANAGH,

That the offer of the Proprietor of the *Day Book*, to supply Telegrams to this House, be accepted, on the terms contained in his letter relating thereto, addressed to the Speaker, and laid upon the Table of the House.

Whereupon,

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, in Amendment, seconded by the Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY,

That the said Letter be referred to the Committee on Contingencies.

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

For the Amendment, 12.	*Against the Amendment*, 9.
Hon. Attorney General,	Mr. Kent,
" Receiver General,	" Talbot,
" Acting Colonial Secretary,	" Kavanagh,
" Surveyor General,	" Casey,
Mr. Moore,	" Renouf,
" March,	" Glen,
" Rendell,	" A. Shea,
" Knight,	" E. D. Shea,
" Prowse,	" Nowlan.
" Evans,	
" Winter,	
" Rorke.	

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

Financial Secretary's Detailed Statement of Accounts, for sundry services, for year 1862.

Board of Works Accounts, for the year 1862, and Resolution relating thereto.

Return of Seed Potatoes sent to Outports in 1862.

Copy of Instructions to Outport authorities on Herring Fishery Act, and replies thereto.

Copy of Instructions to the Superintendent of Fisheries in the year 1862.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. SHEA presented a Petition from Alexander MacKay, Agent for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which was received and read, praying that the sum of seventy five pounds, amount of light dues charged on three of their steamers, which called here for passengers, may be refunded, and that, for the future, Steamers calling at this port may be exempt from paying light dues.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from George Clarke and others, of Brigus, South Side, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road there.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from G. Gardner and others, of Heart's Content, which was received and read, praying for a grant to remove a land slip which obstructs the public road there.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented Petitions from Richard Hutch and others, of Red Head Cove; Joseph Gorely and others, of British Harbor; John Clark and others, ofBonaventure; Noah Perrry and others, of Catalina, and William Midus and others, of Grate's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for Road grants in these localities.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from Richard Mandeville and others, of Brigus, which was received and read, setting forth that they have lately been deprived of the use of a Public Well there, by the proprietor of the property on which it is situated, and praying that the House would either purchase the ground on which the Well is situated, with a view to the public advantage, or grant a sum of money to enable them to sink a well elsewhere.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Wm. Netten and others, Members of the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity Bay East, which was received and read, praying for an increase of the Education Grant.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Re-

ceiver General for a detailed statement of the sum of £3,653 1s., under the head of Unexpended Legislative Grants, on 31st December 1862.

Mr. CASEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Leader of the Government, what action has been taken on the Address of the House to His Excellency the Governor, upon the Petition of John Kenny.

Mr. GLEN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, in reference to the Report of the Select Committee on the Petition of Samuel G. Archibald.

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

MONDAY, 23rd February, 1863.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Israel Gosse, of Bishop's Cove, which was received and read, praying that a salary may be paid him for acting as Constable there.

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

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from Wm. Rabbits and others, of Brigus, which was received and read, praying for a grant to sink a Well there.

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

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

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

Mr. GLEN presented a Petition from Edward Coleman and others, of Bay Bulls, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Road from the North side to Freshwater Road.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from Wm. Holden and others, of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a Road in that locality.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from John Moran, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for compensation for land taken from him for the purpose of widening the public street there.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL presented a Petition from J. T. Oakley and others, of Greenspond, which was received and read, praying for the establishment of an Over Land Postal Route, from thence to St. John's.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Ebenezer March and others,

of Old Perlican, which was received and read, praying for the erection of a Court House and Lock-up there.

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

He also, presented a Petition from Charles Rendell, Constable, of Heart's Content, which was received and read, praying for an increase of Salary.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to regulate the Currency.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. BARRON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for the reduction of the Interest on the Consolidated Debt.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. WHITEWAY took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.
Then the House adjourned till to-morrow, at Three of the clock.

TUESDAY, 24th February, 1863.

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

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to forward the Joint Address of the Council and Assembly, to the Secretary of State, in relation to Transatlantic Steam ; and that the Address to the House of Commons be entrusted to A. Shea, Esq., (who is about proceeding to London) for presentation to that Body, should he deem it necessary so to do, and that a Message be sent to the Council, requesting their consent thereto.

Ordered,—That Mr. KENT and Mr. KAVANAGH do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend certain Acts passed in the Twenty second, Twenty-third, Twenty fourth, and Twenty fifth years of Her present Majesty, entitled respectively, "An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company," "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty second year of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company," and "An Act for the further amendment of the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company," with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
24th February, 1863.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to the Message just sent up, that they consent and agree to the Resolution of the Assembly, that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to forward the joint Address of the Council and Assembly, to the Secretary of State, in relation to Transatlantic Steam ; and that the Address to the House of Commons

be entrusted to A. Shea, Esq., (who is about proceeding to London,) for presentation to that Body, should he deem it necessary so to do.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
24th February, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendments made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, for the Amendment of the Acts for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, were read a first time, and are as follows :—

On the 1st line of the 6th Section, after the word "the," strike out the following words :—"passing of this Act," and insert "next Annual Meeting of Stockholders."

At the end of the same Section, add as follows :—"provided that the present Directors shall continue inoffice until the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders, when the first election of Directors under this Act shall take place, provided also, that in the event of the office of any elected Director becoming vacant, by his death, resignation, or absence from the Colony for six months, a Successor to him shall be elected, at a Special General Meeting of Stockholders, to be called for that purpose, and such Successor shall hold office until the second Annual Meeting after his election.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
24th February, 1863.

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

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

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

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next, and stand first on the Order of the day.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to reduce the Interest on the Public Debt of the Colony, was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to reduce the Interest payable on the Public Debt of the Colony, under the Acts 19 Vic. Cap. 6, and 21st Vic. Cap. 3.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

THURSDAY, 26th February, 1863.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill for the regulation of the Currency was read a third time, as engrossed.

On motion that the Bill do pass,

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, seconded by the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, that the following clauses be inserted in the Bill, and stand part thereof:—

In the 6th Section, insert, "America" in the first line, and also, insert after "each" in the fourth line, as follows:—And the several divisions of such Coins shall pass current and be a Legal Tender in Currency, after the like rate, according to the proportion such divisions shall respectively bear to the Coins of which they are parts.

In the 11th Section, strike out "any;" in the last line, and add the words "now subsisting" to the end of the section.

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

Ordered,—That the said several clauses be engrossed, and stand part of the Bill.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act for the regulation of the Currency."

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. WINTER do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of the Harbor Grace Water Company."

Ordered,—That the SOLICITOR GENERAL and Mr. MOORE do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Samuel G. Archibald, and the Report of the

Select Committee of the House thereon, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition and Report into your favorable consideration, and to recommend the granting of the sum reported, in the Supply Bill of the present Session.

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.

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a Petition from Richard Wills, of St. John's, Schoolmaster, which was received and read, praying that the House would take his case into consideration, he finding it impossible to support himself by teaching, owing to the establishment of endowed schools.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from Wm. Burke and others, of Victoria Village, near Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road in that locality.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John Barret and others, of Bishop's Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Spaniard's Bay.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from Joseph Mason, of Salmon Cove, District of Harbor Main, which was received and read, praying that the House would grant him some compensation for the heavy loss he has sustained from the destruction of his house and property, by fire, on the 21st of January last.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from Alexander Bremner and others, of Catalina; John Ivanny and others, of Salmon Cove; and from Robert Tilly and others, of Spiller's Point, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in those localities.

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

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

The Bill to provide Sewerage for the Town of St. John's.

The Bill for the formation of a Fire Brigade.

The Bill to amend the Carbonear Street Act.

The Bill to amend the Act providing for a Volunteer Force.

The Amendments of the Council upon the Bill to amend the Acts for the establishment of the General Water Company.

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

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

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

MONDAY, 2nd March, 1863.

Mr. McGrath presented a Petition from John Hall, residing on the Sea Shore, between Great and Little Placentia, which was received and read, praying for a road from thence to the Placentia Road.

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

The Hon. Receiver General, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Return of the Imports and Exports of Newfoundland for the year 1862.

(For which, see Appendix.)

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

Mr. Winter presented a Petition from William Kelson, of Trinity, which was received and read, setting forth his long services of forty years in the Commission of the Peace, and praying that the House would be pleased to award him a pension.

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

Mr. Whiteway presented a Petition from Moses Clark and others, of South Shore, which was received and read, praying that Kelligrews Pond may be made a Harbour of Refuge, instead of Long Pond.

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

The Hon. Receiver General presented a Petition from Thomas Hutchings and others, of Bay-de-Verds, and from Stephen Colbert and others, of Job's Cove, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair Roads and Bridges in those localities.

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

Mr. Barron presented a Petition from John Bishop and others, of St. Mary's, Holyrood, and Goscear, and from Patrick Furlong and others, of Oderin, which were severally received and read, praying for road grants in those localities.

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

Mr. Prowse gave notice that, on Wednesday next, he will move for a Committee of the Whole House on Local Steam.

The Hon. Receiver General gave notice that, on Thursday next, he will move the House into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means.

Ordered,—That the Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, stand first on the Order of the day for Thursday dext.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the organization of a Fire Brigade.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Evans took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, with some Amendments, which they had directed

him to report to the House, and he handed the Bill and Amendments in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to Amend the Carbonear Street Act.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENOUF took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to amend the Act for the Organization of a Volunteer Force in Newfoundland.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RORKE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had 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.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Amendments of the Council upon the Bill to amend the Acts for the establishment of the General Water Company.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Amendments to them referred, without Amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and that the Amendments be read a third time to-morrow.

The HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the Act offering a bounty on the Killing of Wolves.

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

TUESDAY, 3rd Mareh, 1863.

Mr. PROWSE presented a Petition from W. H. Newman, Manager of the North Atlantic Dock Company, which was received and read, setting forth, that they intend erecting a Floating Dock in St. John's, capable of

taking up a ship of 3000 tons, and praying that the House will grant them the exclusive privilege, from the time one half their dock is in operation, for twenty years, of taking up vessels of not less than 500 tons; subject to such regulations as the Legislature may impose upon them.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill for the establishment of a Fire Brigade, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled " An Act to provide for the establishment of a Fire Brigade.

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. E. D. SHEA, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to amend the Carbonear Street Act, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled " An Act passed in the 24th year of Her present Majesty, entitled " An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. RORKE do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Amendments of the Council, in and upon the Bill to amend the Acts for the establishment of the General Water Company, were read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. SHEA, do take the Message to the Council.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petitions of James Drover and Israel Gosse.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a Detailed Statement of expenditure of £7,794 5s. 3d., on account of employment of able bodied poor, in the year 1862.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 4th March, 1863.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from John Callahan and others, of River Head, Harbor Grace, which was received and read, praying for a grant to improve the roads there.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented Petitions from Jabez Tilly and others, of Old Perlican, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open and repair local roads, and also, for a survey of that portion of the main road, between Old Perlican and Hant's Harbor.

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

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from John Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, which was received and read, praying for an increase of Salary.

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

He also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the foregoing Petition of John Mackey.

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from Michael Hartery and others, Officers of the Harbor Grace Volunteer Fire Company, which was received and read, praying for a continuance of the grant in aid of the Company.

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

He also presented a Petition from James Lampin, of Harbor Grace, Teacher, which was received and read, praying for compensation for damage occasioned him by the establishment of endowed schools.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Northern Circuit Court of Newfoundland, to the trial of offences committed, and issues of fact arising, on the coast of Labrador.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate the North Atlantic Dock Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of George Heater, of Harbor Grace.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to suspend the Act to provide a Bounty for the killing of Wolves, which was read a first time.

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

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

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the subject of Coastal Steam.

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair, on a question of Order.

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

Resolved,—That the Resolution proposed in Committee on Coastal Steam, as follows :—

Resolved,—"That in order to procure the necessary means for this expenditure, it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Revenue be collected in British Sterling, and the increase of Revenue so obtained be employed in carrying out the foregoing objects in the most efficient manner possible," was out of order, as it is proposed to lay a tax, which can only be done by a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER took the Chair.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee do stand second on the Order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petitions of James Drover and Israel Gosse, respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petitions into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
4th March, 1863.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the further consideration of the Bill for the Organization of a Volunteer Force in Newfoundland.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RORKE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General, why the Report of the Commissioner, Mr. Archibald, on the subject of the Riots of 1861, is not printed, in conformity with the order of the House.

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

THURSDAY, 5th March, 1863.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Joseph J. Pearce, Preventive Officer, of Twillingate, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary.

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

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the foregoing Petition of Joseph J. Pearce.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to amend the Act for the Organization of a Volunteer Force in Newfoundland, was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of her present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland."

Ordered,—That the SOLICITOR GENERAL and Mr. RENOUF do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the regulation of the Currency" with some Amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly : Also, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to reduce the Interest payable upon the Public Debt of the Colony, under the Acts 19 Vic. cap. 6, and 21st Vic. cap. 3," without Amendment.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
March 5th, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled " An Act for the regulation of the Currency," were read a first time, and are as follows :—

On the 3rd line of the first Section, after the word " accounts" insert, and the accounts of all Banking Companies Incorporated by Act of the Local Legislature.

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

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Correspondence on the subject of the non-appropriation of the grant for Education for Tilton Harbor and Fortune, to the payment of Teachers thereat.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council, by rendering the same elective, was read a second time.

Ordered,—That the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill, on Thursday the 19th instant.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the further consideration of Local Steam.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KAVANAGH took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this House, Local Steam between St. John's and the Outports is necessary to provide means for facilitating intercourse between the Capital and the Outports, for the collection of the Revenue, the performance of the Postal Service, and for enforcing of the laws relating to the Fisheries.

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this House, two Steamers should, if practicable, be employed on this service, as two are necessary to carry it out efficiently.

Resolved,—That the Government be authorized to receive tenders for the service, and to make all the necessary arrangements as to route and other details required to carry this object out efficiently.

Resolved,—That in order to procure the necessary means for this expenditure, it is the opinion of this Committee, that it should be recommended to the House, as instructions for a Committee of Ways and Means, that the Revenue be collected in British Sterling, and the increase of Revenue so obtained be employed in carrying out the foregoing object in the most efficient manner practicable.

On motion that the Report be received,

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

That the last Resolution be expunged, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Resolved,—That whereas the estimated Floating Debt of the Colony, at the end of the current year, will be about £30,000, which sum the Government propose to pay off with the Surplus Revenue, and whereas it is inexpedient in the present circumstance of the Colony to increase taxation,—

Therefore *Resolved*,—That provision be made for the important service herein referred to, in the foregoing Resolutions, by immediately consolidating the aforesaid amount of Floating Debt, an arrangement which will enable the Government to appropriate the Surplus Revenue to the defrayal of the expense of the said Coastal Steam Service.

And the question being put on the Amendment, it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—That the said Resolutions be adopted.

On motion of Mr. RORKE, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition from John Mackey, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
5th March, 1863.

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

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Northern Circuit Court to the Labrador, which was read a first time.

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

On motion of Mr. MOORE, seconded by the SOLICITOR GENERAL,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition of George Heater, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
5th March, 1863.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Petition of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Ordered,—That Mr. Prowse, Mr. Walbank, Mr. Moore, Mr. Parsons, and the Solicitor General do form the Committee.

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

FRIDAY, 6th March, 1863.

Mr. MCGRATH presented a Petition from Patrick Croak, of Placentia, which was received and read, praying remuneration for keeping a House of Refuge on the main road between Colinet and Placentia, and further, that he may be appointed Contractor to keep the road in repair.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from Patrick Furlong and others, of Oderin, which was received and read, praying that the House would adopt measures for doing away with the Bultow system in the Fisheries.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on the Fisheries.

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY presented a Petition from Hannah Buffet, of Jersey Harbor, which was received and read, setting forth, that her husband was lost when acting as Packet Man between Harbor Briton and LaPoile, and praying that some compensation may be made her.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the further consideration of Supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without Amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty fourth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
6th March, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the Petition of Charles Rendal, Constable of Heart's Content.

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

MONDAY, 9th March, 1863.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Thomas Higgins and others, of Harbor Grace, and from Elijah Mercer and others, of Bay Roberts, which were severally received and read, praying that the House would enact measures to prevent the taking of Caplin for manure.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be referred to the Select Committee on the Fisheries.

Mr. RORKE presented a Petition from William Penny and others, of Carbonear, which was received and read, praying that the grant of £200, in aid of the Carbonear Grammar School, may be divided among the different denominations, according to population, and placed under the control of Commissioners.

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

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Copy of Letter from the Hon.

P. G. Tessier, with Resolution from Commercial Society, praying that all Duties be paid in Cash, and Petition against the Resolution, by Merchants and Importers of St. John's.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

Mr. Moore presented Petitions from Israel Gosse, of Spaniard's Bay and Bishop's Cove, and from Joseph Drover and others, of Upper Island Cove, which were severally received and read, praying that the House would enact measures to prevent the taking of Caplin for manure.

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

The Hon. Attorney General presented a Petition from Richard Dunphy and others, of St. Lawrence, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the road from thence to Lawn.

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

Mr. Renouf presented a Petition from Bridget Clifford, of St. John's, widow, which was received and read, setting forth, that her son Thomas (her only support) was killed in the riots in St. John's, on the 13th May, 1861, and praying that the House would take her case into consideration, and make such award thereon as may appear just.

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

Mr. Whiteway presented a Petition from Moses Harvey, Secretary of the Protestant Board of Education, St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth, that as the Newfoundland School Society have closed 3, out of the 7 Schools under their control in the District of St. John's, a rateable proportion of the sum of £75, granted that Society, may be given the Protestant Board, in aid of the Schools under their control.

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

Mr. Whiteway pretented a Petition from Robert Prowse and others, owners and occupiers of land in St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That by the 21st Section of the Act Incorporating the General Water Company, it is provided that the owners of all Houses and other Buildings in the Town of St. John's, shall annually pay a tax to the Government of one and three quarters per cent. That in order to affix an annual value to Buildings erected on Building Leases, the Appraisers appointed by Government have deducted from the gross rental of the Buildings, the rent of the ground on which such buildings stand. But that in the case of your Petitioners they have made no such deductions for ground rent, but have appraised the buildings at their gross rental; by which course, if carried out, your Petitioners will be compelled to pay a tax on their land, which they believe was not intended by the Act, and which will tend to prevent their erecting Buildings in future on their own land. That your Petitioners have appealed to the Magistrates in the Court of Sessions, against this unjust appraisement, but have been unable to obtain any redress. They therefore appeal to Your

Honourable House, that such steps may be taken in the premises as shall relieve them from a double tax.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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

Mr. RENOUF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Bridget Clifford.

Mr. PROWSE, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the prayer of the Petition of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, beg to report, that they are of opinion that the prayer of the said Petition should be complied with, and that the said Colonial and Continental Church Society should hold the said land from henceforth, under a perpetual lease, so long as the said School shall continue to be used as a Charity School, for the benefit of the children of the poor, under its present constitution and management.

D. W. PROWSE, Chairman,
R. J. PARSONS,
JOHN HAYWARD,
H. T. MOORE,
M. W. WALBANK.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
8th March, 1863.

Ordered,—That the said Report be adopted.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Colonial and Continental Church Society to hold certain Land in perpetuity, under certain conditions.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
9th March, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to suspend the Act to provide a Bounty for killing Wolves, and the Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Northern Circuit Court, to Labrador, were severally read a second time.

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

Ordered,—That the Committee of the whole upon Ways and Means stand first on the Order of the day for to-morrow.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Joseph J. Pearce, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
9th March, 1863.

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

On motion of Mr. WINTER, seconded by Mr. RENDELL,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition from Charles Randall, respectfully request that

Your Excellency will be pleased to take said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

House of Assembly,
9th March, 1863.

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

Ordered,—That the Report of the Commissioner to investigate the claims for compensation, for damage done by Riots in 1861, be printed for the use of Members.

Mr. Rorke gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of Wm. Penny and others, of Carbonear, relative to the Grammar School there.

The Hon. Attorney General gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill for the Amendment of the Act for the establishment of the Board of Works; also, for a Bill to make further provision for the punishment of certain offences under circumstances of aggravation.

Mr. Renouf gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the Table of the House, a return of the names of all servants attached to the Lunatic Asylum, their occupations, and the amount of salary paid to each, and the names of such servants (if any) who live out of the Institution: also, the average number of patients in the Asylum for the years 1861 and 1862.

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

TUESDAY, 10th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. Prowse, seconded by Mr. Moore,

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

Mr. President,

The House of Assembly request that the Honorable the Legislative Council will grant permission to the Hon. Laurence O'Brien and the Hon. Patrick Kough, two of their Members, to come to a Special Committee of this House, to whom it was referred "to inquire into and report by Bill, or otherwise, the best means for promoting Agriculture in this Colony," to be examined in reference thereto.

House of Assembly,
10th March, 1863.

Ordered,—That Mr. PROWSE and Mr. MOORE do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Charles Fox, of St. John's, Manufacturer of Patent Manure, which was received and read, praying that Oil of Vitriol, which is extensively used in his manufactory, may be admitted free of duty.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's."

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the SURVEYOR GENERAL, do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

Resolved,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means, and the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in addition to the Duties now levied under the Act 26 Vic., Cap. 1, the Duties contained in the following Table be levied on the Articles therein mentioned:

LOCAL DISTILLATION.

Rum, not exceeding the Strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater Strength than the Strength of Proof, ℔ Gallon	£0	0	4
Brandy, Gin, and other Spirits, ℔ Gallon	0	0	4

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all Duties now levied shall be paid and received in British Sterling.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Revenue Bill, in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions:—

On motion, that the Report be adopted,

Mr. RENOUF moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. CASEY, that the following Resolution be added to the Report, and be embodied in the Revenue Bill:—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that on the following imported articles, viz:—Oak Puncheons, prepared Puncheon Packs, Herring Barrels, Butter Tubs, prepared Brazil Packs, and Hoops for Barrels and other Casks, Wooden Blocks for Vessels, manufactured Doors and Sashes of Wood, prepared Lumber and Frames of Houses, ready made Oil Clothes, a duty of 20 per cent, ad valorem, in full, be levied: And further, that Cotton Drills, used in the making of Oil Clothes for the Fisheries, be admitted duty free: And further, to encourage Shipbuilding in this Island, a bounty of 20s. per ton, be given on all Vessels so built, from 40 to 150 Tons, and above 150 Tons, 15s. per Ton bounty.

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

For the Amendment, 4.	*Against the Amendment*, 17.
Mr. Renouf,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Casey,	" Receiver General,
" Talbot,	" Acting Colonial Secretary,
" Kavanagh.	" Solicitor General,
	" Surveyor General,
	Mr. Moore,
	" Leamon,
	" March,
	" Knight,
	" Whiteway,
	" Walbank,
	" Prowse,
	" Winter,
	" Rorke,
	" Kent,
	" Glen,
	" E. D. Shea.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General, Mr. Winter, Mr. E. D. Shea, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mr. Rorke do form the Committee.

The Hon. Attorney General, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented the following Bills, which were severally read a first time.

A Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works.

A Bill to make further provision for the punishment of persons convicted of certain offences.

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

Mr. Prowse, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented the following Bills:—

A Bill to Incorporate the Atlantic Dock Company.

A Bill to enable the Saint John's Association, in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, to hold certain Lands in perpetuity.

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

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that, in Committee of the Whole upon the Revenue Bill, he will move that a reduction be made in the duties on French Wines.

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

WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. RORKE, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition of Wm. Penny and others, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as Your Excellency may deem reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
11th March, 1863.

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.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill to suspend the Act for the Killing of Wolves.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without Amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

On motion that the Report be received,

Mr. WHITEWAY moved, in Amendment, seconded by Mr. KNIGHT,

That the Report be not received.

And the question being put thereon, there appeared,—

For the Amendment, 10. *Against the Amendment*, 14.

Mr. Kent,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Parsons,	" Acting Colonial Secretary,
" E. D. Shea,	" Receiver General,
" McGrath,	The Solicitor General,
" Barron,	" Surveyor General,
" March,	Mr. Moore,
" Casey,	" Leamon,
" Knight,	" Walbank,
" Whiteway,	" Evans,
" Rendell.	" Rorke,
	" Talbot,
	" Byrne,
	" Kavanagh,
	" Renouf.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the following Bills sent up for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to continue An Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force, for the protection of Newfoundland,'" without Amendment:

And a Bill entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," with a certain Amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
11th March, 1863.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendments of the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade," were read a first time, and are as follows:—

At the end of the 2nd Section, add "Provided that in the absence of the Captain of either of the said Companies, when such Company shall be called out, the next in command of such Company shall, for the time being, be, and act as, a Warden, in the place of such Captain."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
11th March, 1863.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message just sent up, that they have granted leave to the Honorables Laurence O'Brien and Patrick Kough, two of their number, to attend, if they please, a Special Committee of the Assembly, to whom it was referred "to inquire into, and report by Bill or otherwise, the best means for promoting Agriculture in this Colony," to be examined in reference thereto, and that the said Hon. Gentlemen are willing to attend.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
March 11th, 1863.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Northern Circuit Court to the Labrador.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENDELL took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill to regulate the Currency were read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the following Bills were severally read a second time.

The Bill to amend the Act for the establishment of a Board of Works.

The Bill to provide Punishment for certain offences.

The Bill to enable the Colonial and Continental Church Society to hold certain Lands in perpetuity.

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the said several Bills.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare a Revenue Bill, presented a draft thereof, which, on leave granted, was read a first time.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition from Bridget Clifford, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order theron as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
11th March 1863.

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

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Prescott Emerson, which was received and read, praying remuneration for reporting the proceedings of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, in the year 1862.

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

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

THURSDAY, 12th March, 1863.

Mr. NOWLAN presented Petitions from Samuel Porter and others, of South Shore; and from George Drier and others, of Long Pond, which were severally received and read, praying that Long Pond may be made a Harbour of Refuge.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Daniel Connors and others, of Pouch Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a road from the Fishing Rooms there.

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

Mr. RENDELL presented a Petition from Brooking & Co. and others,

Merchants and Traders of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That Memorialists are informed that a Bill now before Your Honourable House, to amend the Currency Laws, will, if passed, render it imperative on the Banking Institutions, and, as a consequence, on the Mercantile and Trading community, of the Colony, to alter completely their system of keeping accounts.

That Memorialists are of opinion, that if an Act was passed to the effect that the Government and Public Accounts of the Colony should be kept in Currency, such a measure would be generally appreciated by the community.

Memorialists, therefore, pray, that Your Honorable House will not pass any measure, making any further alteration than that referred to, until evidence has been taken as to the effect of its operation.

And Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the following Bills were severally read a third time, as engrossed.

The Bill to suspend the Act for encouraging the killing of Wolves.

The Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Northern Circuit Court to the Labrador.

Ordered,—That the first Bill pass, aud be entitled "An Act to suspend the operation of the 3rd Vic. Cap. 1, entitled "An Act to encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony."

Ordered,—That the second Bill pass, and be entitled "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Northern Circuit Court of Newfoundland to the trial of offences committed, and of issues of fact arising, on the coast of Labrador.

Ordered,—That the Hon. Attorney General and Solicitor General do take the said several Bills to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Prowse moved, pursuant to Order of the day, seconded by the Hon. Attorney General.

That the Bill to Incorporate the Atlantic Dock Company be now read a second time.

Wereupon,

Mr. Glen moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Casey,

That the Bill be Printed prior to its second reading.

And the question being put thereon, it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Amendment of the Legislative Council upon the Bill for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Commit-

tee of the whole, upon the Amendments of the Council on the Bill for the regulation of the Currency.

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 Amendments of the Council upon the Bill to them referred, and had come to the following Resolution thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he handed the Resolution in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows :—

Resolved,—That the Committee do rise and report that it is their opinion, that a Message, by way of conference, be sent to the Legislative Council, offering reasons why the Assembly dissent from the Amendments made on the Bill, and that such reasons be as follows :—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they are unable to adopt the Amendments made by the Council in the Bill sent up from this House, entitled " An Act for the regulation of the Currency," because such Amendments go beyond the original scope and object of the Bill, by rendering it compulsory upon private parties to adopt the system established by the Bill, in their private dealings.

On motion, that the Report be adopted,

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

That the Committee resume, for the purpose of amending the report, as follows :—

That the Amendment be not adopted, and that the Committee, on rising, report that the Executive be recommended to keep the public accounts in Currency.

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

For the Amendment, 10.	*Against the Amendment*, 16.
Mr. Kent,	Hon. Attorney General,
" Glen,	" Acting Colonial Secretary,
" Parsons,	" Receiver General,
" Kavanagh,	The Solicitor General,
" Talbot,	" Surveyor General,
" Casey,	Mr. Moore,
" Renouf,	" March,
" E. D. Shea,	" Leamon,
" Barron,	" Rendell,
" Nowlan.	" Whiteway,
	" Knight,
	" Prowse,
	" Evans,
	" Winter,
	" Rorke,
	" Walbank.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Bill and Message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to amend the Act for the formation of the Board of Works.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. EVANS took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony, and its Dependencies, was read a second time.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to provide Punishment for certain Offences was read a second time.

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

Mr. NOWLAN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of opening a Harbor at Long Pond, on the South Shore of Conception Bay, and that it be first on the Order of the day for to-morrow.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor, for advances made on his responsibility, during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will move that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting them to furnish this House with the Amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act passed in the 22nd year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled " An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl, and the preservation of Game.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Acting Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House, the Estimate and Plan of Mr. E. M. J. Delaney, relative to the cutting of a channel between Seal Cove and Fogo Harbour.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of A. M. McKay, Agent for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, for remission of the Light dues paid by them.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his marriage.

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

MONDAY, 16th March, 1863.

Mr. LEAMON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Surveyor General to lay on the table of the House the Plan and Estimate of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., for the erection of a Breakwater at Port-de-Grave.

Mr. WALBANK presented a Petition from Catherine Moore, Widow of the late Lorenzo Moore, which was received and read, setting forth her late husband's services in the Customs' Department, and praying that the House would award her a pension.

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

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from J. T. Burton, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying that he may be paid the sum of £3 1s. 3d., amount lost by him through the fault of a Post Office official.

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

Mr. MOORE presented a Petition from Michael Dollard, of Carbonear, praying for compensation for land taken to widen the public streets there.

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

Mr. BARRON presented a Petition from John Grace and others, of St. Mary's, Holyrood, and other settlements adjacent, which was received and read, praying that the system of Bultow fishing may not be prohibited.

He also, presented a Petition from John Ryan and others, of St. Mary's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to improve the road from thence to Salmonier.

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

Mr. NOWLAN presented a Petition from Michael Leary and others, of Bacon Cove, and from John Magee and others, of Salmon Cove, Gasters, which were severally received and read, praying for grants to open Roads in those localities.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Patrick Fox and others, of Torbay, which was received and read, praying that the hauling of Caplin for Manure may not be prohibited.

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

Mr. RORKE, from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to inquire into the causes of the decline of the

Fisheries, and to take evidence on the various modes of Fishing now in practice, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows :—

The Select Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the various modes of fishing in practice, now beg leave to present their Report ; and they would, in the first place, state that they issued a Circular Letter containing such questions as they thought best calculated to draw forth the information they sought, and deemed most necessary to form correct conclusions thereon ; copies of said Circulars were forwarded to various persons of experience and intelligence residing in the Outports, and the accompanying replies thereto have been received. The Committee have also had before them, and examined, several gentlemen of long experience in the Fisheries, who are at present residing in this town, all of which evidence the Committee now have the honor of submitting to your Honorable House.

On a subject of such grave importance to the best interests of this country and its dependencies, and on which, from customs and practices of long standing, affecting diversely and unequally the whole people, it may be very naturally supposed that there are many points on which diversity of opinion prevails amongst them. The Committee have therefore approached their investigations with a due sense of the difficulties presented to them thereby, and therefore have first taken up those questions, bearing on the general enquiry, as appeared to them to admit of the least controversy. By reference to the printed Circular, it will be seen that the taking of Caplin and using them for manure was the first question the Committee proposed to deal with, and on this subject there appeared such a concurrent and overwhelming testimony as to the injuries inflicted on the best interests of the Fisheries, that they feel no hesitation in recommending the prohibition of the practice forthwith.

2nd.—The use of Cod Jiggers in catching fish, is a practice, although nearly unanimously condemned, which would appear to be at certain times, and in certain localities, unavoidable, as without their use a voyage would be nearly all lost, and also, a sufficiency of Fish for the people's own immediate use would not be obtainable. The Committee would therefore recommend, that no Cod Jiggers be permitted to be used on the fishing grounds of this Island after the Caplin have struck in, and thence to the end of the season ; the same prohibition to extend to the fishing grounds on the Labrador Coast, as far down as Huntindon Island in Sandwich Bay, but North of that, their use to be allowed, at all times and in all places.

3rd.—The use of Bultows is another mode of fishing that of late years has been suggested to our people by the French, and is now quite as generally condemned as the two preceding ones, and it appears to the Committee to have a far more prejudicial effect on the aggregate catch, as by this mode of fishing the large mother fish is caught before it has time to spawn on its usual spawning beds, thus depriving us of that abundant supply of germ from which all our wealth is obtained. The

immediate and entire prohibition of this practice and method of fishing is strongly recommended.

4th.—The use of Herring Seines is a question that, in dealing with, the Committee feel the necessity of great prudence in the recommendation of any change in the present manner in which their use is regulated; and they humbly believe that the present Herring Act, passed in the last session of your Honorable House, has, in the main, proved beneficial. But they would recommend that the time for prohibiting the taking of Herring by Seines on the Western Coast, be extended from the 20th October to the 20th April, as by this regulation the Herring will have more time to deposit its spawn, without interfering with the people in obtaining a timely and sufficient supply of bait for their own use. The Committee further recommend that this Act be so amended as to prohibit the barring of Herring, only in creeks, coves, and inlets, where the place is resorted to for carrying on the Cod Fishery, on the coast of Labrador.

5th.—The use of Cod Seines: Although on this mode of taking fish some of the Committee have strong objections, yet from the pretty general opinions in favour of their use when confined to proper limits, they would confidently recommend that, after the expiration of the next two fishing seasons, no Seine be allowed to be used, the dimensions of which, is over 100 fathoms in length and 70 feet in depth, and that they shall not be used on the customary fishing ledges or grounds, so as to interfere with the hook-and-line men. These regulations not to extend to Labrador.

6th.—Relative to the mode of the Salmon Fishery, the Committee are of opinion, and would recommend, that no Nets be allowed to be set in the mouths of rivers, (known to be the resort of Salmon,) so as to obstruct the fish from free ingress and egress; and also that no Nets shall be permitted to be set on the Cod-fishing grounds, or hauling places, thereby obstructing the Cod-fishermen in their ancient privileges.

7th.—The use of Cod Nets is a mode of fishing the Committee think not injurious, provided the Nets are set in such water as will not interfere with the Cod-seine hauling, or hook-and-line fishing grounds; nor should they be allowed to be set in the mouths of Bait-hauling Coves, or other places where Bait is usually obtained.

8th.—The Cure of Fish, your Committee believe, may be much improved, by washing it immediately after it passes from the splitting-knife, and salting it while fresh: cleanliness, with such judgment as our people possess, would, in the working of it, secure at all times, (except when unfavorable weather prevents) the desired improvement. The Committee are of opinion that the practice of pickling Codfish, instead of salting it in bulk, after the old fashion, is very pernicious. The fish so cured will not keep in humid climates, or stand a long sea-voyage; and they believe the only remedy to correct these evils, and to secure a well cured and marketable article, rests with the purchaser, in making a suitable distinction in the price. Another mode of curing fish, not practiced to any extent heretofore in this country, has been suggested

to the Committee by the Chairman of the Fishermen's Association, namely—that by smoking; and they believe that the erection of smoke houses by the people themselves, is so very inexpensive, that this method might be carried on to a great extent, and with considerable profit. The Committee would suggest that a small premium be allowed to any person who erects a smoke house, and brings for sale fish of any kind, properly cured therein, to the value of £10.

9th.—The sale of Bait to foreigners, on the Western Coast, in such enormous quantities as our enquiry affords ample evidence of, the Committee believe is the great and first cause of the decline of our Shore Fisheries, and they venture to hope that they have suggested a remedy in limiting the time for using seines, as recommended in their remarks on the fourth question of their investigation.

In concluding their Report, the Committee would beg leave to state, that it is their unanimous opinion, that unless an efficient Coastal and Land Guard be established to enforce such laws which are, or may be enacted for the protection of the Fisheries, it will be worse than useless to endeavour to carry them out by mere Proclamation, more especially in the Herring Fishery.

All which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN RORKE, *Chairman*,
S. RENDELL,
ED. EVANS,
STEPHEN MARCH,
H. T. MOORE,
P. G. TESSIER,
ROBERT KENT.

(*For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.*)

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General if the Government intend to introduce a Road Bill this Session, or to make any further provision for the Road Service, in the present year, than the vote for repairs which appears in the Estimate.

Mr. MCGRATH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor, on the Petition of Patrick Croake, of Placentia.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to amend the Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend An Act passed in the 19th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled " An Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works."

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and the SURVEYOR GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

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

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the following sums of Money, to defray the Civil Expenditure of the Island, for the year ending 31st December, 1863 :—

The Private Secretary to the Governor, two hundred pounds.

The First Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, two hundred pounds.

The Second Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, one hundred pounds.

The Clerk in the Receiver General's Office, two hundred pounds.

The Civil Engineer in the Surveyor General's Office, one hundred and fifty pounds.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings, one hundred and fifty pounds.

The sum of one hundred and sixty pounds to defray the salary of the Surveyor of Roads.

The sum of two hundred and forty five pounds to defray the salaries of the Inspectors of Roads, to be paid, in the first instance, out of the General Revenue, and to be afterwards deducted out of the Road Grant for the District of St. John's, when any such Grant shall be made.

The Keeper of the Colonial Building, sixty pounds.

The Office Keeper and Messenger, Colonial Secretary's Office, seventy pounds.

The Keeper of the Half-way House, Salmonier, thirty-five pounds.

The Gate Keeper at Government House Lodge and Preserver of the Grounds about the same, sixty pounds.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court and Central Circuit Court, three hundred and fifty pounds, and twenty pounds for the purchase of Printed Forms : Provided that all Fees, Perquisites and Emoluments received, or that shall be received, by the said Chief Clerk and Registrar, in or by virtue of the said Office, or in any way connected therewith, shall be accounted for and paid over to the Receiver General.

The Clerk in the Office of the Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, eighty pounds.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Southern Circuit Court, two hundred pounds.

The Sheriff's Bailiff in the Central District, fifty pounds.

The Crier and Tipstaff of the Supreme Court at St. John's, sixty pounds.

The Crier and Tipstaff of the Northern Circuit Court at Harbor Grace, twenty pounds.

The 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 five 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 the 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 such Vessel engaged by the Government, 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 Courts on Circuit, shall be apportioned for the said Judges and Officers respectively by the Governor in Council.

To two Police Magistrates at St. John's, six hundred and fifty pounds, namely: to the Chief Magistrate, three hundred and fifty pounds; and to the Junior Magistrate, three hundred pounds.

To the Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, two hundred and twenty pounds.

To the Superintendent of Police, one hundred pounds.

To two Seargeants of Police, one hundred and forty pounds: namely, seventy pounds to each of them.

To nineteen Constables at St. John's, one thousand and five pounds; namely: Fifteen Constables at fifty-five pounds each, and four Constables at forty-five pounds each.

The sum of three hundred pounds for Clothing for Constables at St. John's, Harbor Grace and at Carbonear.

The Gaoler at 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 Turnkey of the Gaol at St. John's, fifty pounds.

The Assistants, eighty-five pounds.

The Keeper of the Court House at St. John's, fifty-five pounds.

The Keeper of the Court House at Harbor Grace, ten pounds.

A Magistrate at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Harbor Grace, two hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Carbonear, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Old Perlican, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Trinity, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Bonavista, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Twillingate and Fogo, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Bay Bulls, one hundred pounds.

A Magistrate at Ferryland, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at St. Mary's, fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Placentia, one hundred and thirty pounds.

A Magistrate at Burin, one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Magistrate at Lamaline, one hundred and fifty pounds.
A Magistrate at Grand Bank, one hundred and fifty pounds.
A Magistrate at Harbor Breton, one hundred pounds.
A Magistrate at Burgeo and LaPoile, one hundred pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Brigus and Port-de-Grave, sixty pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Grace, one hundred and fifty pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Carbonear, one hundred and ten pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Trinity, sixty pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Bonavista, sixty pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Twillingate and Fogo, sixty pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Burin, sixty pounds.
A Clerk of the Peace for Harbor Breton, thirty five pounds.
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.
One Constable at Petty Harbour, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Torbay, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Portugal Cove, twenty pounds.
One Constable at South Shore, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Harbor Main, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Cat's Cove, twenty pounds.
Four Constables at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, one hundred and five pounds.
Three Constables at Bay Roberts, forty-nine pounds.
Thirteen Constables at Harbor Grace, six hundred and fifty-five pounds: that is to say, one Constable at eighty pounds, eleven Constables at fifty pounds each, and one Constable at twenty five pounds.
Eight Constables at Carbonear, three hundred and forty-five pounds.
One Constable at Bay-de-Verds, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Western Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Hant's Harbor, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Old Perlican, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Heart's Content, twelve pounds.
Two Constables at Trinity, thirty-seven pounds.
One Constable at New Harbor, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Catalina, twenty-five pounds.
Two Constables at Bonavista, twenty-four pounds.
One Constable at Tickle Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at King's Cove, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Salvage, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Greenspond, twenty-five 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 Upper Island Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Lower Island Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Toad's Cove, twelve pounds.

One Constable at Brigus South, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Cape Broyle, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Caplin Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Aquaforte, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Fermeuse, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Renewse, twelve pounds.
One Constable at St. Mary's, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at Little Placentia, twenty pounds.
One Constable at Oderin, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Merasheen, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Burin, twenty-five pounds.
One Constable at St. Laurence, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Lamaline, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Grand Bank, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Jersey Harbor, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Harbor Breton, twenty five pounds.
One Constable at Burgeo Islands, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Hermitage Bay, twelve pounds,
One Constable at Spaniard's Bay, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Channel, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Bird Island Cove, twelve pounds.
One Constable at Bishop's Cove, twelve pounds.
A Gaoler at Brigus and Port-de-Grave, ten pounds.
A Gaoler at Harbor Grace, ninety pounds: 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, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Greenspond, fifteen pounds.
A Gaoler at Twillingate and Fogo, twenty pounds.
A Gaoler at Ferryland, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Placentia, twenty-five pounds.
A Gaoler at Burin, twenty-five pounds.
The District Surgeons for St. John's, two hundred pounds, including provision for Medicines.
The Gaol Surgeon for St. John's, forty pounds.
The District Surgeon for Conception Bay, one hundred pounds.
The Gaol Surgeon for Conception Bay, thirty pounds.
The Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, three hundred pounds.
For Medical Attendance at St. John's Hospital, two hundred and fifty pounds.
The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Commissioner of the Poor.
The sum of ninety pounds towards defraying the salary of the Inspector of the Poor.

The sum of ninety pounds towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Inspector of the Poor.
The sum of sixty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Keeper of the Poor Asylum.
The sum of forty four pounds towards defraying the salary of the Assistant Keeper of the Poor Asylum.
The sum of twenty thousand pounds towards the relief of the Permanent and Casual Poor of St. John's, and the Outports.
The sum of three thousand five hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Lunatic Paupers in the Lunatic Asylum.
The sum of one thousand seven hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Paupers in the St. John's Hospital.
The sum of one thousand five hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Servants and Paupers in the Poor Asylum.
A Ferryman at Great Placentia, thirty pounds.
A Ferryman at Salmonier, twenty-five pounds.
A Ferryman at Malbay, twelve pounds.
A Ferryman at Colinet, twenty-five pounds.
A Ferryman at Portugal Cove, twenty-five pounds.
A Ferryman at Trinity, thirty pounds.
A Ferryman at Topsail, twenty-five pounds.
A Ferryman at Harbor Grace, thirty pounds.
A Ferryman at Little St. Lawrence, ten pounds.
A Ferryman at Holyrood, thirty pounds.
A Ferryman from Burin to Mud Cove, twenty-five pounds.
A Ferryman at Aquaforte, fifteen pounds.
A Ferryman at Mortier Bay, twenty-five pounds.
A Ferryman at Connaigre Bay, thirty pounds.
A Ferryman at Fogo, or Deadman's Bay, ten pounds.
A Ferryman from King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove, twenty-five pounds.
The sum of one hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Colonial Building.
The sum of six hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Lunatic Asylum.
The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the St. John's Hospital.
The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Poor Asylum.
The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on Court Houses and Gaols at St. John's and the Outports.
The sum of twenty-five pounds towards defraying the expenses of repairs on the Block House.
The sum of two hundred pounds for Fuel and Light at Government House.
The sum of two hundred pounds for Fuel and Light at the Colonial Building.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the Expenses of Repairs on the Custom House, St. John's.

The sum of one thousand one hundred pounds towards defraying the ordinary expenses of Court Houses and Gaols in this Colony.

The sum of thirty six pounds and ten shillings towards defraying the expenses of men stationed at Fort Amherst.

The sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the payment of Duties on Wines imported or purchased for the use of the Military.

The sum of one hundred and fifty-two pounds ten shillings and nine pence towards defraying the expenses attending the Firing of Fog Guns.

The sum of two hundred and twenty-six pounds towards defraying the expenses of Lighting Saint John's with Gas : Provided that the Inspector of Police at Saint John's shall report at the end of each quarter that the Lamps have been efficiently lighted.

The sum of seventy-five pounds to the Harbor Grace Gas Light Company, towards defraying the expenses of Lighting Harbor Grace with Gas : Provided that the Chief Constable at Harbour Grace shall report at the end of each quarter that the Lamps have been efficiently lighted.

The sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Shipwrecked Crews.

The sum of twenty-five pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society at Harbor Grace.

The sum of twenty-five pounds towards the support of the Dorcas Society at Carbonear.

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

The sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of the St. John's Athenæum.

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

The sum of two hundred pounds towards the support of the Agricultural Society in St. John's, to be expended as follows : The sum of one hundred and thirty pounds in the purchase of Seeds and of Cattle to improve the breed in and for such Outport Electoral Districts as may require the same, and the sum of seventy pounds to be expended for the like purpose in St. John's.

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

The sum of ten pounds to Patrick Burke, St. John's.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards the employment of the Poor in the Factory, St. John's.

The sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, towards the general repairs of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

The sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds towards the support of a suitable Steamer to ply between the North and South sides of Conception Bay, viz. :—The sum of six hundred and fifty pounds from the first day of April until the thirty-first day of December. The

Steamer to ply five times per week during that time, unless unavoidably prevented from so doing: Provided that the said Steamer call at least once a week at Bay Roberts. And the sum of one hundred pounds from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March: Provided that the said Steamer make at least one trip a week across the Bay during that time, unless unavoidably prevented from so doing: Provided that Officers and Servants of the Government, travelling on the Public Service, shall be entitled to Free Passages in the said Steamer: Provided further, that the said Steamer shall, during such Service, be provided with two good boats, one of which shall be a Life-boat. And the said Steamer shall, during the performance of such Service, sail punctually at her appointed times of sailing: Provided further, that the said Steamer shall, during such Service as aforesaid, be provided with, at least, twenty-five Life-belts, or Life-buoys, suitable for the use and protection of Passengers.

The sum of six hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of the protection of the Fisheries.

The sum of forty pounds to the Widow of the late Lionel T. R. Chancey.

The sum of twenty-five pounds to the widow of the late William Buckley, killed in the discharge of his duty, as a Volunteer Fireman, and their Children during her Widowhood; and in the event of her death or marriage, then to the use of the said children, until they respectively attain the age of sixteen years.

To the Representatives of John Stark, twenty-five pounds.

The sum of seventy-five pounds, Retiring Allowance to Joseph Ryan.

The sum of thirty pounds to the Widow of the late Jeremiah Dunn, killed in the discharge of his duty as a Police Constable, and their children during her Widowhood; and in the event of her death or marriage, then to the use of the said Children until they respectively attain the age of sixteen years.

The sum of thirty pounds, Retiring Allowance to Patrick Kough.

The sum of seventy-five pounds towards defraying the expenses of carrying the Crown Lands Act into operation.

The sum of one thousand pounds for Printing and Stationery.

The sum of one hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Postages and other Incidentals.

The sum of three hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of Insuring Public Buildings.

The sum of five hundred pounds to defray Unforeseen Contingencies.

The sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one pounds, to be appropriated and expended to defray the expenses of the Postal Service of this Colony, to be expended under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act passed in the Nineteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Inland Posts of this Colony": Provided always, that out of the said sum there shall be expended the sum of twenty pounds towards defraying the expenses of conveying Newspapers and Printed Papers to and from

this Colony, subject to certain Rules and Regulations, made or to be adopted in relation thereto by the Governor in Council.

The sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of a Fence round the Penitentiary.

The sum of three hundred pounds towards defraying the expense of the erection of a New Lock-up-House, at River-head, in St. John's.

To defray the expenses of a Winter Route to Twillingate and back, fifty pounds.

The sum of two hundred pounds to defray the expense of Book Depositories for Colonial Schools, being one hundred pounds for the use of Roman Catholic Schools; and one hundred pounds for the use of the Schools of the several Protestant denominations.

To defray existing liabilities of the Cathedral Fire Brigade, seventy-two pounds one shilling and four pence.

To defray existing liabilities of the Phœnix Fire Brigade, thirty pounds six shillings and ten pence.

To defray existing liabilities of the Harbor Grace Fire Brigade, thirty pounds.

To defray gratuity to Hannah Buffet, widow of the late William Buffet, Master of the Mail Boat lost on the passage from Harbor Breton to Burgeo, the sum of twenty-five pounds.

The sum of two hundred pounds, Retiring Allowance to Charles Simms.

To Samuel G. Archibald, in full of all claims as Commissioner to inquire into the losses occasioned by Election Riots, sixty-five pounds.

The Right Reverend Doctor Dalton, for the purpose of providing a Cemetery for the interment of deceased members of the Roman Catholic Church, one hundred pounds.

To the Incumbent and Church Wardens of St. Paul's Church, at Harbor Grace, for the purpose of providing a Cemetery for the interment of deceased members of the Church of England, one hundred pounds: Provided that the site of such Burial Grounds shall be beyond the precincts of the town, at such a distance as may be directed by the Governor in Council: Provided further, that interments of the bodies of deceased persons within the limits of the town of Harbor Grace shall cease at such time as the Governor in Council, by his Proclamation, may direct.

Ordered,—That the Resolutions be adopted.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on the Revenue Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

And the said Amendments, having been read throughout, a first and

second time, were, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

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

The SURVEYOR GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl, which was read a first time.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, pursuant to notice, and leave granted, presented a Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor, for certain Expenditure on account of the Public Service, which was read a first time.

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

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

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they will furnish this House with the amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and Mr. PROWSE do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Supply Bill.

Mr. BYRNE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, in reference to Thomas Whelan's claim of £11 cy., for work performed on the Road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbour, in the year 1860.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, requesting that the services and risk of life, of the persons who saved the passengers of the *Blue Jacket*, last summer, during the burning of the vessel in a gale of wind, be recognized, and a pecuniary reward given to them.

Mr. WALBANK gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of Catharine Moore.

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, requesting that the LeMarchant Road be opened for the use of the public.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of James Lampin.

Then the House adjourned untill Wednesday next, at Three of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1863.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Ada Rendell, which was received and read, praying that she may be granted some compensation, in consideration of the long services of her father, as Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Assembly.

Ordered,—That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Contingencies.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from D. Conway and others, of Logy Bay, Middle Cove, and Outer Cove, which was received and read, praying that the practice of taking Caplin for Manure may not be prohibited.

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

He also presented a Petition from Michael Barry and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant to complete the Major's Path Road.

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

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from Charles Power, President, and James McLouchlin, Secretary, to the Fishermen's Society, of St. John's, which was received and read, praying for a grant in aid of the Library connected with that Institution.

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

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House Copy of a Letter from Assistant Judge Little, in reference to certain proceedings at Burin, relative to an assault made on certain parties using the Bultow.

(*For which, see Appendix.*)

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Revenue Bill was read a third time, as engrossed.

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

Resolved,—That the following clause be added as a Ryder, at the end of the 7th Section : Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed to exempt from duty, under other provisions of the law, Goods imported at the Labrador, but not landed.

And the said Ryder having been read a first, second and third time, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered,—That the Ryder be engrossed and stand part of the Bill.

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

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without Amendment, the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's."

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
March 18th, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On motion of Mr. NOWLAN, seconded by Mr. BYRNE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petitions from Samuel Porter, George Dawe and others, residents on the South Shore of Conception Bay, praying that a Harbour be made at Long-Pond in that locality, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the prayer of the said Petitions into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the accompanying Petition from Alexander McKay, on the subject of the re-

mission of Light Dues, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear just.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

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. KENT, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented the draft of an Address of congratulation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where it was read a first time, as follows :—

To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—

We, Her Majesty's devoted subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in Session convened, most respectfully beg leave to present to your Royal Highness the tribute of our cordial congratulations upon the auspicious event of your marriage with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

We cherish in vivid memory the felicitous occasion of the landing of your Royal Highness on our shores, charged with that wise mission which bore to the people of British North America such gratifying testimony of the solicitude with which the well-being of these dependencies is regarded by Your august Mother, our beloved Queen.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—

The impressions, yet in their first freshness, produced on the minds of Her Majesty's subjects of this Colony by that honored visit, are those of which the Heir to the Throne might justly desire to be assured—those which mingle with our common inheritance of loyalty, a sentiment of peculiar and affectionate homage inspired by personal characteristics alone.

That Your Royal Highness and the Princess who is the object of your choice, may be blessed with a long career of as unclouded happiness as the Almighty Sovereign has ever been pleased to grant to the most favoured of earthly rulers, and that that noble and virtuous race may be perpetuated, whom, as we see in our day, the nations shall be proud to seek as the worthiest occupants of their Thrones, is our sincere and fervent aspiration.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
March 18th, 1863.

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

On motion of Mr. MCGRATH, seconded by Mr. BARRON,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Patrick Croke, beg respectfully to recommend, in consideration of the great advantages that have resulted to travellers between Colinet and Placentia, by having a House of Refuge at the South-east Mountain, that encouragement be given to the Petitioner to continue the same. The House of Assembly further recommend that a yearly contract be given to the Petitioner for keeping the road from Colinet to Placentia in repair, thus enabling him to settle in that locality and support his family.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

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.

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 1863, which was read a first time.

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

On motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the meritorious conduct of the four men who, on the occasion of the burning and loss of the Steamer *Blue Jacket*, proceeded at the risk of their lives to the rescue of the Steamer's passengers, and succeeded in saving the only surviving passenger on board, respectfully recommend that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the matter into your consideration, and award thereon such pecuniary recognition of their services, as you may deem advisable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Catherine Moore, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration the propriety of opening up LeMarchant Road for the use of the public, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures as you may deem best, to carry this most desirable object into effect.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

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

On motion of Mr. MOORE, seconded by the SOLICITOR GENERAL,

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from James Lampin, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
18th March, 1863.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Bill to provide punishment for certain offences.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RORKE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

On motion, that the Report be received,

Mr. E. D. SHEA moved, in Amendment, seconded by Mr. GLEN,

That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to take competent evidence as to its necessity, and to report the same to this House.

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

For the Amendment, 9.

Mr. Glen,
" Kent,
" Renouf,
" Talbot,
" Casey,
" Barron,
" Shea,
" Parsons,
" Kavanagh.

Against the Amendment, 14.

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

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to enable the Colonial and Continental Church Society to hold certain lands in perpetuity.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. MOORE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole upon the Amendments of the Council upon the Bill for the organization of a Fire Brigade.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. PROWSE took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Amendments to them referred, without Amendment.

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

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

The Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain expenditure on account of the Public Service.

The Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl.

Ordered,—That the House do, on to-morrow, resolve itself into Committee of the whole, on the said several Bills.

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their Message sent up, that they do not insist upon the Amendments made in and upon the Bill entitled " An Act for the regulation of the Currency," and do withdraw the same.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
18th March, 1863.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Contingency Bill.

Mr. PARSONS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier, whether any action has been taken on the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, in referrence to the encroachment on the public Cove at Magoty Cove.

Mr. TALBOT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to the Governor on the subject of the Petition of the Fishermen's Society, of St. John's.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on Petition from Bonavista, on the subject of a Library.

Mr. KENT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, praying that the usual gratuity be paid Joseph Woods, to enable him to publish a Newfoundland Almanac.

Mr. E. D. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that it is the opinion of this House, that it is the duty of the Government to make provision this Session for a Road Grant, by consolidation of a portion of their Floating Debt, and by appropriating to the Road Service a certain amount of the estimated Vote for Poor Relief.

Mr. MOORE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition to J. T. Burton.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petition of William Clarke and others, in referrence to making a Harbour of Refuge at Killigrews.

Mr. WINTER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, requesting that he will cause a Survey to be made of the harbour of Grates Cove, with a view to the construction of a Breakwater there.

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

THURSDAY, 19th March, 1863.

Mr. BYRNE presented a petition from Thomas Whelan of Spaniard's Bay, which was received and read, praying that he may be paid a balance due him for work on the road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbour, in the year 1860.

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

Mr. PARSONS presented a petition from Michael Byrne and others, of Torbay, Pouch Cove, and Flat Rock, which was received and read, praying that the House would adopt measures to prevent the practice of splitting fish on the fishing grounds.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from M. Kimber Bugden, which was received and read, praying that he may receive a salary for acting as Constable at English Harbour, during the last six years.

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

Mr. GLEN presented a Petition from Philip Williams and others, of Bay Bulls, which was received and read, praying that the House would enact laws to prevent the owners of Cod seines hauling fish on the ledges occupied by the hook and line men.

He also presented a Petition from Martin Williams and others, of Bay Bulls, which was received and read, praying that no restrictions be placed upon the use of the Cod seines in the Fisheries.

Ordered,—That the said Petitions be printed, in connection with the evidence taken by the Select Committee on the Fisheries.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to provide punishment for certain offences, as engrossed, was read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to make further provision for the punishment of persons convicted of certain offences."

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill to enable the Colonial and Continental Church Society to hold certain lands in perpetuity, was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to enable the St. John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, to hold certain lands in perpetuity.

Ordered,—That Mr. PROWSE and Mr. WINTER do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Amendments of the Legislative Council upon the Bill for the Organization of a Fire Brigade, were read a third time.

Ordered,—That the Amendments do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House concurs therein.

Ordered,—That the Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL and the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL do take the Message to the Legislative Council.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain expenditure on account of the Public Service.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair,

Mr. BARRON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Bill to them referred, without amendment, and he handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the following Bills sent up for concurrence :—A Bill entitled " An Act to suspend the operation of the 3rd Vic., cap. 1, entitled ' An Act to Encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony,' " without Amendment. And the Bill entitled " An Act to extend the Jurisdiction ot the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland to the trial of offences committed, and of causes of action arising, on the Coast of Labrador," with a certain Amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
19th March, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The Amendment of the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled " An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland, to the trial of offences committed, and of causes of action arising, on the Coast of Labrador," was read a first time, and is as follows :—

At the end of the last Section, add :—

" And provided that all actions or suits now depending in either of the said Circuits, for, or in respect of any matter or thing done or committed on the Coast of Labrador, by any person or persons, may be proceeded with, tried, and determined, under the provisions of this Act."

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Colony, was read a second time.

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

Mr. MCGRATH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon.

the Premier, if it is the intention of the Government to give any money to purchase Seed Potatoes.

Mr. MARCH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor on the Petitions of Joseph Bacon and Richard Wills.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the Rules of the House, with respect to the Supply and Contingency Bills, and all Bills now before the House.

Mr. KENT presented a Petition from Baine, Johnston & Co. and others, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth, that it is expedient that the instant of Mean Noon for the Meridian of St. John's, should continue to be indicated by the twelve o'clock gun, and praying that the House would make provision for the cost of this service.

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

Mr. TALBOT presented a Petition from John Bayley and others, farmers, Heavy Tree Road, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a road from thence to the Orchard.

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

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

FRIDAY, 20th March, 1863.

Mr. LEAMON presented a Petition from James Hearn and others, of Colliers, from Wm. Smith and others, of Brigus and Bull Cove, and from George Gushue and others, of Cupids and Burnt Head, which were severally received and read, praying that measures be adopted to prevent the taking of Caplin for manure.

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

Mr. WINTER presented a Petition from Wm. Meadus and others, of Grates Cove, which was received and read, praying for a grant to make a Breakwater there.

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

Mr. MCGRATH presented a Petition from Robert Patterson and others, of Placentia, which was received and read, praying that the House would be pleased to grant a sum of money for the purchase of Seed Potatoes.

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

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain expenditure on account of the Public Service, was read a third time, as engrossed.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony."

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL and the SURVEYOR GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Supply Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

Ordered,—That the Rules of this House be suspended in reference to all Bills now before the House.

Ordered,—That the Supply 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 granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1863, and for other purposes."

Ordered,—That the Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, and the SURVEYOR GENERAL do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. LEAMON took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

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

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

And the Bill was read a third time, accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend An Act passed in the 22nd year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the protection of the breeding of Wild Fowl, and preservation of Game.'"

Ordered,—That the SURVEYOR GENERAL and the Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to Order of the day, the Amendment of the Legislative Council upon the Bill to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the Labrador, was read a second time.

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

And the House resolved itself into the said Committee accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. RENOUF took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had passed the Amendment to them referred, without Amendment.

Ordered—That the Amendment be now read a third time.

And the Amendment was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Amendment do pass, and that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council, informing them that this House concurs therein.

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

Resolved,—That the Address of Congratulation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, be adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the Address of Congratulation to His Royal Highness, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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.

Ordered,—That the notice for leave to bring in a Contingency Bill, stand first on the Order of the day, for Monday.

Ordered,—That the following Addresses be severally presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from the Newfoundland Fishermen's Society, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

On motion of the SURVEYOR GENERAL, seconded by Mr. MARCH,
Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from the inhabitants of Bonavista, on the subject of a Public Library, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into Your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. CASEY,
Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the great utility accruing from the publication of the Newfoundland Almanac by Joseph Woods, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to allow the usual gratuity in aid of such publication.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. MOORE, seconded by the SOLICITOR GENERAL,
Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from John T. Burton, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. WINTER, seconded by Mr. RENDELL,
Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the necessity of constructing a Breakwater at Grates Cove, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause a survey to be made of the said Cove, with the view of selecting (if practicable) a desirable site for a Breakwater.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. BYRNE, seconded by Mr. MOORE,
Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Thomas Whelan, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

On motion of Mr. MARCH, seconded by Mr. KENT,
Resolved,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor :—

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petitions from Joseph Bacon, and Richard Wills, and Mr. Campbell's memorial, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be

pleased to take the said Petitions into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
20th March, 1863.

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

Mr. PROWSE presented the draft of an Address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, of congratulation on the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, beg to present to Your Majesty, with feelings of the most profound respect and devoted loyalty, our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. We trust that the affection and devotion of one so gifted as Her Royal Highness (the Princess of Wales) combined with the filial love of Her Royal Husband and the other members of Your most Gracious Majesty's Family, may be a source of lasting comfort to Your Majesty, and may tend to increase the domestic happiness so long enjoyed by Your Royal Household.

We trust that Your Majesty, the Prince of Wales and the illustrious Princess of Denmark, with whom he has formed so auspicious an alliance, may long be spared to receive the homage of a loyal people, whose affection for Your Majesty and for every member of Your Royal House, is based upon a profound respect for the virtues with which you adorn your lofty position.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
March 20th, 1863.

Passed the House of Assembly, 24th March, 1863.

Ordered,—That the Address be adopted and engrossed.

Ordered,—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

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

(*A Message from the Legislative Council.*)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bills sent up, entitled respectively " An Act to amend An Act passed in the 19th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ' An Act for the establishment of a Board of Works,' " and " An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony, and its Dependencies," without amendment.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
24th March, 1863.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed the Bills sent up for concurrence, entitled respectively " An Act to make further provision for the punishment of persons convicted of certain offences," and " An Act to enable the St. John's Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, to hold certain lands in perpetuity," without amendment.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
20th March, 1863.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a Petition from Henry T. Wood, Clerk in the office of the Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, which was received and read, praying for an increase of salary, owing to the increased duties imposed on him by the operation of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 8.

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

Mr. BARRON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon Receiver General to lay on the Table of the House, a detailed statement of the amount paid as pauper relief to each man resident in Salmonier, St. Mary's Bay, (with his name) who was engaged in the Labrador Fishery, the past summer.

Mr. RORKE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Fisheries of this Island and its Dependencies.

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

MONDAY, 23rd March, 1863.

Mr. KAVANAGH presented a Petition from Patrick Ryan, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying that a grant might be made to enable him to remove a dangerous overhanging Cliff, from the neighbourhood of his fishing stage.

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

He also presented a Petition from Thomas Vincent and others, Farmers, of Logy Bay, which was received and read, praying for a grant to open a Branch Road from the Main Road to their Farms.

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

Mr. KAVANAGH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of Patrick Ryan, of Logy Bay.

Mr. WHITEWAY presented a Petition from Robert Alsop and others, Merchants and Citizens, of St. John's, which was received and read, setting forth,—

That Petitioners, being informed that the subject of Sessional Pay to the Members of the Honorable the Legislative Council will be discussed in your Honorable House during the ensuing week, beg respectfully to express their regret that a question as to such a disposition of a portion of the Revenue should be entertained.

That Petitioners are of opinion, that no difficulty would be experienced in finding gentlemen in every way qualified for the important functions of Legislative Councillors, willing to perform such duties without pecuniary remuneration: And that proffering payment for their services to the Members of that Honorable Body, is viewed by Petitioners as derogatory to their position as Councillors.

That, if no other reason existed, the present depressed condition of the Colony is, in the opinion of Petitioners, a sufficient objection to the matter being introduced at the present time.

Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your Honorable House, as guardians of the funds of the Colony, will not assent to any vote for the purpose above mentioned. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Select Committee to inquire into the Contingencies of the present Session of the Legislature, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows:—

Resolved,—That the Speaker, Members and Officers, be paid for their services during the present Session, as follows:

The Speaker	£200	0	0
The Clerk	275	0	0
The Assistant Clerk	125	0	0
The Solicitor	150	0	0
The Sergeant-at-Arms	100	0	0
The Door Keeper	45	0	0
The Messenger	40	0	0

The Under Door Keeper	£35	0	0
The Assistant Door Keeper	15	0	0
The Outer Door Keeper	15	0	0
The Assistant Messenger and Fireman	30	0	0
The Reporters	225	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Newfoundlander*, for publishing Debates of the Assembly during the present Session	70	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Ledger*, for publishing Debates during the present Session	70	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Express*, for publishing Debates during the present Session	70	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Daily News*, for publishing Debates during the present Session	90	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Standard*, for publishing Synopsis of Debates and Proceedings of the Assembly	25	0	0
Henry Winton, for Printing Bills and Miscellaneous Papers	188	6	1
Estimated cost of Printing Report of Fishery Committee, Agricultural Committee, and Report of Committee on Riots	93	12	0
James Seaton, Estimate for Printing Journals of Assembly, this Session	350	0	0
James Seaton, for Newspapers	11	9	4
Robert Dicks, Estimate for Binding Journals	43	6	8
R. B. Holden, Copying Bills, &c.	100	0	0
And £10 for services on Fishery Committee, by recommendation of Chairman	10	0	0
To 29 Members of the Assembly, (the Speaker not included,) 7 Outport Members, at £63, 22 resident in St. John's, £42	1366	0	0
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	119	11	5
The Clerk, to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Library	125	5	9
The Sergeant-at-Arms, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office	33	13	2
The Chairman of Supply	50	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Daily News*, for Newspapers for Members	10	5	10
Joseph Woods, for Newspapers &c., 1862 and 1863	10	12	11
Resolved,—That there be paid to Thomas McConnan, Stationer	57	7	8
To Ada Rendell, daughter of the late Sergeant-at-Arms, gratuity in consideration of his long services	50	0	0
To John Little, for compiling Index to Journals	12	0	0

The Proprietor of the *Newfoundlander*, for Newspapers to Members &c.	£9	17	7
The Proprietor of the *Day-Book*, for Newspapers	2	3	4
	£4,223	11	9

The Committee have also had before them an account for Telegrams to Conception Bay, amounting to £15 3s. 3d. cy., and a claim from the Editor of the *Courier*, for publishing Debates of the 1st Session of the present General Assembly, upon which they have come to no decision, but leave them both for consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted by,

J. BEMISTER, *Chairman*,
D. W. PROWSE,
W. V. WHITEWAY,
RICHARD McGRATH,
P. NOWLAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
23rd March, 1863.

Ordered,—That the Report be adopted.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, on leave granted, presented a Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, which was read a first and second time.

(A Message from the Legislative Council.)

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

Mr. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without amendment, the Bills sent up, entitled respectively, " An Act to Indemnify Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony," and " An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending thirty first of December, 1863, and for other purposes.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
President.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
23rd March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have passed, without Amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend An Act passed in the 22nd year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl and preservation of Game.'"

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber,
23rd March, 1863.

Mr. Speaker,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they have adopted and passed the accompanying Report on the Contingencies of the Council, for the present Session, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber,
20th March, 1863.

The Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, beg leave to report, that they have examined the Accounts of the Clerk, amounting to Eighty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence, and those of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, amounting to Twenty-eight Pounds and Eight Pence, which they recommend to be paid. And the Committtee further recommend, that the Members and Officers of this House be paid for their Services, during the present Session, as follows:—

The Hon. the President of the Council	£200	0	0
The Clerk and Master in Chancery	350	0	0
The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	120	0	0
The Reporter	125	0	0
The Door Keeper	50	0	0
The Assistant Door Keeper and Messenger	30	0	0
The Messenger	25	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Times*, for Publishing Debates....	40	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Newfoundlander*, Copying Ditto ..	30	0	0
The Proprietor of the *Ledger*, Ditto Ditto ..	30	0	0
J. W. McCoubrey, for Miscellaneous Printing	80	0	0
Probable cost for Printing and Binding Journals for the present Session, and Overdrawn Account	200	0	0
Clerk's Account for Contingencies	83	6	8
Usher of Black Rod's Account for Contingencies	28	0	8

Sessional Allowance to Eight Members of Council, exclusive of the President, £42 each, less £34 deducted for non-attendance of Members, agreeably to a Resolution of this House, passed the 11th May, 1860	£302	0	0
	£1,693	7	8

Passed the Legislative Council,
19th March,
A. D. 1863.
And then the Messenger withdrew.

Ordered,—That the Message from the Legislative Council, with amount of their Contingent Expenses, be referred to the Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

Ordered,—That the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole, upon the Bill to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

Mr. SPEAKER left the Chair.

Mr. KNIGHT took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair.

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

The Amendments were read, as follows :—

To expunge from the Bill, the following clauses :

"The Hon. the President of the Council, £200,"

"Sessional allowance to eight Members of Council, exclusive of the President, £42 each, less £34 deducted for non-attendance of Members, agreeably to a Resolution of this House, passed 11th May, 1860, £302."

On motion that the Report be adopted,

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, in amendment, seconded by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,

That the Bill be re-committed, for the purpose of inserting the following Clauses therein :—

And Whereas, for many years past, the Legislative Council have claimed for their Members the same Sessional Pay that has been received by Members of the Assembly,—a claim, the validity of which, the Assembly have always denied: And whereas two Contingency Bills, namely, those of 1859 and 1860, having being lost, by reason of this difference, to the great inconvenience of the Officers and Servants of the Legislature, the Council and Assembly, with the view of preventing the recurrence of this evil, and of permanently settling the difference between them, in 1861, submitted the claim of the Council to the judgment and decision of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by whose determination they consented to be bound: And whereas, by a Dispatch,

dated the 8th February, 1862, His Grace, in effect, determined in favor of the Council's claim. Wherefore, in submission to His Grace's decision: Be it therefore enacted, that there be also granted to her Majesty the sum of £ being the Sessional Pay of the President and Members of the Legislative Council for the present Session.

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

For the Amendment, 5.	*Against the Amendment*, 23.
Hon. Attorney General,	The Solicitor General,
" Acting Colonial Secretary,	" Surveyor General,
" Receiver General,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Leamon,	" March,
" Winter.	" Rendell,
	" Whiteway,
	" Walbank,
	" Knight,
	" Prowse,
	" Evans,
	" Rorke,
	" Kent,
	" Parsons,
	" Kavanagh,
	" Talbot,
	" Casey,
	" Renouf,
	" Glen,
	" E. D. Shea,
	" McGrath,
	" Barron,
	" Byrne,
	" Nowlan.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

And the Bill was read a third time, accordingly.

Ordered,—That the Bill do pass, and be entitled " An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature."

Ordered,—That the Hon. Receiver General and the Surveyor General do take the Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Hon. Attorney General gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, to pay the Contingencies of both branches of the Legislature, exclusive of the Members' pay.

Mr. Prowse presented a Petition from Henry Simms, of St. John's, Teacher, which was received and read, praying compensation for loss sustained in his avocation from the establishment of endowed schools.

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

Mr. PROWSE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an Address to the Governor, on the Petition of Henry Simms.

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY informed the House that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor, to close the present Session of the Assembly, on Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

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

TUESDAY, 24th March, 1863.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Henry Simms, of St, John's, Teacher, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
24th March, 1863.

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. MOORE, as Chairman of the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the best method for extending and improving the cultivation of the Soil of this Country, presented the Report, which he handed in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, as follows :—

That your Committee have taken a vast amount of evidence, which they respectfully submit herewith, bearing on the capabilities and productive qualities of the Soil of this Island, and which evidence tends to confirm the opinion, that with an ordinary amount of industry and intelligence, this country is capable of attaining a position as an Agricultural Country not inferior to many of the British Colonies where Agriculture is the chief dependence and the basis of their prosperity, and your

Committee think it necessary that information on this important subject should be circulated through the inhabited parts of this Island. Therefore they recommend that the services of a qualified, scientific Agriculturist should be employed at the instance of the Government, for the purpose of travelling through the different Districts to examine and report on the productive qualities of the Soil, and diffuse as much information as possible, by shewing the practicability of improving their circumstances and the advantages to be derived from Agricultural pursuits. Your Committee are of opinion that a measure of this sort shall be immediately adopted, and that information on Agriculture should be procured from other countries, and disseminated amongst our people. Your Committee, being aware of the irregular system by which land has hitherto been granted, without a map of such Granted Lands in any District having been regularly made, and that considerable trouble and difficulty frequently occur to parties obtaining grants, to avoid, as much as possible, any future impediments to applicants, we recommend that a general survey be made of each District, and, as far as practicable, that the granted and waste Lands in the vicinity of each settlement be mapped, which would facilitate the issuing of grants, and prevent disputes and litigation arising for the future.

Your Committee are of opinion, and suggest that bog lands ungranted be reserved in every locality, for the use of the public, as bog with other substances, made into a compost, produces a most valuable fertilizer. Further, that Agricultural Societies (where established) should be aided by Government to encourage lime-burning for Agricultural purposes, so that a supply might be furnished at such a price as to enable Farmers to employ this valuable article for manuring purposes; your Committee being of opinion that if Farmers are deprived of the use of Caplin for manure, it will cause a serious injury in many localities where the inhabitants have hitherto depended on Caplin for that purpose.

Your Committee recommend that free grants of land be given to the extent of 20 acres; applicants requiring more, to pay the usual charges for it, as your Committee consider that 20 acres are ample for any poor man to cultivate to advantage, under any circumstances, and more than he can possibly attend to, if he follows the pursuits of the fishery; that conditions should be inserted in all future grants, to compel the grantees to cultivate at least 10 per cent of the land granted, in 5 years, or forfeit as much thereof in proportion to the quantity not cleared, in accordance with the above conditions; frequently it has been the practice, that parties obtain grants of large tracts of land, without any intention or ability to cultivate the Soil, but merely to monopolize it.

Your Committee, therefore, do strongly recommend that this practice should be discontinued, and measures adopted to compel the clearing and cultivation of such land, thereby giving employment, and developing this great and valuable resource, without which this country cannot materially progress.

To induce people to locate themselves in the interior, where the land is generally of a better description, and more favorably situated for the maturing of crops, being not exposed so much to the bleak winds sometimes prevalent nearer the seaboard, your Committee would suggest that roads be opened up as soon as means are available for that purpose, in all directions where the land is fit for cultivation, in the neighbourhood of every settlement; and they also recommend that the lines of road be marked out at the time a general survey is made, and on the principle of a plan annexed to this Report, which your Committee beg to submit.

It is the opinion of your Committee, that the Government cannot advance the interests of Agriculture more, by any one measure they may adopt, than by aiding the establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Societies in every District where practicable, as, wherever they have been established, beneficial results have arisen, particularly from the introduction of improved breeds of stock, seed, and agricultural implements, and from their collecting and diffusing a large amount of valuable information on the more modern and approved system of Agriculture; that these Societies should be authorized to give premiums for encouraging the clearing and cultivating of land, for the best crops produced from a given quantity, and that periodical fair days should be appointed to be held in the more central parts of the country, for the exhibition and sale of all farm produce, cattle, &c., which would tend to give a stimulus, and would command a direct and universal interest.

That Agricultural Societies should be authorized by Government to locate and settle one or more families annually in each District, on such terms as the Society may deem the most beneficial to the Agricultural interest, which, in the opinion of your Committee, would gradually tend to train a portion of our people to agricultural pursuits, and ultimately instil into their minds generally the great advantages to be derived therefrom.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the encouragement of sheep breeding is one of the most important subjects to be considered in connection with the interests of Agriculture—it being the unanimous opinion of all parties brought before your Committee, that the breeding of sheep in this country can be made a most profitable business, and calculated to add as much to the comforts of our operative classes as any other branch of industry that can be introduced. Not only would it furnish us with nutritious food, but clothing also, the manufacture of which would give employment to a numerous class in the winter season, who are at present idle, for the want of settled employment, and consequently, in many instances, destitute, and a burthen on the Government, and would likewise inculcate industrial habits.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend, that measures be adopted, as soon as possible, to prevent the ravages of dogs, which have hitherto been the chief obstacle in the way of our people taking advantage of this branch of industry, which would prove to be a source of wealth and great comfort, and we submit that the Act at present in ope-

ration be so amended and enforced, as that flocks and herds may roam without being molested by these destructive animals.

Your Committee, on enquiry into the causes of the backward state of Agriculture in this Colony, do not attribute it to the severity of the Climate or the sterility of the Soil, but principally to the lack of energy and enterprize in our people, and want of capital embarked in this particular employment. Having had so many advantages derived from our Fisheries, it is obvious that our energies, in regard to Agriculture, have been cramped.

Our Fisheries have been considered like gold mines, inexhaustable. Money earned speedily is too frequently spent imprudently, and beyond our necessaay requirements or individual position—hence the wide-spread destitution and poverty existing in the land. The lottery-like and almost gambling nature of the Trade and Fisheries, tend to wean our operative classes from the slower but surer mode of earning a comfortable settlement or livelihood.

Your Committee are entirely adverse to the principle of distributing poor relief to able-bodied men. It demoralizes and enchains the natural energies, and annihilates the spirit of self dependence, and acts, in conjunction with the injurious credit system, that unfortunately prevails to a great extent in this country. But should there be an urgent necessity, from a failure of the fisheries, in future, your Committee recommend that employment be given either in clearing land, or opening up and improving agricultural roads, in the Districts where relief may be required.

In concluding this brief and imperfect Report, your Committee take leave to recommend to your Honorable House, that a Standing Committee on Agriculture be appointed at the commencement of each session, to report, from time to time, on this important subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. T. MOORE, Chairman of Committee.
JOHN WINTER,
THOMAS BYRNE,
D. W. PROWSE,
W. V. WHITEWAY,
JOHN CASEY,
R. J. PARSONS.

(*For Evidence accompanying, see Appendix.*)

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

A Message from the Legislative Council.

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

Mr. Speaker,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they cannot agree to the Contingeney Bill sent up for concurrence, because it does not include the Sessional Allowance to the Honorable the President and Members of the Council, conformably with the Report of the Select Committee of their Body on the Contingencies of the Session, and adopted and passed by the Council. The Council cannot but regard this omission as a departure from the agreement made at the suggestion of the Assembly, as contained in their Message of the 17th of June, 1861, and assented to in the Council's reply thereto, of the 18th of June, 1861, to refer the matter in dispute to the judgment of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and to abide by his determination thereon, which determination the Council consider unequivocally in their favour. The Council would observe that on such reference being agreed to by both Branches of the Legislature, they consented to pass two Contingency Bills, providing for pay to the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly, the latter of which contained a clause that the President and Members of the Council should be paid for that and the preceding Session, provided the opinion of His Grace should be in their favor.

Whilst the Council cannot assent to the Contingency Bill in its present shape, yet, to prevent inconvenience to the Officers and Servants of the Legislature, they are prepared to pass a Bill providing for the payment of all the Contingencies of the Session, exclusive of Members' Pay, or they will join in any Address to His Excellency, that these Contingencies may be paid, and undertake to indemnify the Governor for the same.

The Council, with a view of terminating the dispute between the two Branches of the Legislature, are willing to forego all claim for past and future services, on the condition that the House of Assembly forego their claim for the present and all future Sessions.

LAURENCE O'BRIEN,

President.

Council Chamber,
24th March, 1863.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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

Mr. Shea moved, seconded by Mr. Glen,

That it is the duty of the Government to make provision, this Session, for a Road Grant, by consolidating a portion of the Floating Debt, and by appropriating to the Road Service a certain amount of their estimated vote for Poor Relief.

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

For the Motion, 9.

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

Against the Motion, 16.

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

So it passed in the negative, and

Ordered,—Accordingly.

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from William Clarke and others, residents of the South Shore of Conception Bay, praying that a Harbor of Refuge may be made at Kelligrews on the South Shore, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
24th March, 1863.

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

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

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly, having had under consideration the accompanying Petition from Patrick Ryan, of Logy Bay, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Petition into your favorable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
24th March, 1863.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 25th March, 1863.

Mr. WHITEWAY gave notice that, on the first day of next Session, he will move that the following Message be sent to the Legislative Council:

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they regret the Council should have arrived at what is deemed by this House an erroneous conclusion respecting the Dispatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 8th February, 1862. His Grace having distinctly declined to act as Arbitrator between the two branches of the Legislature, and having refused to pronounce a decision upon the claim of the Council for Sessional Allowance, leaves the question precisely in the same position as it was when the reference was made.

The House of Assembly also regret that the Legislative Council should, by their Message, propose a course which is opposed to constitutional principle. Declining as they do to meet the question of their claim upon its own merits, the Council endeavour to disturb the right of the Members of this House to Sessional Allowance, which has been established for a period of about twenty-seven years, and a right which has been confirmed by the voice of the country.

The Contingency Bill sent to the Council does not contain any vote which differs in principle from the contents of every Contingency Bill hitherto passed. And the Assembly are of opinion, that when a

proposition is made to insert an additional and new vote in that Bill, such as Sessional allowance to the Members of the Council, the question should depend solely and entirely upon its own merits, and that it is not only unfair but unconstitutional in the Council to attempt coercing this House, by rejecting the Contingency Bill, and thus denying the Members of this House and the Officers and Servants of the Legislature, their just and acknowledged rights altogether, upon the ground that the Bill does not contain a vote for their Sessional Pay, a vote which it is not in the power of this House to give, without the sanction of the Executive Council.

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

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

His Excellency the Governor commands your immediate attendance in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. SPEAKER and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber, when His Excellency was pleased to assent, in Her Majesty's name, to the following Bills:—

An Act to suspend the operation of an Act passed in the third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to encourage the Killing of Wolves in this Colony."

An Act to provide for the Sewerage of the Town of St. John's.

An Act to amend certain Acts passed in the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth years of Her present Majesty, entitled respectively, "An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company," "An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-second year of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the General Water Company,' and "An Act for the further amendment of the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company."

An Act for the Regulation of the Currency.

An Act to make further provision for the Punishment of Persons convicted of certain offences under circumstances of Aggravation.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Force for the protection of Newfoundland."

An Act for vesting all Estates and Property occupied by, or for, the Naval Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom, for the time being.

An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal the Carbonear Street Act, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof."

An Act to reduce the Interest payable upon the Public Debt of the Colony, under the Acts 19th Victoria, chapter 6, and 21st Victoria, chapter 3.

An Act to enable the Saint John's Association, in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, to hold certain Lands in perpetuity.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the twenty-second year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entitled " An Act for the protection of the Breeding of Wild Fowl and Preservation of Game."

An Act to amend an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the Reign of Her Present Majesty, entitled " An Act for the Establishment of a Board of Works."

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs.

An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of Newfoundland, to the trial of Offences committed, and of causes of Action arising on the coast of Labrador.

An Act to Incorporate the Harbor Grace Water Company.

An Act to provide for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador.

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

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, and for other purposes.

An Act to Indemnify His Excellency, Governor Sir Alexander Bannerman, for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following speech :—

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

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

As the Third Session of the Eighth General Assembly of this Colony will be terminated to-day by prorogation, I am happy to be enabled to relieve you from further attendance ; and it affords me satisfaction to express my acknowledgments for the great attention you have shown to your Legislative duties. The session has been, comparatively, a short one ; but quite long enough to enable you to pass twenty Acts, to which I have been happy to give my assent.

Several of them had, for some time, been called for; and I have no doubt these measures will be attended with beneficial results. As you, however, have been instrumental in passing them, and their enactments have been fully discussed in your presence, it is needless for me further to allude to them in detail. I cannot, however, help expressing satisfaction at seeing a Bill passed by you to provide for the Sewerage of the town ; and that there is now a prospect of the removal of those nuisances which were so much complained of by ourselves, and deservedly commented on by every stranger who visited St. John's. Imperfect drainage has everywhere been proved to be a fertile source of disease, spreading contagion, and death along with it, to a fearful extent ; and it is the duty of those who have the power, to give every facility to a populous community to adopt habits which will contribute to their health ; so

that, with good drainage, and the blessing of a plentiful supply of water, there can be nothing to prevent the dwellings of the humblest from being kept clean.

You have, I observe, passed a Bill to provide for the collection of the Revenue, and for the better Administration of Justice at the Labrador. Difference of opinion may exist as to the policy of introducing such a measure, but the Government considered it just and expedient. A similar one was passed many years ago; but the machinery was found too expensive, and it fell to the ground; and I quite coincide in the views expressed by my predecessor, Governor Darling, in a Dispatch Addressed to the Secretary of State, of date the 31st Day of August, 1856, in which he alludes to two measures which it seemed to him that "common justice to the inhabitants at large required,"—one relative to the expense of the Police of St. John's, its streets, and local objects generally;—the other, "*to compel the lucrative trade carried on on the coast of Labrador, to contribute, in its fair proportion, to the Colonial Revenue,*" so that large Mercantile houses, whose principals reside in England, and numerous transient traders, from the British American Provinces and the United States, should not be exempted from those duties which residents of Newfoundland are compelled to pay at the Colonial Custom-houses. The Government can only hope that the Labrador Bill will, in due time, be productive of much good; as it provides for the Administration of Justice, although necessarily on a limited scale, yet sufficient, it is believed, to deter many from committing crimes which have hitherto gone unpunished; for however anxious some of the respectable local Magistrates may have been to perform the duties appertaining to their office, the distances from the residences of each other are so great, and the communication so difficult, that their authority must, necessarily, be confined to a circle of a few miles in the vicinity of their own dwellings.

At the opening of the session of 1862, I stated that "*a very large proportion of the Revenue would be required that year, as in the former one, for the Relief of the Poor, and even to able-bodied men, who, during the then past Spring and Summer, could not earn sufficient for the subsistence of themselves and their families during the passing winter.*" The statement which I then made has proved but too correct; the expenditure for Poor Relief has been very great; and the continuance of such a system for a few years longer will bring ruin and bankruptcy on the Colony. The question of Poor Relief is not a party one, and whatever Government may be in power, they will have a right to expect the whole community to use their best endeavours to remedy an evil which has been fast demoralizing the people, checking the spirit of enterprise, and preventing the development of resources which are known to exist.

The Honorable Chairman of the Committee that was appointed to enquire into the decline of the Fisheries, was so kind as to send me a printed Circular, containing nine queries issued by the Committee, with their request that I would give such answer as I might consider proper, which I was happy to comply with; although any information I could give, was, of course, very imperfect. The Committee appear to have

acted wisely, by first directing their inquiries to those modes of fishing which are alleged to be prejudical to the general interests, and require Legislation to remedy. Having merely glanced at the Report of the Select Committee, which has been printed, I can only regret that their investigation was necessarily so limited; but they have conducted it in a very businesslike manner; and are, in my opinion, entitled to the thanks of the community. The Fishery question is a large one, and I hope and believe that the information already acquired by the Committee will lead to a much wider field for investigation, so that our Colony may become better known, by directing public attention to the vast extent of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, possessing advantages which are superior to any which exist in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, for the prosecution of that branch of industry on which the prosperity of this Colony so much depends.

I have frequently alluded to encouragement being given to Agriculture, and last session remarked that "the cultivation of every patch of ground must prove advantageous to the Colony." The Committee which was appointed to inquire into that interesting branch of industry, have also terminated their labours; and I trust their Report will meet with the attention and consideration which its importance demands; and to them, also, I think the community are indebted.

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

I have to thank you, in the name of the Queen, for the Supplies you have granted for Her Majesty's Service; and the Government will take care that the money you have voted shall be appropriated as you have directed.

In answering the Address which you presented early in the session, I expressed a sanguine hope, that we should have steam communication with the outports sooner than was then anticipated, and it is gratifying to find that you have provided the supplies to accomplish an object which the Legislature and the community are so desirous of promoting; and nothing will be wanting on the part of the Government, to carry out their wishes; and there can be no doubt that, ere long, the advantages of Local Steam will be duly appreciated, bringing into closer contact, as it will do, the Merchants and Planters, facilitating the transit of our staple produce to the export stores, and tending to equalize the prices of provisions, and to gradually remove those disadvantages which our outport fishermen, at present, labour under, by their distance from, and want of communication with the capital.

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

I am sure it has afforded you gratification to embrace the opportunity of offering your congratulations on the auspicious event which has created so much joy in England, the marriage of the Heir Apparent to an accomplished and amiable lady, the Princess Alexandra, a branch of the Royal House of Denmark. Your congratulatory addresses will be for-

warded to the Colonial Minister for presentation, and I am confident that the people of Newfoundland will unite with Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of Her dominions, in fervent wishes that the union of the Prince and Princess of Wales may be a long and happy one.

I have now only again to thank you for the attention you have paid to your sessional duties, and on retiring to your respective homes, to attend to your various avocations, I sincerely hope that you and your families may enjoy happiness and prosperity.

After which, the Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Legislative Council, by His Excellency's command, said:

GENTLEMEN,—

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor, that this General Assembly be prorogued till Tuesday the 30th day of June next, and this General Assembly is, accordingly, prorogued until Tuesday the 30th day of June next, to be then here holden.

JOHN STUART,
Clerk General Assembly.

[END OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Governor	....	£2,080	0	0	
Private Secretary	....	200	0	0	
Keeper Government House Lodge		60	0	0	
					£2,340 0 0

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	....	£500	0	0	
First Clerk	....	200	0	0	
Second Clerk	....	100	0	0	
Office Keeper	....	70	0	0	
					870 0 0

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Receiver General	....	£500	0	0	
Clerk	....	200	0	0	

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	....	300	0	0	
Landing and Tide Surveyor	....	250	0	0	
Two Landing Waiters....	....	400	0	0	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper		200	0	0	
Second Clerk	....	150	0	0	
Third Clerk	....	150	0	0	
Fourth Clerk	....	150	0	0	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace		125	0	0	
Locker	....	80	0	0	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen	....	1,500	0	0	
Crew of Night Boat	....	300	0	0	
Carried forward		£4,305	0	0	£3,210 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

CUSTOM'S DEPARTMENT—*(Continued.)*

Brought forward			£4,305	0	0	£3,210	0 0
To Non-official Members of Board of Revenue			50	0	0		
House Keeper	....	....	40	0	0		
Incidental Expenses	....	....	150	0	0		
SUB-COLLECTORS.							
Harbor Grace, £160; Trinity, £150			£310	0	0		
LaPoile, £135; Carbonear, £125	....		260	0	0		
Fogo, £125; Greenspond, £125	....		250	0	0		
Lamaline, £100; Gaultois, £100	....		200	0	0		
Brigus, £100; Placentia, £100	....		200	0	0		
Harbor Briton, £100; Burin, £100	....		200	0	0		
PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.							
Bay Bulls, £50; Ferryland, £50	....		100	0	0		
Burgeo, £50; Bay-de-North, £50	....		100	0	0		
Twillingate, £50; Channel, £50	....		100	0	0		
Oderin, £50; Push Through, £50	....		100	0	0		
Little Placentia, £50; St. Mary's, £50			100	0	0		
Belloram, £50; St. Lawrence, £50	....		100	0	0		
Bay Roberts, £50; LaManche, £50	....		100	0	0		
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers			500	0	0		
						7,165	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		
Civil Engineer		....	150	0	0		
Superintendent of Public Buildings		....	150	0	0		
Surveyor of Roads		....	160	0	0		
Inspectors of Roads		....	245	0	0		
						1,305	0 0
Carried forward						£11,980	0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward						£11,980	0	0
COLONIAL BUILDING.								
The Keeper	....	....		£60	0	0		
Repairs	....	....		150	0	0		
Fuel and Light	....	....		200	0	0		
							410	0	0
CROWN LANDS ACT.								
Superintendent of Government House				£50	0	0		
Repairs of	ditto	....		300	0	0		
Chainman	....	....		40	0	0		
Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals		....		75	0	0		
Pension to Mrs. Westcott		....		30	0	0		
							495	0	0
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum		....	£600	0	0			
Ditto	St. John's Hospital	....	100	0	0			
Ditto	Poor Asylum	....	100	0	0			
Ditto	Block House	....	25	0	0			
Ditto and Fuel and Light	Custom House		100	0	0			
							925	0	0
COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.								
Supplies to Court Houses and Gaols		....	£1,100	0	0			
Repairs to	Ditto	....	250	0	0			
							1,350	0	0
EDUCATION.								
Estimated Expenditure under Education Act	....	....	£11,875	0	0			
Ditto	Ditto	Academy	1,750	0	0			
							13,625	0	0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.								
The Chief Justice		....	£1,248	0	0			
Two Puisne Judges		....	1,300	0	0			
The Attorney General		....	500	0	0			
The Solicitor General		....	200	0	0			
Sheriff, Central District		....	300	0	0			
Carried forward			£3,548	0	0	£28,785	0	0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward				£28,785	0 0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward			£3,548	0 0	
Bailiff, Central District			50	0 0	
Sheriff, Northern District			300	0 0	
Sheriff, Southern District			200	0 0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court			350	0 0	
Ditto for Clerk, £80; Stationery, £20			100	0 0	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court			200	0 0	
Ditto Southern Circuit Court			200	0 0	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's			60	0 0	
Ditto Harbor Grace			20	0 0	
				5,028	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	£300	0 0		
Coroners	200	0 0		
Circuits of Judges	500	0 0		
			1,000	0 0

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Magistrate	£350	0 0		
Junior Magistrate	300	0 0		
Clerk of the Peace	220	0 0		
Superintendent of Police	100	0 0		
Two Sergeants	140	0 0		
Fifteen Constables, at £55 each	825	0 0		
Four Ditto at £45 each	180	0 0		
Clothing St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	300	0 0		
Gaoler £150, Turnkey £50	200	0 0		
Two Assistants	85	0 0		
Keeper, Court House, St. John's	55	0 0		
Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace	10	0 0		
Carried forward	£2,765	0 0	£34,813	0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward					£34,813	0	0
POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(*Continned.*)							
Brought forward			£2,765	0	0		
OUTPORTS.							
As per Detailed List,							
16 Stipendiary Magistrates		....	2,160	0	0		
8 Clerks of the Peace		....	575	0	0		
80 Constables		....	1,972	0	0		
9 Gaolers		....	270	0	0		
						7,742	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS, IN AID OF ESTABLISHMENTS.							
Printing and Stationery			£1,000	0	0		
Postages and Incidentals		....	100	0	0		
Insurance on Public Buildings		....	300	0	0		
Fuel and Light, Government House			200	0	0		
Unforeseen Contingencies		....	500	0	0		
						2,100	0	0
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.							
Amount of Public Debt, £173,642 12 11							
Interest, payable half yearly						9,383	0	0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.							
The Commissioner		....	£250	0	0		
District Surgeons, St. John's		....	200	0	0		
Gaol Ditto Ditto		....	40	0	0		
District Ditto Conception Bay		....	100	0	0		
Gaol Ditto Ditto		....	30	0	0		
Physician, Lunatic Asylum		....	300	0	0		
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital			250	0	0		
Inspector of Poor		....	90	0	0		
Assistant Ditto		....	90	0	0		
Keeper of Poor House		....	60	0	0		
Assistant Ditto		....	44	0	0		
Carried forward....			£1,454	0	0	£54,038	0	0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

	Brought forward					£54,038	0 0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.—*(Continued.)*							
	Brought forward			£1,454	0 0		
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports				20,000	0 0		
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum				3,500	0 0		
Ditto	St. John's Hospital			1,700	0 0		
Ditto	Ditto	Poor Asylum		1,500	0 0		
						28,154	0 0
	POSTAL DEPARTMENT.						
The Postmaster General		....	....	£300	0 0		
First Clerk	....	....	....	130	0 0		
Second Clerk	....	....	....	100	0 0		
Third Clerk	....	....	....	60	0 0		
Assistant	....	....	....	50	0 0		
Messenger	....	....	....	60	0 0		
Postmasters and Waymasters		....		419	0 0		
Contracts for carrying Mails		....		1827	6 8		
Ditto Twillingate and Fogo; for Winter Service, £75; Summer, £100		....		175	0 0		
Incidentals	....	....		200	0 0		
						3,321	6 8
	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		
Benjamin G. Garret, late Sheriff				275	0 0		
A. W. DesBarres, late Assistant Judge				286	0 0		
Christopher Ayre, late Clerk, Secretary's Office	....	....		175	0 0		
John Stark, late Clerk, Northern Circuit Court	....	....		100	0 0		
Widow Chancey	....	....		40	0 0		
Widow Dunn	....	....		30	0 0		
Widow Buckley	....	....		25	0 0		
Joseph Ryan, late Magistrate, Carbonear				75	0 0		
						£2041	0 0
	Carried forward					£87,554	6 8

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward				£87,554	6 8
FERRIES.					
Estimated Expenditure for the service				367	0 0
LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.					
Estimated amount				6,000	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL.					
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	£36	10	0		
Duties on Wines for Military Mess	50	0	0		
Cost of Fog Guns	152	3	9		
Saint John's Gas Company	226	0	0		
Harbor Grace Ditto	75	0	0		
Shipwrecked Crews	200	0	0		
Dorcas Society, Saint John's	50	0	0		
Ditto Harbor Grace	25	0	0		
Ditto Carbonear	25	0	0		
Athenæum	50	0	0		
Saint John's Factory	100	0	0		
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	50	0	0		
Agricultural Society	200	0	0		
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	0	0		
Ditto Patrick Burke	10	0	0		
Keeper, Half-way House, Salmonier	35	0	0		
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	1,350	0	0		
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	750	0	0		
Protection of Fisheries	600	0	0		
Repairing Town Clock	15	0	0		
Allowance to Patrick Kough	30	0	0		
Fence round Penitentiary	250	0	0		
Lock-up, River Head	300	0	0		
				4,589	13 9
Carried forward				£98,511	0 5

Estimates and Public Accounts.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward	....				£98,511	0	5
Balance from the year 1862	....				26,023	14	5
					£124,534	14	10

ASSETS.

Customs Revenue, estimated at		£90,000	0	0			
Crown Lands	....	600	0	0			
Postal Revenue	....	1000	0	0			
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	....	1400	0	0			
Profits of Savings' Bank	....	2000	0	0			
					95,000	0	0
Balance against the Colony.	....				29,534	14	10
					£124,534	14	10

DEBT REPAYABLE.

Amount of Debentures due the Year 1863	....	£1,080	18	8

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1863.

The Inspector			£200	0	0
Fort Amherst, Keeper, £80 ; Assistant, £30			110	0	0
Harbor Grace, Keeper, £105 ; Assistant, £70			175	0	0
Cape Spear, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Cape Bonavista, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Green Island, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Offer Wadham, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Cape Pine, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Dodding Head, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Baccalieu, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Cape St. Mary's, Keeper, £100 ; Assistant, £70			170	0	0
Keeper, Harbor Grace Beacon			40	0	0
			1,885	0	0
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.			1,766	0	0
			3,651	0	0
Balance in favor of Light Houses			2,069	18	1
			£5,720	18	1

ASSETS.

Balance from the Year 1862		£320	18 1
Estimated Amount of Light Dues for the Year 1863		5,400	0 0
		£5,720	18 1

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

The Private Secretary to his Excellency	£200	0	0
The First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	200	0	0
The Second Ditto Ditto Ditto	100	0	0
Clerk in Receiver General's Office	200	0	0
Civil Engineer	150	0	0
Superintendent Public Buildings	150	0	0
Surveyor of Roads	160	0	0
Inspectors of Ditto	245	0	0
Keeper of Colonial Building	60	0	0
Office Keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	70	0	0
Keeper, Half-Way House	35	0	0
Gate Keeper, Government House	60	0	0
		1,630	0 0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	£350	0	0
Ditto, for Clerk £80, Stationery £20	100	0	0
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit Court	200	0	0
Ditto, Ditto Southern Ditto	200	0	0
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's	50	0	0
Crier and Tipstaff, Ditto	60	0	0
Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace	20	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Prosecutions	300	0	0
Coroners	200	0	0
Circuits of Judges	500	0	0
		1,980	0 0
Carried forward....		£3,610	0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward....			£3,610 0 0
POLICE DEPARTMENT.			
The Chief Magistrate	£350 0 0		
Junior Magistrate	300 0 0		
Clerk of the Peace	220 0 0		
Superintendent of Police	100 0 0		
Two Sergeants	140 0 0		
19 Constables, 15 at £55 ; 4 at £45	1005 0 0		
Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear	300 0 0		
Gaoler £150, Turnkey £50	200 0 0		
Assistants	85 0 0		
Keeper, Court House, St. John's	55 0 0		
Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace	10 0 0		
OUTPORTS.			
16 Stipendiary Magistrates	2,160 0 0		
8 Clerks of the Peace	575 0 0		
80 Constables	1,972 0 0		
9 Gaolers	270 0 0		
As per Detailed Statement.			7,742 0 0
RELIEF OF THE POOR.			
District Surgeons, St. John's	£200 0 0		
Gaol Ditto Ditto	40 0 0		
District Ditto Conception Bay	100 0 0		
Gaol Ditto Ditto	30 0 0		
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	300 0 0		
Medical Attendance, St. John's Hospital	250 0 0		
Commissioner	250 0 0		
Inspector	90 0 0		
Assistant Ditto	90 0 0		
Keeper of Poor House	60 0 0		
Assistant Ditto	44 0 0		
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	20,000 0 0		
Carried forward	£21,454 0 0		£11,352 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUPLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

	Brought forward				£21,454	0	0	£11,352 0 0
Servants and Paupers,	Lunatic Asylum				3,500	0	0	
Ditto	St. John's Hospital				1,700	0	0	
Ditto	Ditto	Poor Asylum			1,500	0	0	
								28,154 0 0
	FERRIES.							
Great Placentia					£30	0	0	
Salmonier					25	0	0	
Mall Bay					12	0	0	
Colinet					25	0	0	
Portugal Cove					25	0	0	
Trinity					30	0	0	
Topsail					25	0	0	
Harbor Grace					30	0	0	
Little St. Lawrence					10	0	0	
Holyrood					30	0	0	
Burin to Mud Cove					25	0	0	
Aquaforte					15	0	0	
Mortier Bay					25	0	0	
Connaigre Bay					25	0	0	
Fogo					10	0	0	
King's Cove to Upper Amherst Cove					25	0	0	
								367 0 0
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.							
Repairs, Colonial Building					£150	0	0	
Ditto	Lunatic Asylum				600	0	0	
Ditto	St. John's Hospital				100	0	0	
Ditto	Poor Asylum				100	0	0	
Ditto	St. John's and Outport Court Houses and Gaols				250	0	0	
Ditto	Block House				25	0	0	
Ditto	Government House				300	0	0	
Fuel and Light	Ditto				200	0	0	
Ditto	Colonial Building				200	0	0	
Ditto	and Repairs Custom House				100	0	0	
Supplies, Court Houses and Gaols					1,100	0	0	3,125 0 0
				Carried forward				£42,998 0 0

Estimates and Public Accounts.

ESTIMATE FOR DEFRAYING PART OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1863.—(*Continued.*)

Brought forward				£42,998	0 0
MISCELLANEOUS, GENERAL.					
Men stationed at Fort Amherst	£36	10	0		
Duties on Wines, Military Mess	50	0	0		
Cost of Fog Guns	152	3	9		
St. John's Gas Company	226	0	0		
Harbor Grace Ditto	75	0	0		
Shipwrecked Crews	200	0	0		
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	25	0	0		
Ditto Carbonear	25	0	0		
Ditto St. John's	50	0	0		
Athenæum	50	0	0		
St. John's Factory	100	0	0		
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	50	0	0		
Agricultural Society	200	0	0		
Allowance to Robert Smith	10	0	0		
Ditto Patrick Burke	10	0	0		
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	1,350	0	0		
Conception Bay Steam Packet Service	750	0	0		
Protection of Fisheries	600	0	0		
Pension to Widow Chancey	40	0	0		
Ditto Ditto Buckley	25	0	0		
Ditto John Stark	100	0	0		
Ditto Joseph Ryan	75	0	0		
Ditto Widow Dunn	30	0	0		
Ditto Patrick Kehoe	30	0	0		
Carrying out Crown Lands' Act	75	0	0		
Printing and Stationery	1,000	0	0		
Postages and Incidentals	100	0	0		
Insurances on Public Buildings	300	0	0		
Unforeseen Contingencies	500	0	0		
Postal Service	3,321	0	0		
Fence round Penitentiary	250	0	0		
New Lock-up, River Head	300	0	0		
				9,105	13 9
				£52,103	13 9

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DELAILED STATEMENT

Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1863.

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of Peace.	Constables. Number.	Constables. Salaries.	Gaolers.	Total.
	£	£		£	£	£
Petty Harbor	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Torbay	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Portugal Cove	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
South Shore	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Harbor Main	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Cat's Cove	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Brigus and Port-de-Grave	150	60	4	110	10	330
Bay Roberts	.....	.....	3	49	.....	49
Harbor Grace	200	150	13	655	90	1095
Carbonear	150	90	8	345	.....	585
Bay-de-Verds	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Western Bay	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Hants Harbor	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Old Perlican	150	.....	1	20	.....	170
Heart's Content	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Trinity	150	60	2	37	25	272
New Harbor	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Catalina	.....	.....	1	25	.....	25
Bonavista	150	60	2	24	25	259
Tickle Cove	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
King's Cove	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Salvage	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Greenspond	.....	.....	1	25	15	40
Twillingate and Fogo	150	60	3	49	20	279
Exploits Bay	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Bay Bulls	100	.....	1	25	.....	125
Witless Bay	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Island Cove—Upper	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
" Lower	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Carried forward						£3,501

Estimates and Public Accounts.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the Year 1863.—(*Continued.*)

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates.	Clerks of Peace.	Constables.		Gaolers.	Total.
			Number.	Salaries.		
Brought forward....						£3,501
Toads' Cove.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Brigus—South	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Cape Broyle	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Caplin Bay	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Ferryland	150	.....	1	25	25	200
Aquaforte	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Fermeuse.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Renewse	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
St. Mary's	50	.....	1	25	.....	75
Placentia	130	.....	.....	.....	35	165
Little Placentia.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20
Oderin	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Merasheen.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Burin.....	150	60	1	25	25	260
St. Lawrence.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Grand Bank	130	.....	1	12	.....	142
Lamaline	150	.....	1	12	.....	162
Jersey Harbor.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Harbor Breton	100	35	1	25	.....	160
Burgeo Islands	100	.....	1	12	.....	112
Hermitage Bay	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Spaniard's Bay	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Channel	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Bird Island Cove	.....	.....	1	12	.....	12
Total....	£2,160	£575	80	£1,972	£270	£4,977

Estimates and Public Accounts.

RECAPITULATION.

16	Magistrates	....	£2,160
8	Clerks of the Peace ..	....	575
80	Constables	....	1,972
9	Gaolers	....	270
			£4,977

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions	.....	£500 0 0	£646 16 9	.....	£146 16 9
Coroners	.....	200 0 0	180 12 5	£19 7 7	
Crown Lands' Act, 7th Vic.		207 14 3	207 14 3		
Circuit Courts	.....	450 0 0	625 4 10	.....	175 4 10
Carrying out Crown Lands Act	.....	75 0 0	30 17 5	44 2 7	
Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols	.....	1100 0 0	1413 3 11	.....	313 3 11
Education Act, (21st Vic.)		11494 15 10	11494 15 10		
Academy Act	.....	1750 0 0	1750 0 0		
Ferrymen	.....	354 10 0	354 10 0		
Fuel, Light, and Repairs, Colonial Building	.....	350 0 0	431 10 8	.....	81 10 8
Insurance on Public Buildings	.....	300 0 0	322 5 6	.....	22 5 6
Carried forward....	.....	£16,782 0 1	£17,457 11 7	£63 10 2	£739 1 8

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.—(*Continued.*)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the year ending 31st Deccember, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	.....	£16,782 0 1	£17,457 11 7	£63 10 2	£739 1 8
Saint John's Rebuilding Act (Cash)	.....	152 3 10	152 3 10		
Fuel, Light, and Repairs, Custom House	£139 14 5	25 0 0	87 2 9	77 11 8	
Men Stationed at Fort Amherst	.....	9 2 6	9 2 6		
General Light Houses	.....	3881 17 6	3881 17 6		
Cape Race Light House....	.....	494 9 3	494 9 3		
Outport Magistrates	.....	2160 0 0	2160 0 0		
Outport Clerks of Peace....	.....	575 0 0	575 0 0		
Jailors and Assistants	.....	542 5 0	542 5 0		
Outport Constables	.....	1879 11 8	1879 11 8		
Miscellaneous Salaries	.....	4540 0 0	4540 0 0		
Postages, Incidentals and Telegrams	.....	230 0 0	239 4 1	.....	9 4 1
Printing and Stationery	.....	1000 0 0	1136 5 0	.....	136 5 0
Relief of the Poor	820 4 9	15000 0 0	26737 2 8	.....	10916 17 11
Pumps and Tanks	89 4 4	200 0 0	112 10 5	176 13 11	

Election Expenses	.....			100	0	0	313	3	5	.....		213	3	5
Registration of Voters	.....			5	10	0	5	10	0					
Postal Department	.....			3379	0	0	3323	14	5	55	5	7		
Shipwrecked Crews	.....			200	0	0	711	19	6	.....		511	19	6
Unforeseen Contingencies	.....			500	0	0	484	13	5	15	6	7		
Conception Bay Steam Company	587	10	0	750	0	0	1020	3	4	317	6	8		
Improvement of Quidi Vidi Gut	51	4	1	.....			2	16	4	48	7	9		
New Gaol	43	11	1											
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols	212	4	5	250	0	0	563	11	10	.....		57	16	4
Dorcas Society, Carbonear..	25	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0					
Dorcas Society, H'br. Grace	.....			25	0	0	25	0	0					
Dorcas Society, St. John's..	.....			50	0	0	50	0	0					
St. John's Hospital, expenses and Repairs	38	18	10	1800	0	0	1936	6	4	83	1	10		
	dues collected			180	9	4								
Executive Responsibility, for sundry payments	.....			.....			328	14	10	.....		328	14	10
St. John's Athenæum	.....			50	0	0	50	0	0					
General Repairs of Roads and Bridges	28	16	0	350	0	0	709	17	6	.....		331	1	6
Poor Asylum	33	18	0	1450	0	0	1895	7	11	.....		285	16	7
	Coyell's Estate			125	13	4								
St. John's Gas Company ...	226	0	0	226	0	0	226	0	0	226	0	0		
Coastal Steam Communication	811	4	0	.....			.....			811	4	0		
Carried forward....	£3,107	9	11	£56,938	2	6	£71,701	5	1	£1,874	8	2	£13,530	0 10

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.—(*Continued.*)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward....	£3,107 9 11	£56,938 2 6	£71,701 5 1	£1,874 8 2	£13,530 0 10
Police Clothing	.....	250 0 0	340 19 5	.....	90 19 5
Repairs of Protestant Commercial Schools	94 8 4	.....	.....	94 8 4	
Wolf Killing Act	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Special Salaries	.....	6780 0 0	6780 0 0		
Retiring Officers' Allowances	.....	2157 0 0	2157 0 0		
Jury Act, 19th Victoria	.....	28 15 0	28 15 0		
Road Act, 21st Victoria	17 16 5	.....	17 16 5		
Road Act, 22nd Victoria....	24 5 3	.....	1 3 10	23 1 5	
Road Act, 23rd Victoria....	38 2 11	.....	25 9 2	12 13 9	
Road Act, 25th Victoria....	.....	5000 0 0	3641 18 6	1358 1 6	
Roads under Annual Contracts	511 4 7	.....	499 1 0	12 3 7	
Legislative Conting'ncs.,1862	.....	5967 17 3	5947 7 3	20 10 0	
Poor in Factory	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Repairs of Town Clock	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0		
Cathedral Fire Brigade	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Phoenix Fire Company	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0		

Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act	.....	232 18 0	232 18 0		
Legislative Conting'ncs. 1861	167 14 11	.....	.....	167 14 11	
Industrial Department, Orphan Asylum School	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Harbor Grace Gas Company	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Breakwater at Toad's Cove	128 7 4	100 0 0	90 0 0	138 7 4	
Law Reporting	75 0 0	.....	50 0 0	25 0 0	
Agricultural Society	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Protection of Fisheries	.....	600 0 0	548 8 0	51 12 0	
Fuel and Light, Government House	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Volunteer Organization Act	117 2 0	150 0 0	199 15 4	67 6 8	
Lunatic Paupers and Repairs of Asylum	167 11 9	3650 0 0	3911 18 0	.....	23 2 4
	Fees collected	71 3 11			
Roads and Bridges, Fogo, 16th Victoria	104 19 3	.....	.....	104 19 3	
Roads and Bridges, Fortune Bay, 16th Victoria	15 11 1	.....	.....	15 11 1	
Repairs of Church of England Schools	325 0 8	.....	55 5 0	269 15 8	
Support of Protestant Board Schools	89 13 7	.....	.....	89 13 7	
Breakwater, Garnish	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Breakwater, Twillingate ...	150 0 0	.....	17 6 8	132 13 4	
Breakwater, Bonavista	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Breakwater, Lamaline	.....	50 0 0	23 2 7	26 17 5	
Carried forward....	£5,534 8 0	£82,875 16 8	£97,169 9 3	£4,884 18 0	£13,644 2 7

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862. *(Continued.)*

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.—(Sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.)	Balance unexpended, 1st Jan., 1862.	Legislative Votes.	Expenditure, 1862.	Credit Balances, 31st December, 1862.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st December, 1862.
Brought forward	£5,534 8 0	£82,875 16 8	£97,169 9 3	£4,884 18 0	£13,644 2 7
Public Wharf, Catalina	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	
Public Wharf, Bonavista ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	
Night Watch, St. John's	.....	250 0 0	196 13 6	53 6 6	
Salaries, St. John's Police Constables	.....	1162 10 9	1162 10 9		
Firing of Fog Guns	.....	218 4 9	225 14 2	.....	7 9 5
Repairs of Block House	.....	25 0 0	33 2 8	.....	8 2 8
Erection of Ice Houses	.....	150 0 0	135 16 10	14 3 2	
Investigation of Election Riots	.....	.....	98 3 4	.....	98 3 4
Harbor Grace Volunteer Fire Company	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
General Water Company, St. John's	.....	.....	185 0 0	.....	185 0 0
Weights and Measures Act, 4th Wm. 4th, Cap. 9	.....	3 15 3	3 15 3		
Carbonear Street Act (Cash)	.....	106 3 2	106 3 2		
	£5,834 8 0	£84,841 10 7	£99,366 8 11	£5,252 7 8	£13,942 18 0

Debentures issued, 1862 :—

Account St. John's Rebuilding Act.....	£223	19	2
" Carbonear Street Act.....	1206	15	5
" Election Riots.....	1297	15	7
	£2728	10	2

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

N. B.—The following Credit Balances to be dropped, as unnecessary, to be carried to new Account, 1863, viz:—

Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	£44	2	7
Fuel, Light and Repairs to Custom House.....	77	11	8
Pumps and Tanks.....	176	13	11
Postal Department.....	55	5	7
Carried forward	£353	13	9

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862. *(Continued.)*

Brought forward	£353	13	9
Unforeseen Contingencies.	15	6	7
Coastal Steam Communication....	811	4	0
Legislative Contingencies, 1861....	167	14	11
Law Reporting....	25	0	0
Protection of Fisheries....	51	12	0
Roads and Bridges, Fogo, 16th Victoria....	104	19	3
Roads and Bridges, Fortune Bay, Ditto....	15	11	1
Night Watch, St. John's....	53	6	6
	1598	8	1
Amount carried to new Account, 1863....	3653	19	7
	£5252	7	8

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT

Of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31*st day of December*, 1862.

ASSETS.

Customs Bonds (Outstanding)	£20,509	4	2
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account	85	8	8
	20,594	12	10
Surplus Profits of Savings' Bank for the year 1862, £2000 Cy.	1,733	6	8
	22,327	19	6
Balance against the Colony	26,023	14	5
	£48,351	13	11

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants	£10,594	0	11
Outstanding Interest	4,903	2	6
Treasury notes in Circulation	44	4	0
Balance due the Union Bank	27,982	8	10
Ditto, General Light Houses Account	320	18	1
	43,844	14	4
Unpaid Debentures	853	0	0
Unexpended Legislative Grants	3,653	19	7
	£48,351	13	11

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, December 31st, 1862.

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862, AND THE YEARS IN WHICH THE SEVERAL PORTIONS OF IT ARE REPAYABLE.

Amount Consolidated under Acts 19th Vic., Cap. 6 & 22nd Vic., Cap. 16				£87,979	11	4	
Ditto, under Act 21st Vic., Cap. 3, for the widening of Harbor Grace Streets ..				5,308	19	3	
Ditto, under Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 12, for the erection of a Poor Asylum in the town of St. John's, and for the completion of the Penitentiary				5,000	0	0	
							98,288 10 7
Amount of Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., Cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the following Districts, and payable out of future Road Grants :							
	Saint John's			343	5	2	
	Harbor Grace			206	1	5	
	Carbonear			352	10	4	
	Harbor Main			395	18	8	
							1,297 15 7
Amount repayable from the year			1862	853	0	0	
Ditto	in the year		1863	1,082	18	8	
Ditto	Ditto		1864	3,500	0	0	
Ditto	Ditto		1865	2,250	0	0	
Ditto	Ditto		1866	7,103	10	0	
Ditto	Ditto		1867	2,344	5	8	
Ditto	Ditto		1868	6,853	6	8	
Ditto	Ditto		1869	1,920	12	5	
	Carried forward....			£25,907	13	5	£99,586 6 2

Estimates and Public Accounts.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862, AND THE YEARS IN WHICH THE SEVERAL PORTIONS OF IT ARE REPAYABLE.—*Continued.*

Amounts brought forward....			£25,907	13	5	£99,586	6	2
Amount repayable in the year		1870	909	6	3			
Ditto	Ditto	1871	808	12	6			
Ditto	Ditto	1872	1,430	14	7			
Ditto	Ditto	1875	45,000	0	0			
						74,056	6	9
						£173.642	12	11

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, December 31, 1862.

Treasury Accounts.

DR. BALANCE SHEET OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S

Customs' Bonds (Outstanding)	£20,509	4	2
Cape Race Light House, per account, page 59, ...	85	8	8
Assets.....	£20,594	12	10
Public Debt (as per Contra, per account page 55,)	173,642	12	11
Revenue and Expenditure, being excess of Liabilities over Assets	23,250	1	6
Total Debtors	£217,487	7	3

I hereby certify that the aforegoing Accounts are just and true in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
21st January, 1863.

Examined and found correct.
RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

ACCOUNTS ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862. CR.

Outstanding Warrants	£10,594	0	11
Outstanding Interest	4,903	2	6
Treasury Notes, in circulation	44	4	0
General Light Houses, per account, page 56	320	18	1
The Union Bank, balance due	27,982	8	10
Liabilities	£43,844	14	4

DEBENTURES ISSUED, VIZ:—

Saint John's Rebuilding Acts	£14,212	8	0		
Carbonear Street Acts, 15 and 24 Vic.	2,520	12	1		
Harbor Grace Street Acts, 9 and 10 Vic.	173	6	8		
Harbor Grace, Consolidated Stock, 21 Vic.	5,308	19	3		
Colonial Penitentiary Act, 14 Vic.	400	0	0		
Lunatic Asylum Acts, 15 and 16 Vic.	5,750	0	0		
Act 17 Vic. cap. 4, General Purposes	6,000	0	0		
Act 18 and 19 Vic. Cap. 14, General Purposes	45,000	0	0		
Act 19 and 22 Vic., Consolidated Stock	87,979	11	4		
Act 23 Vic. Cap. 12, Consolidated Stock, Poor Asylum, &c.	5,000	0	0		
Act 25 Vic. Cap. 3, for compensation for losses sustained by Election Riots in the District of St. John's	343	5	2		
Ditto	Ditto	Harbor Grace	206	1	5
Ditto	Ditto	Carbonear	352	10	4
Ditto	Ditto	Harbor Main	395	18	8
			173,642	12	11
Total Creditors			£217,487	7	3

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.					
Jan. 1.—To Balance from last year, (in Bonds.)				£16,825	14 2
CUSTOMS' REVENUE.					
Dec. 31.—" Amount received from the Customs' Department, on account the year ended 31st. December, 1862:—					
In Bonds.....	£56,958	15	4		
In Cash	19,889	7	9		
				76,848	3 1
POSTAL REVENUE.					
" " Amount received from John Delaney, Post Master General, on account Postal Revenue, for the year ended 31st. Dec., 1862..	902	19	11		
" " Amount received from Joseph Crowdy, for Postage Stamps, sold from Colonial Secretary's Office...	17	4			
				903	17 3
CLERK OF COURTS' FEES.					
" " Amount received from Chas. Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Court for fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1862.....				275	3 11
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.					
" " Amount received from Wm. Gill, for Hospital Dues, collected in the Customs' Department, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1862..				106	13 7
Carried forward....				£94,959	12 0

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.								
Jan'y. 1—	By Balance due the Union Bank from last year				£1,827	19	7	
" —	" Outstanding Warrants, last year				10,675	15	11	
" —	" Outstanding Interest, last year				5,611	6	7	
								£18,115 2 1
6—	Wrn't. No. 1,		Miscellaneous		463	15	6	
8—	"	2	"		284	12	2	
15—	"	3	"		278	10	9	
" —	"	6	"		518	13	7	
17—	"	7	"		362	10	7	
29—	"	8	"		388	1	4	
31—	"	10	"		857	13	8	
Feb'y 3—	"	11	"		1,357	11	8	
11—	"	12	"		783	5	7	
15—	"	14	"		695	17	2	
20—	"	15	"		884	12	6	
Mar. 3—	"	16	"		824	3	6	
12—	"	17	"		979	16	7	
31—	"	18	"		482	17	6	
" —	"	21,	Salaries		1,370	0	0	
" —	"	22	"		325	0	0	
" —	"	23	"		539	5	0	
" —	"	24,	Academy Act		437	10	0	
" —	"	25,	Education		804	6	0	
" —	"	26	"		473	15	0	
" —	"	27	"		824	9	11	
" —	"	28	"		183	13	7	
" —	"	29	"		52	13	1	
" —	"	30	"		22	6	11	
" —	"	31	"		125	0	0	
" —	"	32	"		62	10	0	
" —	"	33	"		150	0	0	
" —	"	34	"		107	10	0	
" —	"	35,	Postal Act		230	15	0	
" —	"	36	"		50	0	0	
" —	"	37	"		15	0	0	
	Carried forward....				£14,935	16	7	£18,115 2 1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

		To amount brought forward....			£94,959 12 0
1862.		SINKING FUND.			
Dec. 31.—To		Amount received from the Commissioners for the reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony, towards paying off Debentures overdue.....			10,967 14 8
		SAVINGS' BANK.			
"	"	Amount received from the Cashier of the Savings' Bank, for the use of the Colony, under Act 25th Vic., cap. 5, on account accumulated Surplus Profits of that Institution, to 31st December, 1861.....			11,171 10 7
		FINES AND FORFEITURES.			
"	"	Amount received from R. R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, on account the year ended 31st December, 1862.....	£41	0 0	
"	"	Amount received from J. Fennell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, on account the year ended 30th June, 1862.....	49	9 6	
"	"	Amount received from J. Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, on account the year ended 30th June, 1862.....	35	15 0	
"	"	Amount received from J. C. Nuttall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, on account the year ended 30th September, 1862.....	8	13 9	
		Carried forward....	£134	18 3	£117,098 17 3

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

By amounts brought forward....£14,935 16 7 £18,115 2 1

1862.

Mar.	31	By W'rnt.	No.	38,	Postal Act	241 17 6	
	"	"	"	39	"	62 0 0	
	"	"	"	40	"	188 7 0	
	"	"	"	41,	Salaries	445 0 0	
	"	"	"	42	"	253 15 0	
	"	"	"	43	"	397 10 0	
	"	"	"	44	"	294 11 4	
	"	"	"	45	"	133 10 0	
	"	"	"	46	"	145 0 0	
	"	"	"	47	"	93 15 0	
	"	"	"	48	"	80 0 0	
	"	"	"	49	"	48 0 0	
	"	"	"	50	"	48 0 0	
	"	"	"	51	"	515 0 0	
	"	"	"	52	"	91 15 0	
	"	"	"	53	"	143 15 0	
	"	"	"	54	"	133 10 0	
	"	"	"	55,	Legislative Contingencies	822 13 2	
	"	"	"	56	"	186 16 10	
	"	"	"	57	"	1,270 5 11	
	"	"	"	58	"	798 18 0	
	"	"	"	59	"	677 3 7	
	"	"	"	60	"	422 8 3	
	"	"	"	61	"	1,344 0 0	
	"	"	"	62	"	102 4 10	
	"	"	"	63,	Salaries	71 12 6	
April	2	"	"	64,	Printing and Stationery	181 3 10	
	5	"	"	65,	Miscellaneous	126 9 1	
	"	"	"	66	"	1,546 12 4	
	"	"	"	67	"	216 6 3	
	9	"	"	69	"	427 18 5	
	12	"	"	70	"	1,507 4 8	
	16	"	"	71	"	1,199 3 8	
	21	"	"	72	"	1,349 18 0	
	29	"	"	73	"	675 6 8	
		Carried forward....				£31,177 8 5	£18,115 2 1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.						
	To amounts brought forward	£134	18	3	£117,098	17 3
Dec. 31.—To Amount received from H. W. Hoyles, H. M. Attorney General, being amount of Fine received in James Wade's case.....		19	11	9		
" " Received from C. Simms, Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts, on account Forfeiture in the case of the Queen vs. George Martin		57	0	1		
" " Received from J. Blackburn, J. P., Grand Bank, being for a Fine collected on 26th July, 1862.....		0	0	6		
					211	10 7
	LICENSES.					
" " Amount received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1862.....		557	0	0		
" " Amount received from Lewis						
" " W. Emerson, Clerk of the Court, Harbor Grace, for the half year ending 30th June, 1861.....		23	17	1		
" " Amount received from John Fennell, Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace, for the year ended 30th June, 1862.....		103	1	0		
" " Amount received from John Mackey, Clerk of the Peace, Carbonear, for the year ended 30th June, 1862.....		47	14	0		
	Carried forward....	£731	12	0	£117,310	7 10

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. CR.

By amounts brought forward....£31,177 8 5 £18,115 2 1

1862.

May	3	By Wrn't.	No.	76,	Miscellaneous	641	1	11
	6	"	"	77	"	1,138	8	9
	10	"	"	78	"	1,666	8	4
	15	"	"	79	"	523	8	3
	23	"	"	80	"	560	4	0
	"	"	"	1,	Roads,	500	14	7
	29	"	"	81,	Miscellaneous	617	1	9
	"	"	"	82	"	325	10	10
June	7	"	"	84	"	1,419	14	1
	"	"	"	2,	Roads,	315	5	5
	14	"	"	85,	Miscellaneous,	874	0	10
	21	"	"	86	"	596	11	10
	"	"	"	87	"	525	9	1
	"	"	"	3,	Roads	216	5	7
	28	"	"	88,	Miscellaneous	638	12	6
	30	"	"	89	"	62	9	1
	"	"	"	91,	Salaries	1,370	0	0
	"	"	"	92	"	325	0	0
	"	"	"	93	"	539	5	0
	"	"	"	94,	Academy Act	437	10	0
	"	"	"	95,	Education "	804	6	0
	"	"	"	96	"	386	5	0
	"	"	"	97	"	886	17	0
	"	"	"	98	"	196	6	6
	"	"	"	99	"	125	0	0
	"	"	"	100	"	62	10	0
	"	"	"	101	"	150	0	0
	"	"	"	102	"	107	10	0
	"	"	"	103,	Postal Act	236	1	8
	"	"	"	104	"	47	10	0
	"	"	"	105	"	16	0	0
	"	"	"	106	"	241	17	6
	"	"	"	107	"	62	0	0
	"	"	"	108	"	173	15	10
	"	"	"	109,	Miscellaneous	445	0	0
	"	"	"	110	"	238	15	0
	"	"	"	111	"	397	10	0

Carried forward....£49,047 14 9 £18,115 2 1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.	To amounts brought forward....		£731	12	0	£117,310	7 10
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from J. C. Nuttall, Clerk of the Peace, Brigus, for the year ended 30th September, 1862		20	1	0		
"	" Amount received from Benjamin Sweetland, J. P., Trinity, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1861		12	10	0		
"	" Amount received from John Lawrence, Clerk of the Peace, Bonavista, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1861.....		9	0	0		
"	" Amount received from John T. Oakley, J. P., Greenspond, for the year ended 30th September, 1862...		12	18	9		
"	" Amount received from F. L. Bradshaw, J. P., Placentia, for the year ended 31st December, 1861....		2	10	0		
"	" Amount received from John McKie, J. P., Bay Bulls, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.....		2	10	0		
"	" Amount received from J. L. Mews, J. P., Old Perlican, for the half year ended 30th June, 1862		4	10	0		
						795	11 9
	CLERKS OF THE PEACE FEES.						
"	" Amount received from Robert R. W. Lilly, Saint John's, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1862.....		12	10	6		
	Carried forward....		£12	10	6	£118,105	19 7

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

	By amounts brought forward....				£49,047	14	9	£18,115	2	1
June 30	By Wr't. No. 112, Salaries				296	5	0			
" —	"	"	113	"	136	5	0			
" —	"	"	114	"	157	10	0			
" —	"	"	115	"	87	10	0			
" —	"	"	116	"	117	10	0			
" —	"	"	117	"	48	0	0			
" —	"	"	118	"	48	0	0			
" —	"	"	119	"	515	0	0			
" —	"	"	120	"	91	15	0			
" —	"	"	121	"	143	15	0			
" —	"	"	122	"	107	10	0			
" —	"	"	123	"	88	10	0			
" —	"	"	127, Printing and Stationery		149	12	3			
" —	"	"	128, Miscellaneous		170	0	1			
" —	"	"	131	"	1,537	10	6			
July 6	"	"	132	"	422	5	0			
" —	"	"	133	"	88	3	0			
" —	"	"	134	"	624	0	11			
17	"	"	135	"	451	14	5			
21	"	"	136	"	2,455	13	8			
30	"	"	138	"	3,093	5	9			
Aug. 2	"	"	4, Roads		93	13	0			
8	"	"	139, Miscellaneous		924	8	6			
12	"	"	140	"	383	18	4			
16	"	"	141	"	748	18	4			
26	"	"	143	"	909	18	6			
29	"	"	144	"	508	19	11			
Sept. 3	"	"	5, Roads		142	6	0			
4	"	"	6	"	638	12	5			
" —	"	"	7	"	114	9	6			
" —	"	"	8	"	94	17	5			
" —	"	"	9	"	180	12	0			
9	"	"	147, Miscellaneous		387	17	4			
23	"	"	148	"	246	11	3			
30	"	"	149	"	99	10	6			
" —	"	"	150, Salaries		107	10	0			
" —	"	"	151	"	1,370	0	0			
" —	"	"	152	"	325	0	0			
	Carried forward....				£67,154	13	4	£18,115	2	1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.	To amounts brought forward	£12	10	6	£118,105	19	7
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from John Fennell, Harbor Grace, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1862.....	18	0	0			
"	" Amount received from John Mackey, Carbonear, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.....	11	2	6			
"	" Amount received from John C. Nuttall, Brigus, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1862.....	7	2	8			
"	" Amount received from Robert Bayly, Trinity, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1862.....	1	3	0			
"	" Received from Lewis W. Emerson, Clerk of Court, Harbor Grace, for balance of Fees of Office, as Clerk of the Peace, for the half year ending 30th June, 1861.....	2	14	10			
"	" Amount received from John Lawrence, Bonavista, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1862.....	4	6	0			
"	" Amount received from Abraham Pearce, Twillingate, for Fees of Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1862.....	5	5	0			
	Carried forward....	£62	4	6	£118,105	19	7

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.										
	By amounts brought forward....				£67,154	13	4	£18,115	2	1
Sept. 30	By Wr't. No.	153,	Salaries		£539	5	0			
" — "	"	154,	Academy Act		437	10	0			
" — "	"	155,	Education		804	6	0			
" — "	"	156	"		386	5	0			
" — "	"	157	"		886	17	0			
" — "	"	158	"		196	6	6			
" — "	"	159	"		125	0	0			
" — "	"	160	"		62	10	0			
" — "	"	161	"		150	0	0			
" — "	"	162	"		107	10	0			
" — "	"	163,	Postal Act		223	15	0			
" — "	"	164	"		45	0	0			
" — "	"	165	"		16	0	0			
" — "	"	166	"		241	17	6			
" — "	"	167	"		62	0	0			
" — "	"	168	"		152	19	2			
" — "	"	169,	Salaries		445	0	0			
" — "	"	170	"		238	15	0			
" — "	"	171	"		397	10	0			
" — "	"	172	"		285	8	10			
" — "	"	173	"		136	5	0			
" — "	"	174	"		157	10	0			
" — "	"	175	"		87	10	0			
" — "	"	176	"		117	10	0			
" — "	"	177	"		57	0	0			
" — "	"	178	"		48	0	0			
" — "	"	179	"		540	0	0			
" — "	"	180	"		85	10	0			
" — "	"	181	"		143	15	0			
Oct. 2 — "	"	182,	Miscellaneous		236	18	2			
4 — "	"	185	"		863	2	5			
7 — "	"	10,	Roads		309	5	3			
8 — "	"	188,	Miscellaneous		459	16	1			
10 — "	"	190	"		410	3	2			
13 — "	"	192	"		573	9	10			
18 — "	"	11,	Roads		159	6	2			
21 — "	"	193,	Miscellaneous		753	8	6			
30 — "	"	194	"		387	3	9			
	Carried forward....				£78,484	1	8	£18,115	2	1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.							
	To amounts brought forward				£62	4	6	£118,105	19	7
Dec. 31.—	To amount received from F. Bradshaw, J. P., Placentia, for the year ended 31st December, 1861.....				£2	12	0			
"	" Amount received from S. Howe, Harbor Breton, for Fees of Office for the year ended 30th June, 1862..				11	3	6			
"	" Amount received from E. Morris, Burin, for Fees of Office for the half year ended 31st March, 1862.				3	13	11			
"	" Amount received from J. L. Mews, J. P., Old Perlican, for the half year ended 30th June, 1862.....				1	7	6			
								81	1	5
	CROWN LANDS.									
	To Received from the following parties for Rent due the Crown :—									
Dec. 31.—	James Cole.....				£2	8	6			
"	Martin Ryan.....				0	15	0			
"	William Steers.....				0	12	6			
"	John Hill				12	15	0			
"	John Lahey.....				1	15	0			
"	Estate of late T. Williams..				8	15	0			
"	Widow Doyle				1	5	0			
"	Thomas McConnan				3	0	0			
"	Philip Stamp				0	10	9			
"	John Leahy				0	17	6			
"	J. Moriarty				0	5	0			
"	James Healey.....				0	5	0			
"	Widow Brennan.....				0	6	0			
"	John Costin.....				0	10	6			
"	N. R. Vail.....				0	2	0			
"	Thomas Sullivan.....				0	4	0			
"	Patrick Tobin				0	7	0			
	Carried forward....				£34	13	9	£118,187	1	0

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.										
	By amounts brought forward....				£78,484	1	8	£18,115	2	1
Nov.	3	By Wr't.	No.	197, Miscellaneous	825	10	4			
	8	"	"	198 "	40	0	8			
	12	"	"	12, Roads	75	5	0			
	13	"	"	199, Miscellaneous	558	15	6			
	21	"	"	200 "	42	7	4			
	22	"	"	13, Roads	147	12	9			
	24	"	"	203, Miscellaneous	534	7	4			
	29	"	"	205 "	387	11	0			
Dec.	3	"	"	206 "	306	19	10			
	4	"	"	207 "	644	1	7			
	5	"	"	14, Roads	235	11	5			
	16	"	"	208, Miscellaneous	480	16	6			
	17	"	"	210 "	180	17	2			
	"	"	"	15, Roads	274	10	9			
	17	"	"	211, Miscellaneous	656	7	6			
	31	"	"	16, Roads	188	0	8			
	"	"	"	212, Miscellaneous	200	5	4			
	"	"	"	213, Salaries	97	12	6			
	"	"	"	214 "	107	10	0			
	"	"	"	215 "	1,370	0	0			
	"	"	"	216 "	325	0	0			
	"	"	"	217 "	539	5	0			
	"	"	"	218, Academy Act	437	10	0			
	"	"	"	219, Education	804	6	0			
	"	"	"	220 "	386	5	0			
	"	"	"	221 "	886	17	0			
	"	"	"	222 "	196	6	6			
	"	"	"	223 "	125	0	0			
	"	"	"	224 "	62	10	0			
	"	"	"	225 "	150	0	0			
	"	"	"	226 "	107	10	0			
	"	"	"	227, Postal	221	15	0			
	"	"	"	228 "	45	0	0			
	"	"	"	229 "	16	0	0			
	"	"	"	230 "	241	17	6			
	"	"	"	231 "	62	0	0			
	"	"	"	232 "	168	0	5			
	"	"	"	233, Salaries	445	0	0			
	Carried forward....				£91,058	7	3	£18,115	2	1

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.						
	To amounts brought forward....	£34	13	9	£118,187	1 0
Dec. 31.	—James Murphy	0	5	0		
"	James Delaney	0	8	0		
"	Edward Morris.....	20	19	6		
"	Richard McGrath.....	2	2	0		
"	Rt. Rev. J. T. Mullock ..	4	4	0		
"	Terence Morrissey	0	3	6		
"	Robert Thomas.....	0	15	0		
"	William Irwin.....	2	7	6		
"	Estate of late M. Keating	5	6	0		
"	Michael Dorsey.....	0	12	0		
"	John Dakins.....	1	14	0		
"	Thomas McConnan.....	0	1	0		
"	William West.....	0	14	0		
"	Peter Brennan.....	1	0	0		
"	Thomas Brown.....	0	12	3		
"	Matthew Doyle.....	0	11	0		
"	James Dempsey	0	3	6		
"	Thomas Hennessey	1	15	0		
"	Samuel White.....	1	1	0		
"	John Stanton.....	0	2	3		
"	Richard Scheem.....	1	10	0		
"	William B. Calver.....	1	1	0		
"	Michael Rieley.....	1	4	9		
"	John Power.....	12	18	0		
"	Richard Trelegan.....	9	0	0		
"	St. John's Gas Company	2	0	0		
"	John Dakins.....	0	8	6		
"	Richard Carnell.....	8	13	4		
"	William Dowden.....	0	3	0		
"	Estate of John Thompson	40	10	0		
"	John Fennell.....	2	14	0		
"	Ex'trs. of Emmeline Hill	12	15	0		
"	Estate of late Rt. Rev'd. Dr. Fleming.....	7	8	6		
"	Aaron Crossman.....	13	4	4		
"	Peter Neville.....	2	5	0		
"	William Cullen.....	35	0	0		
"	Valentine Merchant.....	7	16	0		
	Carried forward	£238	1	8	£118,187	1 0

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.								
By amounts brought forward....				£91,058	7	3	£18,115	2 1
Dec. 31—By Wr't. No. 234, Salaries				238	15	0		
" —"	"	235	"	397	10	0		
" —"	"	236	"	286	5	0		
" —"	"	237	"	136	5	0		
" —"	"	238	"	157	10	0		
" —"	"	239	"	87	10	0		
" —"	"	240	"	131	5	0		
" —"	"	241	"	60	0	0		
" —"	"	242	"	54	0	0		
" —"	"	243	"	540	0	0		
" —"	"	244, Ferrymen		85	10	0		
" —"	"	245, Salaries		143	15	0		
" —"	"	250, Miscellaneous		1,359	12	3		
" —"	"	251, Printing and Stationery		52	18	5		
" —"	"	252, Miscellaneous		200	19	3		
				94,990	2	2		
" —" Amount of Warrants for General Light Houses Expenditure, for the year ended 31st December, 1862, as per account, page 57				3,881	17	6		
" —" Amount of Warrants for Cape Race Light House Expenditure, for the year 1862, as per account, page 59.....				494	9	3		
Total amount of Warrants drawn on the Receiver General.....							99,366	8 11
Carried forward.....							£117,481	11 0

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.							
	To amounts brought forward	£238	1	8	£118,187	1	0
Dec. 31	James Gibson.....	3	15	0			
"	William Martin.....	5	4	0			
"	Stafford and Duder.....	4	4	0			
"	William Vickers.....	1	7	0			
"	Estate of late S. Carson..	9	3	9			
"	Captain Stabb.....	28	0	0			
"	Patrick Dunn.....	0	17	0			
"	John Egan.....	9	5	6			
"	William Dyer.....	0	10	6			
"	William Thorburn.....	2	19	0			
"	Charles Riley.....	0	12	0			
"	Widow Merrigan.....	1	7	0			
"	Andrew Fitzgerald.....	5	0	0			
'	James Learey.....	1	10	0			
	Mary Barnard.....	3	0	8			
"	Richard Mathew.....	35	10	0			
"	Johanna Clooney.....	1	6	0			
"	James Gleeson.....	43	6	8			
"	John Hennerberry.....	3	0	6			
"	Caroline Adams.....	0	7	6			
"	Estate of Denis Hanigan	52	10	0			
"	Michael Connell.....	0	2	6			
"	John O'Mara.....	18	3	0			
"	James Neil.....	3	6	0			
"	Michael Cahill.....	2	17	0			
"	Estate of late P. Duggan	6	7	0			
"	Estate of Colonel Haly..	15	7	6			
"	James Martin.....	25	4	0			
"	James Power.....	5	4	0			
"	Mary Haley.....	2	18	6			
"	Patrick Brazil.....	5	0	0			
"	Estate of late Nic'ls. Gill	0	14	0			
"	Estate of Mrs. DesBarres	64	10	0			
"	Henry Stone.....	1	17	0			
"	William Joy.....	11	0	0			
"	Clift Wood & Co., for Rent of Store under the Market House.....	144	14	8			
	Carried forward	£758	2	11	£118,187	1	0

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.	By amount brought forward		£117,481 11 0

DEBENTURES PAID OFF.

December 31.—By the following Debentures under St. John's Re-building Acts, paid off:—

January 2—	No. 301,	due 14th October, 1861	£60	0	0	
" —	" 308	" 20th December, 1861	26	0	0	
" 10—	" 307	" 8th December, 1861	52	0	0	
" 20—	" 298	" 5th July, 1861	208	0	0	
August 12—	" 316	" 11th August, 1862	86	13	4	
September 25—	" 248	" 1st August, 1859	110	0	0	
December 31—	" 315	" 1st May, 1862	39	0	0	
" —	" 312	" 1st January, 1862	26	0	0	
" —	" 305	" 15th November, 1861	95	0	0	
" —	" 282	" 1st January, 1861	580	13	4	
" —	" 302	" 11th November, 1861	88	0	0	
" —	" 314	" 4th May, 1862	34	13	4	
" —	" 319	" 8th November, 1862	49	16	8	
" —	" 311	" 22nd January, 1862	60	0	0	
" —	" 304	" 13th November, 1861	95	0	0	
" —	" 310	" 15th November, 1861	156	0	0	
" —	" 277	" 21st November, 1860	60	0	0	
" —	" 278	" 30th November, 1860	43	6	8	
" —	" 287	" 1st January, 1861	80	0	0	
" —	" 288	" 1st January, 1861	190	0	0	
" —	" 306	" 15th November, 1861	50	0	0	
						2,190 3 4

—By the following Debentures under Harbor Grace Street Act, 9th and 10th Vic., paid off:

December 31—	No. 2,	due 7th October, 1861	£105	0	0	
" —	" 3	" 1st September, 1861	156	2	0	
" —	" 4	" 4th October, 1861	72	11	8	
" —	" 5	" 6th November, 1861	68	1	0	
" —	" 8	" 2nd July, 1862	95	6	8	
" —	" 9	" 1st July, 1862	35	0	0	
" —	" 10	" 1st December, 1862	52	0	0	
						£584 1 4

August 25—Debenture, No. 59, paid off, due 1st March, 1859, under Colonial Building Act 200 0 0

December 31.— " The following Debentures, under Penitentiary Act, 14th Vic., paid off:—

—	Nos. 1 and 2,	due 1st July, 1862	£200	0	0				
—	" 3 and 5,	" 15th July, 1862	2,700	0	0				
		Carried forward	£2,900	0	0	£2,974	4	8	£117,481 11 0

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.	To amounts brought forward....£758	2	11	£118,187	1	0
Dec. 31.—Clift, Wood & Co.,for Rent of Market Wharf.....		45	1	4			
		803	4	3			
"	Received from the following parties for Purchase of Crown Lands :—						
"	Estate of late T. Williams £25	0	0				
"	W. Fitzpatrick 23	5	0				
"	Stafford&Duder 21	0	0				
"	John Boggin.. 27	0	0				
		96	5	0			
"	Received from John H. Warren, Surveyor Gen., being amount received for Deposit on rental of Store under the Market House, viz., from J. H. Kelly £11 10s. Clift, Wood and Co. £10 8s.	21	18	0			
		921	7	3			
"	Less the following Sums paid, viz: Patrick Doutney, for collecting Crown Rents for year 1862 .....£40	0	0				
	John T. Burton,for Printing 300 Circulars for collection of Crown Rents.....	0	18	2			
		40	18	2			
					880	9	1
	GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES.						
Dec. 31.—To amount received on account General Light Houses, being for Light Dues collected in the Customs' Department, for the year ended 31st Dec. 1862....		5,291	4	9			
Carried forward....		£5,291	4	9	£119,067	10	1

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.

By amount brought forward £117,481 11 0

DEBENTURES PAID OFF.

By amounts brought forward			£2,900 0 0	£2,974 4 8	
December 31.— Nos. 6 and 9,	" 14th Oct., 1862		4,000 0 0		
— " 10,	" 20th Oct., 1862		200 0 0		
				7,100 0 0	
					10,074 4 8

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

December 31.— " Interest to this date on £2,520 12s. 1d., Debentures issued under Carbonear Street Acts, 15th and 24th Vic., at 5 per cent. viz:—

£1,313 16 8	for 12 Months			£65 13 10	
482 9 11	" 6	"	and 157 days	22 8 9	
259 4 10	" 6	"	152 "	11 17 6	
50 5 4	" 6	"	97 "	1 18 5	
38 6 4	" 6	"	67 "	1 6 2	
87 5 11	"		133 "	1 11 10	
41 12 0	"		130 "	0 14 10	
72 2 4	"		123 "	1 4 3	
62 7 0	"		77 "	0 13 2	
78 8 5	"		64 "	0 13 9	
34 13 4	"		44 "	0 4 2	
£2,520 12 1				108 6 8	

December 31.— " Interest to this date on £15,946 11 4, Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Acts, at 5 per cent., viz:—

£15,592 12 2	for 12 Months			£779 12 8	
43 6 8	" 6	"	and 189 days	2 4 1	
31 4 0	" 6	"	132 "	1 6 11	
98 16 0	" 6	"	168 "	4 14 11	
63 15 9	" 6	"	80 "	2 5 11	
86 13 4	" 6	"	42 "	2 13 4	
30 3 5			60 "	0 5 0	
£15,946 11 4				793 2 10	

December 31.— " 12 Months Interest to this date, on £757 8s. 0d., Debentures issued under Harbor Grace Street Act, 9 and 10 Vic. at 5 per cent. 37 17 4

Carried forward	£939 6 10	£127,555 15 8

Treasury Accounts.

DR. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.							
	To amounts brought forward..				£5,291	4	9 £119,067 10 1
"	" Received from John Stuart, Secretary to Board of Works, on account General Light Houses.....		6	1 7			
					5,297	6	4
	CAPE RACE LIGHT HOUSE.						
"	" Amount received from the Customs' Department, being for Cape Race Light Tolls collected for the year ended 30th Sept. 1862..		10	19 7			
"	" Received from the Accountant to the Board of Trade, London, being for balance of Cape Race Light House account, for the year ended 30th September, 1862...		518	11 5			
					529	2	0
		Carried forward....			£124,893	18	5

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. Cr.

1862.

By amount brought forward £127,555 15 8

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

By amount brought forward £939 6 10

December 31.—By 12 Months Interest to this date, on £98,288 10s. 7d., Debentures issued under Acts 19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd Vic., Consolidated Stock, viz.:

£72,656	8	1 at 6 per cent	£4,359	7	8
25,632	2	at 5 "	1,281	12	2
£98,288	10	7			5,640 19 10

December 31.—By 12 Months Interest to this date, on £6,000, Debentures issued under Act 17th, Vic. Cap. 4, viz.:

£2,650	0	0 at 5 per cent	£132	10	0
1,800	0	0 at 4 18-20 per cent	88	4	0
1,000	0	0 at $4\frac{7}{8}$ per cent	48	15	0
550	0	0 at $4\frac{3}{4}$ "	26	2	6
£6,000	0	0			295 11 6

December 31.—By 12 Months Interest to this date on £7,500, Debentures issued under Penitentiary Act, 14th Vic., viz:—

£7,300	0	0 at 5 per cent.	€365	0	0
200	0	0 at 6 "	12	0	0
£7,500	0	0			377 0 0

December 31.—By 12 Months Interest to this date on £45,000, Debentures, issued under Acts 18th and 19th Vic., Cap. 14, viz:—

£17,650	0	0 at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	£970	15	0
27,350	0	0 at 5 "	1,367	10	0
£45,000	0	0			2,338 5 0

December 31.—By 12 Months Interest to this date on £5,750, Debentures issued under Lunatic Asylum Acts, viz:—

£3,500	0	0 at 5 per cent.	£175	0	0
1,450	0	0 at 4 19-20 per cent.	71	15	6
800	0	0 at $4\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.	39	0	0
£5,750	0	0			285 15 6
					£9,876 18 8
		Carried forward			£137,432 14 4

Treasury Accounts.

Dr. THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND

1862.					
To amount brought forward....				£124,893	18 5
Dec. 31—By Outstanding Warrants ...	£10,594	0	11		
Outstanding Interest.....	4,903	2	6		
Balance due the Union Bank	27,982	8	10		
				43,479	12 3
				£168,373	10 8

Treasury Accounts.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE COLONY. CR.

1862.

	By amount brought forward.....			£137,432	14 4
	INTEREST.				
Dec. 31.—By	paid the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for Interest due on overdrawn Accounts, for the year ended 31st December, 1862, at 5 per cent. per annum, under Act 19th Vic, Cap. 6.....	£990	16 7		
" — "	paid the Savings' Bank, 6 months' Interest on £9,301 5s. 2d., from 30th June, 1861, to 31st December, 1861, at 3 per cent. per annum, under Act 19th Vic. cap. 6.....	139	10 5		
				1,130	7 0
	SAVINGS' BANK.				
June 16—By	Paid the Cashier of the Savings' Bank, for amount due by the Colony to that Institution on 31st December, 1861.....			9,301	5 2
				£147,864	6 6
Dec. 31— "	Balance in Treasury, (in Bonds)			20,509	4 2
				£168,373	10 8

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

DR. STATEMENT OF PUBLIC

1862.						
Jan. 1.—To Balance						£180,988 7 5
Dec. 31.— " Amount of Debentures issued under St. John's Rebuilding Act, 15 Vic., cap. 4, during the year 1862..					223 19 2	
" " Amount of Debentures issued under Carbonear Street Act, 24th Vic., cap. 1, during the year 1862..					1,206 15 5	
" " Amount of Debentures issued under Act 25th Vic., cap. 3, Sec. 19, for Compensation for Losses sustained by Election Riots, in the Districts of						
Saint John's	£343	5	2			
Harbor Grace	206	1	5			
Carbonear ...	352	10	4			
Harbor Main	395	18	8			
					1,297 15 7	
						2,728 10 2
						£183,716 17 7

Treasury Accounts.

DEBT ACCOUNT. Cr.

1862.				
Dec. 31.—By amount of Debentures Paid off, for the year ended 31st December, 1862, as per General Account, pages 48 & 49	£10,074	4	8
" — " Balance, as per Balance Sheet.....	173,642	12	11
	£183,716	17	7

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

DR. STATEMENT OF GENERAL

1862.								
Jan.	1—	To Balance				£1,094	10	9
"	15—	" Wr't. No.	5, favor Board of Works		£58	10	4	
"	29—	"	"	9	"	40	3	1
Feb.	12—	"	"	13	"	22	15	3
Mar.	31—	"	"	19	"	458	15	0
April	5—	"	"	68	"	86	1	5
May	1—	"	"	75	"	12	16	6
"	29—	"	"	83	"	151	14	7
June	30—	"	"	90	"	479	15	0
"	—	"	"	125	"	281	5	0
"	—	"	"	126	"	130	0	0
"	—	"	"	130	"	400	0	0
July	22—	"	"	137	"	240	0	0
Aug.	13—	"	"	142	"	150	0	0
"	30—	"	"	146	"	57	14	7
Oct.	2—	"	"	183, favor Sundries		281	5	0
"	—	"	"	184	"	130	0	0
"	4—	"	"	186, favor Charles Snow		17	10	0
"	10—	"	"	191, favor Board of Works		39	2	2
"	30—	"	"	196	"	87	3	7
Nov.	14—	"	"	202	"	39	17	8
"	24—	"	"	204	"	53	13	0
Dec.	16—	"	"	209	"	39	6	9
"	31—	"	"	246, favor Sundries		256	5	0
"	—	"	"	247	"	147	10	0
"	—	"	"	248, favor Board of Works		220	13	7
						3,881	17	6
						4,976	8	3
"	—	" Balance as per Balance Sheet				320	18	1
						£5,297	6	4

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSES ACCOUNT. Cr.

1862.							
March 31	By amount of Light Dues collected in the Customs' Department, on account General Light Houses, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1862	643	6	6			
June 30.	" Ditto Ditto, 30th June	1,713	15	1			
Sept. 30.	" Ditto Ditto, 30th Sept.	1,892	16	4			
Dec. 31.	" Ditto Ditto, 31st Dec.	1,041	6	10			
					5,291	4	9
"	" Amount received from J. Stuart, Secretary to Board of Works, on account General Light Houses ..				6	1	7
					£5,297	6	4

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Treasury Accounts.

DR. STATEMENT OF CAPE RACE

1862.								
Jan. 1—	To Balance						£120 1 5	
" 15—	"	Wr't. No.	4, favor Board of Works		£5	0 0		
Mar. 31—	"	"	20	"	47	10 0		
Aprl. 30—	"	"	74	"	15	3 11		
June 30—	"	"	124	"	47	10 0		
" —	"	"	129	"	120	0 0		
Aug. 30—	"	"	145	"	80	19 0		
Oct. 4—	"	"	187	"	47	10 0		
" 8—	"	"	189	"	45	6 3		
" 30—	"	"	195	"	22	14 7		
Nov. 14—	"	"	201	"	8	12 9		
Dec. 31—	"	"	249	"	54	2 9		
							494 9 3	
							£614 10 8	

Treasury Accounts.

LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNT. Cr.

1862.								
Mar. 31.—By amount of Cape Race Light Tolls, collected in the Customs' Department, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1861				£3	5	5		
June 30.— " Ditto 31st March, 1862				1	5	11		
Sept. 30.— " Ditto 30th June, 1862				2	9	0		
Dec. 31.— " Ditto 30th Sept., 1862				3	10	3		
							10	10 7
Mar. 31.— " Amount received from the Accountant to the Board Trade, London, for Balance of Cape Race Light House Account, for the Quarter ended 31st Dec. 1861				116	6	2		
June 30.— " Ditto Ditto, 31st March, 1862				56	19	7		
Sept. 30.— " Ditto Ditto, 30th June, 1862.....				85	10	6		
Dec. 31.— " Ditto Ditto, 30th Sept., 1862				259	15	2		
							518	11 5
							529	2 0
"	" Balance, as per Balance Sheet						85	8 8
							£614	10 8

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Jan'y. 14.—	To amount paid	T. Butler, per Wrn't. No.	3	£1	6	0
—	"	Charles Cousins, *in re* Mercer.....	6	1	6	0
17—	"	F. B. T. Carter, Professional Services, 1861..	7	46	4	0
"—	"	J. Martin, attendance on N. C. Court.....	7	2	3	4
"—	"	R. R. W. Lilly, *in re* Strapp's Property.....	7	12	10	3
28—	"	J. V. Nugent, Sheriff, account Supreme Court	8	10	0	0
Feb'ry. 3—	"	P. Strapp, Board and Lodging for Police....	11	33	16	0
"—	"	Joseph Goodland.....	11	2	5	4
"—	"	Patrick Strapp	11	17	2	4
20—	"	Israel McNeil, for Special Constables	15	86	13	4
"—	"	M. Fanning, Board for Special Constables	15	11	5	4
"—	"	Timothy Mitchell, account capture of Butt	15	26	3	11
March 12—	"	H. W. Hoyles, advanced to Witnesses &c., Harbor Main Trials	17	20	12	4
"—	"	Israel McNeil, account Special Constables....	17	99	16	11
31—	"	Daniel O'Connell	18	1	14	8
April 2—	"	Timothy Mitchell, Special Service, Carbonear	65	15	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto, in capture of Snow.....	65	3	14	6
"—	"	W. Coughlan, car hire	65	1	14	8
"—	"	T. J. Kough, Professional Services	67	14	7	6
14—	"	Elmsly & Shaw, Supplies for Police	70	1	5	4
16—	"	J. V. Nugent, Sheriff, account C. Court	71	10	0	0
		Carried forward		£419	1	9

Financial Secretary's Office.

STATEMENT, ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—*Continued.*

1862.		To amount brought forward....		£419	1	9
April 22—		To amount paid T. Hughes, Batons for Police, per Warrant No.	72	2	2	0
May 6—	"	Richard Giles, Passage for Police	77	2	3	4
10—	"	Doctor Fraser, Medical Evidence, *re* Mills	78	2	2	0
19—	"	Wm. L. O'Donnell, Professional Services, *re* Manning	80	2	2	0
27—	"	Doctor Henry Shea, Evidence, *in re* Rachel Mills	81	2	2	0
June 6—	"	John V. Nugent, Sheriff	84	3	11	10
14—	"	Doctor Allan, Evidence, *in re* Snow's murder...	86	9	2	0
19—	"	Doctor H. Shea, Evidence *in re* Tynan	87	2	2	0
"—	"	R. R. W. Lilly, attendance at Bay Roberts and Harbor Main	87	25	0	0
25—	"	Nicholas Stabb, costs *in re* Sullivan	88	4	9	4
"—	"	Doctor McKen, *in re* Tynan	88	2	2	0
"—	"	John R. Jeans	88	1	3	0
"—	"	H. W. Hoyles, paid to sundry witnesses, Spring Term.....	88	15	11	7
30—	"	John V. Nugent, Sheriff	89	25	8	0
July 8—	"	Jonathan Marten.....	132	2	7	8
10—	"	Garland C. Gaden, Sheriff, N. District.....	133	3	2	0
"—	"	John Stephenson, Sheriff, S. District	133	3	2	0
"—	"	Garland C. Gaden, account N. C. Court	133	3	10	6
16—	"	Matthew O'Reiley	134	0	12	0
17—	"	Thomas Butter.....	135	2	0	0
30—	"	Charles Calpin.....	138	1	10	0
		Carried forward....		£534	7	0

Financial Secretary's Office.

STATEMENT, ACCOUNT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—*Continued.*

1862.		To amount brought forward....		£534	7	0
August 8—	To amount paid W. V. Whiteway, *in re* Robinson *vs.* Crown...		139	5	5	0
"—	"	John R. Jeans, Refreshments for Juries.....	139	11	1	3
29—	"	John Garvey	144	0	15	0
Sept 9—	"	Doctor H.Shea, Medical Evidence.....	147	2	2	0
23—	"	William Collins	148	2	6	0
Nov'br. 8—	"	John White	198	1	3	6
"—	"	William Hooper.....	198	7	6	0
"—	"	Nicholas Jeans.....	198	1	10	0
"—	"	Thomas Butter.....	198	2	1	0
12—	"	John Smyth.....	199	0	16	8
20—	"	P. W. Dean	200	0	13	8
24—	"	J. V. Nugent, Sheriff..	203	26	4	4
Dec. 24—	"	A. Emerson, on Northern Circuit	211	20	10	0
"—	"	J. V. Nugent, Sheriff..	211	22	14	4
"—	"	J. R. Jeans.....	211	1	15	0
31—	"	Dr. M'Ken, *re* Tynan..	212	3	3	0
"—	"	Dr. H. Shea, Ditto ...	252	3	3	0
				£646	16	9

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, UNDER CROWN LANDS' ACT.—*Continued.*

1862.		To amount brought forward....		£144	15	3
			Warrant.			
Oct. 8—	To amount paid Sergeant M. Matthews, for a new Flag	No.	188	21	0	0
" —	"	Chairman of Board of Works	192	16	13	6
Nov. 12—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	199	5	0	0
Dec. 17—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	210	6	10	9
31—	"	Patrick Kough, quarter's Salary	213	12	10	0
" —	"	Sergeant M. Matthews	252	1	4	9
				£207	14	3

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR CIRCUIT COURTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

April 29—To amount paid		Judge Robinson, Expenses at Harbor Grace	Wr'nt. No. 73	£15	0	0
Aug. 12—	"	Judge Little, on Southern Circuit.....	140	50	0	0
"—	"	George Simms, Clerk of S. Circuit Court	140	40	0	0
"—	"	J. Stevenson, Sheriff, S. Circuit Court.....	140	37	0	0
"—	"	J. Stevenson, Ditto, for Prosecutions	140	10	0	0
"—	"	Crier, S. Circuit Court	140	10	0	0
"—	"	Judge Robinson, on N. Circuit	140	50	0	0
"—	"	L. W. Emerson, Clerk Northern Circuit Court	140	26	0	0
"—	"	G. C. Gaden, Sheriff, Northern Circuit Court	140	26	0	0
"—	"	G. C. Gaden, for Prosecutions	147	20	0	0
"—	"	Crier, Northern Circuit Court	140	15	0	0
Oct. 22—	"	Owners of Steamer *Blue Jacket*	193	232	14	0
29—	"	Daniel O'Neil	194	1	1	8
Nov. 12—	"	S. March, Wharfage...	199	0	17	4
Dec. 3—	"	Mathew Dooley.....	207	0	7	6
16—	"	George Makinson, account *Ellen Gisborne* ..	208	83	4	0
17—	"	Executors late William Freeman	210	8	0	4
				£625	4	10

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT CORONERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

			Warrant.			
Jan'y. 14.—To amount paid		Joseph Peters (2 Inquests)	No. 3	£18	5	5
28—	"	Joseph Shea (7)	8	24	17	0
—	"	Thomas E. Collett	8	2	14	10
Feb'y. 3—	"	Patrick Strapp	11	1	17	0
April 11—	"	Joseph Peters (5)	69	17	18	2
May 2—	"	Joseph Shea (7)	76	27	15	2
15—	"	George Skelton	79	1	18	0
27—	"	Michael Howley	81	4	0	8
June 30—	"	John Peyton	89	4	17	0
July 10—	"	Joseph Peters	133	5	7	8
Aug. 16—	"	Joseph Shea (6)	141	25	16	4
Sept. 30—	"	George Skelton	149	1	18	0
Oct. 23—	"	John Lawrence (2)	193	5	2	6
Nov. 20—	"	William Hooper	200	1	18	0
—	"	Martin Williams (2)	200	4	2	0
—	"	William Sterling	200	3	3	0
24—	"	John Peyton (2)	203	4	2	0
29—	"	Joseph Shea (7)	205	23	1	8
—	"	John Curtis	205	1	17	0
				£180	12	5

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1863.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CROWN LANDS' ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1862.

			Warrant.			
Jan. 14—To amount paid		Chairman of Board of Works	No. 6	£5	0	0
Feb. 3—	"	J. W. Whiteford, account Surveyor General's office	11	2	3	4
March 31—	"	Patrick Kough, quarter's Salary	63	12	10	0
April 2—	"	Sergeant Major Matthews, Repairs of Flag, Government House ...	65	2	9	6
5—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, account Government House	67	17	6	10
"—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, account Surveyor General's Office	67	10	2	7
May 28—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, account Surveyor General's Office	82	5	0	0
" —	"	Chairman of Board of Works, account Repairs Government House ...	82	20	0	0
June 30—	"	Patrick Kough, quarter's Salary	123	12	10	0
July 3—	"	Sergeant M. Matthews, Repairs Flag Government House	128	1	4	9
17—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	135	16	13	6
Aug. 26—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	141	16	0	0
29—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	144	10	0	0
Sept. 30—	"	Patrick Kough, quarter's Salary	149	12	10	0
Oct. 1—	"	Sergeant M. Matthews, account Flag	182	1	4	9
		Carried forward....		£144	15	3

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN CARRYING OUT CROWN LANDS' ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Jan. 31—	To amount paid	Patrick Bryan, Surveying.....Warrant No.	10	£4	17	6
Feb. 15—	"	John W. English, Surveying	15	3	9	4
June 30—	"	Joseph Nugent, Surveying	89	2	10	0
Sept. 30—	"	Thomas Byrne	182	3	6	4
Nov. 29—	"	William Sweetland ...	205	13	2	6
Dec. 16—	"	Robert Mundy	208	3	11	9
				£30	17	5

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ST. JOHN'S REBUILDING ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Jan.	8—	To amount paid J. H. Warren, Arbitration Fees	Warrant No. 2	£15	15	0
"	—	"	George Webber, Arbition Fees	2	15	15	0
	14—	"	T. and J. Nurse, Compensation	3	8	13	4
	31—	"	Philip Moore, Compensation	10	4	6	8
April	23—	"	William Newman, Compensation	72	8	13	4
May	28—	"	Patrick Hayden, Compensation	82	18	15	7
Sept.	9—	"	George Webber, Arbitration	147	8	8	0
Oct.	29—	"	John Chancey, Compensation	194	16	5	8
Nov.	8—	"	James Dunphy, Compensation	198	4	13	9
	29—	"	George Webber, Arbitration	205	5	5	0
Dec.	16—	"	Estate of Mary Cochran, Compensation	208	10	1	6
"	—	"	Michael Collins, Compensation	208	8	13	4
	31—	"	Thomas Foster, Compensation, ...	212	6	18	8
"	—	"	J. H. Warren, Arbitration	212	16	16	0
"	—	"	George Webber, Arbitration	212	3	3	0
					£152	3	10

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR POSTAGES, INCIDENTALS AND TELEGRAMS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

April 16—	To amount paid	Abraham Joe, from Twillingate.. Warrant No.	71	£5	0	0
29—	"	W. V. Whiteway, for Special Messenger	73	4	6	8
June 6—	"	Telegraph Company, account 1860, '61, and '62	84	96	12	8
20—	"	Telegraph Company, for half year ending this date	87	65	0	0
July 21—	"	Telegraph Co., Messages from Carbonear	136	3	4	9
Dec. 24—	"	Telegraph Company, for half year ending this date	211	65	0	0
				£239	4	1

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR PRINTING AND STATIONERY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Jan'y. 1—	To amount paid	J. C. Withers, Wrn't.	No. 1	£86	10	5
"—	"	Proprietor of *Newfoundlander*	1	35	11	4
"—	"	J. W. McCoubrey	1	3	11	1
"—	"	Robert Dicks	1	1	0	10
"—	"	J. C. Withers	1	30	5	6
14—	"	J. W. McCoubrey	3	7	12	6
"—	"	W. J. Ward	3	2	0	5
"—	"	Proprietor of *Newfoundlander*	3	1	11	10
"—	"	Robert Dicks	3	0	7	6
"—	"	Thomas McConnan	3	0	7	7
"—	"	Chairman Board of Works, Contingencies	6	5	5	1
28—	"	James J. Graham	8	3	7	4
31—	"	Robert John Parsons	10	0	16	3
Mar. 31—	"	J. C. Withers, quarter's accounts	64	73	19	11
"—	"	J. T. Burton, Ditto	64	5	9	2
"—	"	Joseph Woods, Ditto	64	7	13	10
"—	"	T. McConnan, Ditto	64	42	8	6
"—	"	J. W. McCoubrey, Ditto	64	13	11	0
"—	"	Robert Winton, Ditto	64	12	7	4
"—	"	Ditto Ditto, & M. H. Warren, Ditto	64	1	1	8
"—	"	Bernard Duffy, Ditto	64	14	16	11
"—	"	Henry Winton, Ditto	64	4	15	4
"—	"	Propr'tr. *Bulletin*, Ditto	64	0	11	7
"—	"	Francis Winton, Ditto	64	4	8	7
April 11—	"	J. W. McCoubrey	69	2	2	0
May 2—	"	Chairman Board of Works, Contingencies	76	12	0	0
10—	"	J. C. Withers, Printing Acts of Legislature	78	100	1	4
"—	"	Proprietor of *Bulletin*	78	0	11	8
15—	"	Ditto Ditto	79	1	4	8
19—	"	William Squarry	80	11	10	10
"—	"	W. J. Ward	80	3	10	9
		Carried forward		£490	12	9

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward....		£490	12	9
June 14—	To amount paid Proprietor *Daily News*, Per Warrant No.		86	2	18	6
25—	"	Ditto Ditto	88	3	18	0
30—	"	Thomas McConnan.....	127	28	2	5
"—	"	Henry Winton	127	4	8	10
"—	"	Francis Winton	127	6	10	0
"—	"	Joseph Woods	127	2	3	4
"—	"	R. J. Parsons	127	3	2	9
"—	"	J. C. Withers	127	96	11	7
"—	"	Robert Dicks	127	8	13	4
July 3—	"	Joseph Woods	128	4	2	4
"—	"	Chairman Board Works, Contingencies	131	10	0	0
"—	"	J. W. McCoubrey	131	7	2	2
"—	"	Joseph Woods	131	2	3	4
8—	"	J. W. McCoubrey	132	5	14	8
"—	"	Ditto Ditto.....	132	0	9	1
10—	"	James Seaton	133	8	15	9
"—	"	J. W. McCoubrey	133	12	12	0
16—	"	J. C. Withers.....	134	13	17	6
"—	"	Ditto	134	11	18	2
Aug. 16—	"	Thomas McConnan	141	3	3	9
26—	"	J. T. Burton	143	5	17	10
Sept 23—	"	Robert Winton.....	148	4	0	9
Oct. 4—	"	J. C. Withers	185	59	19	0
10—	"	Joseph Woods	190	3	13	8
"—	"	Chisholm and Chancey	190	2	15	9
"—	"	Henry Winton	190	4	9	4
"—	"	Francis Winton	190	4	5	7
"—	"	Thomas McConnan.....	190	28	13	6
13—	"	Robert Winton	192	1	1	8
22—	"	Robert Winton	193	1	4	6
29—	"	J. W. McCoubrey.....	194	17	18	0
Nov. 3—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, Contingencies ..	197	9	1	6
"—	"	William Squarey	197	2	5	6
8—	"	Robert John Parsons ...	198	3	10	5
		Carried forward....		£875	17	3

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—*Continued.*

				Warrant.			
		Amount brought forward....			£875	17	3
Nov. 12—	To amount paid	Chairman of Board of Works, Contingencies	No.	199	3	11	1
20—	"	William Squarey		200	19	13	0
"—	"	John C. Withers		200	0	18	2
Dec. 2—	"	Proprietor of *Newfoundlander*.....		206	4	17	1
"—	"	James J. Graham.....		206	1	4	11
16—	"	Robert Winton		208	1	1	8
17—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, Contingencies ..		210	1	19	1
31—	"	Henry Winton		212	1	18	5
"—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, Contingencies...		250	5	17	7
"—	"	Thomas McConnan		251	36	1	3
"—	"	Robert John Parsons ...		251	3	10	5
"—	"	J. W. McCoubrey.....		251	10	8	0
"—	"	J. T. Burton.....		251	1	10	11
"—	"	Chisholm and Chancey		251	0	15	2
"—	"	Henry Winton		251	0	12	8
"—	"	J. C. Witners.....		252	88	1	10
"—	"	Robert Dicks		252	9	17	0
"—	"	T. McConnan		252	0	9	7
"—	"	J. T. Burton.....		252	2	5	6
"—	"	J. W. McCoubrey		252	3	15	4
"—	"	Francis Winton		252	5	0	8
"—	"	Joseph Woods.....		252	11	14	0
"—	"	Proprietor of *Newfoundlander*.....		252	29	10	7
"—	"	James Seaton.....		252	5	15	2
"—	"	Chisholm and Chancey..		252	1	17	3
"—	"	Joseph Woods, Almanacks.....		252	8	1	5
					£1,136	5	0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ELECTION EXPENSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Jan. 8—	To amount paid	J. Peters, account Harbor Grace Election, 1861	Wn't. No. 2	£4	11	0
14—	"	C. Cousins, Ditto.....	6	8	13	4
17—	"	J. Brennan, account Placentia Election, 1861..	7	2	12	0
Feb. 15—	"	George Brown, Harbor Grace Election, 1861..	15	4	14	0
"—	"	F. L. Bradshaw, Placentia Election, 1861..	15	43	8	9
"—	"	Joseph Peters, Harbor Grace Election, 1861 ..	15	9	2	0
March 12—	"	Matthew H. Warren, St. John's East, Election '61	17	100	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	17	43	6	8
31—	"	Ditto Ditto	18	51	19	9
April 2—	"	George Brown, Harbor Grace, 1861.....	65	0	15	0
June 20—	"	J. Ryan, Carbonear, 1861	87	1	10	0
Nov. 8—	"	W. McGill Ditto 1862	198	6	18	8
24—	"	D. Bulger Ditto	203	3	4	2
"—	"	W. Coughlan Ditto	203	3	9	4
"—	"	P. Hogan Ditto	203	0	17	8
29—	"	J. Peters Ditto	205	4	6	8
Dec. 16—	"	W. McGill Ditto	208	12	15	11
24—	"	W. L. Mews, Bay-de-Verds, 1862.....	211	10	18	6
				£313	3	5

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

EXPENDITURE FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, 1862.

June 20—To amount paid Joseph Ryan, Carbonear District, for 1861 £5 10 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT POSTAL DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Jan.	8—	To amount paid Robert John Parsons, for Advertising, Wr'nt	No. 2	£1	1	8
	"—	"	John Delaney P. M. G., for petty accounts....	2	18	16	0
	14—	"	Robert Dicks.....	6	7	12	0
	28—	"	Elmsly and Shaw....	8	1	6	1
Feb.	10—	"	Chairman of Board of Works.....	12	5	3	6
	20—	"	Union Bank, for Postage Stamps.....	15	20	0	1
March	31—	"	Sundry Salaries this Q'r.	35	230	15	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto Ditto	36	50	0	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto Ditto	37	15	0	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto Ditto	38	241	17	6
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto Ditto	39	62	0	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto Ditto	40	188	7	0
April	5—	"	Chairman of Board of Works.....	67	13	6	11
	29—	"	W. J. Ward, for advertising, 1860, 61, and 62	73	11	16	7
May	2—	"	Chairman of Board of Works.....	76	14	9	4
	6—	"	Fitzgerald, Wheeler and Lidden, Special Services	77	35	0	0
	10—	"	J. Bishop, Special Service	78	8	13	4
	15—	"	J. Day & Sons, Ditto	79	40	0	0
	"—	"	Michael Hartery, Ditto	79	1	0	0
	29—	"	John Scott Ditto	81	2	12	0
June	14—	"	Wm. Newhook, Ditto	86	0	14	0
	"—	"	Muir and Duder, Ditto	86	2	3	4
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto	86	2	3	4
	"—	"	John Singleton Ditto	85	2	7	8
	30—	"	Sundry Salaries this Q'r.	103	236	1	8
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto	104	47	10	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto	105	16	0	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto	106	241	17	6
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto	107	62	0	0
	"—	"	Ditto Ditto	108	173	15	10
			Carried forward		£1,753	10	4

Financial Secretary's Office.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, ACCOUNT POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward		£1,753	10	4
			Warrant.			
July 17—	To amount paid	J. Scott, Special Service	No. 135	2	12	0
21—	"	Muir & Duder Ditto	136	2	3	4
Aug. 29—	"	John Scott Ditto	144	2	12	0
"—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	144	12	15	11
Sept. 30—	"	Sundry Salaries this Qt'r.	163	223	15	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	164	45	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	165	16	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	166	241	17	6
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	167	62	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	168	152	19	2
Oct. 4—	"	John Delaney, P. M. G., for petty accounts.....	185	11	6	3
13—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	192	10	10	0
Nov. 8—	"	Patrick Burke.....	198	2	0	0
"—	"	W. Casey, Special Service	198	0	17	4
12—	"	Chairman of Board of Works	199	8	2	4
Dec. 2—	"	John Scott, Special Service	206	2	12	0
31—	"	L. O'Brien & Co.....	212	2	5	10
"—	"	Sundry Salaries this Qt'r.	227	221	15	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	228	45	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	229	16	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	230	241	17	6
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	231	62	0	0
"—	"	Ditto Ditto	232	168	0	0
"—	"	Chairman of Board of Works.....	250	16	2	11
				£3,323	14	5

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Jan. 17—	To amount paid	Dr. Dow, in Small Pox Cases, *Alhabama*, Wrn't.	No. 7		2 10	6
"—	"	Wm. Coughlan, conveyance of Troops	7		23 3	8
Feb 10—	"	W. H. Mare & Co., Arrearage per *Livinstone*	12		0 10	5
15—	"	J. Peters, in *Alhabama* case	15		12 1	10
April 2—	"	J. Peters, account Harbor Grace Barracks ...	65		24 16	1
"—	"	Dr. Toussaint, Vaccinating at Harbor Main ..	66		51 0	0
11—	"	J. Peters, account Harbor Grace Barracks ...	69		18 14	10
16—	"	Dr. Allan, Vaccinating	71		7 3	0
29—	"	Charles Cozens.....	73		2 1	11
May 6—	"	Commissary Clarke, account French Vessel *Le-Jules*	77		12 19	0
15—	"	G. Makinson, for sundry Passages, '59, '60, 61	79		73 0	7
19—	"	D. Bulger, account Military at Portugal Cove	80		1 14	3
29—	"	I. McNeil, account Special Police, Carbonear..	81		49 10	10
"—	"	Chas. Parsons, account Harbor Grace Barracks	81		15 9	7
June 20—	"	Doctor Birnie, Vaccinating	87		8 13	4
"—	"	Joseph Peters, account H. G. Barracks.....	87		7 13	9
30—	"	Catherine Dunphy, account Secretary's office	89		0 8	6
July 10—	"	Arthur Buchannan, Vaccinating	133		13 6	11
16—	"	W. H. Dunn, account Secretary's office.....	134		3 2	5
21—	"	Brooking & Co., Freight from London.....	136		2 7	8
		Carried forward		£330	9	1

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward....		£330	9	1
			Warrant.			
July 21—To amount paid		W.H.Earle, Vaccinating	No.136	5	10	1
Nov. 3—	"	James Tobin, account Legislative Library....	197	11	13	6
20—	"	Union Bank, account B.N.A. Association....	200	2	4	6
"—	"	W.Sweetland, Expenses account Small Pox, Bovista	205	2	16	4
29—	"	Commissary Clarke, Arms for Police	205	95	17	0
Dec. 2—	"	P. O'Sullivan, Erection of Fire Bell, 1859.....	206	9	6	9
3—	"	Samuel Cose	207	1	16	0
31—	"	John H. Warren, Allowance for Horse.....	212	25	0	0
				£484	13	3

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Jan'ry. 8—	To amount paid	Chas. Parsons, account Harbor Grace Barrack	Wrn't. No. 2	£39	14	4
Feb. 3—	"	W. V. Whiteway, account International Exhibition	11	152	17	0
April 5—	"	M. Kearny, Ditto Ditto	67	10	0	0
11—	"	Jane Keith, Address House of Assembly....	69	5	0	0
May 15—	"	M. J. Kelly, Travelling Expenses	79	25	0	0
"—	"	John Haddon, Ditto...	79	25	0	0
July 17—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, account Fire Alarm	135	21	0	0
"—	"	Chairman of Board of Works, account Harbor Grace Barracks....	135	3	10	11
"—	"	Men stationed at Fort Amherst	136	9	2	6
Aug. 12—	"	John Kenny, for damage done his house	140	8	13	4
Sept. 30—	"	Men at Fort Amherst, Quarter's Allowance ..	149	9	2	6
Oct. 23—	"	Honora Mackey, in full for all claims.....	193	4	6	8
"—	"	Commandant of Garrison, account Fog Gun..	194	5	3	5
Nov. 20—	"	E. M. J. Delaney.....	200	1	1	8
Dec. 31—	"	Men at Fort Amherst, Quarter's Allowance ..	213	9	2	6
				£328	14	10

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR POLICE CLOTHING, FOR THE YEAR, 1862.

Jan. 4—	To amount paid	John Steer, balance from 1861.....Wr'nt.	No. 1	£0	14	4
31—	"	David Sclater & Co. ..	10	1	16	10
May 27—	"	Thomas Ryall.....	81	21	13	4
June 12—	"	David Sclater & Co. ..	85	12	5	8
25—	"	Thomas Ryall.....	88	99	13	4
July 3—	"	Ditto.....	131	3	5	0
Aug. 26—	"	Walker and Ross.....	143	5	7	6
Sept. 9—	"	Thomas Ryall.....	147	8	9	0
Oct. 1—	"	John Rorke.....	182	5	14	5
Dec. 24—	"	John Blundon, account St. John's Police.....	211	95	6	8
"—	"	John Blundon, account Harbor Grace Police..	211	52	0	0
"—	"	John Blundon, account Carbonear Police.....	211	34	13	4
				£340	19	5

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER WOLF KILLING ACT, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

May.	6—	To amount paid	Denis Ryan....Wr'nt No.	77	£5	0 0
	27—	"	Nicholas Jeddore.....	81	5	0 0
June	30—	"	Patrick Henfiant.....	89	5	0 0
July	3—	"	Joseph Paul.....	128	5	0 0
	16—	"	Nicholas Jeddore.....	134	5	0 0
Sept.	23—	"	George House (2).....	148	10	0 0
	"—	"	Wm. Henry Crew....	143	5	0 0
Oct.	1—	"	Wm. Domany.....	182	5	0 0
Nov.	8—	"	Andrew Paul (2).....	198	10	0 0
	"—	"	Joseph Paul.....	203	5	0 0
					£60	0 0

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER JURY ACT, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

			Warrant.			
April 29—To amount paid		Peter Winser, account Ferryland District	No. 73	£1	10	0
May 19—	"	John R. Jeans, St. John's District	80	24	5	0
28—	"	Michael Howley, Trinity South District	82	1	10	0
Aug. 29—	"	Josiah Blackburn, Burin District.....	144	1	10	0
				£28	15	0

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR PROTECTION OF FISHERIES, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Sept. 9—	To amount paid	Stephen March, Wrn't No.	147	£100	0	0
"—	"	William Collins.....	147	47	13	4
"—	"	Stephen Blundon, hire of Vessel.....	147	195	0	0
Oct. 10—	"	Henry Knight.....	190	86	13	4
22—	"	Stephen March.....	193	119	1	4
				£548	8	0

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION ACT, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Jan. 28—	To	amount paid Commissariat Department.....	Wrn't. No. 8	£33	15	7
March 4—	"	J. Smyth, Armourer, R. N. Companies	16	15	9	5
"—	"	R. Rankin, account No. 3 Rifle Company.....	16	16	0	9
31—	"	Captain Hayward, Harbor Grace Rifle Company.....	18	12	18	1
April 2—	"	Commissary Clark, for Ammunition.....	66	6	12	3
"—	"	Captain Rendell, account No. 1 Rifle Company	69	19	3	5
May 6—	"	Captain Walbank, account No 2 Rifle Company.....	77	23	5	4
June 30—	"	Sergeant Thomson, account No. 3, R. Co'py.	89	3	0	8
"—	"	Ditto Ditto, account No. 5	89	2	12	0
July 8—	"	J. Smyth, Armourer ..	132	12	7	0
"—	"	Captain Renouf, account No. 4 R. Company.....	132	9	6	0
21—	"	Captain Coen. D. A. G.	136	0	18	8
Oct. 1—	"	Ditto Ditto, for Petty Accounts	182	4	6	8
10—	"	J. Smyth, Armourer...	190	12	7	0
23—	"	Serjeant McCartney, R. N. C.	193	1	12	6
29—	"	Captain Coen, to pay Sundry Accounts	194	26	0	0
				£199	15	4

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE ERECTION OF ICE HOUSES, 1862.

			Warrant.			
April 23—To amount paid		S. G. Archibald	No. 72	£8	13	4
May 28—	"	J. Maher, Smith's Work	82	4	19	3
Dec. 2—	"	Job, Brothers & Co....	206	111	16	3
31—	"	Wm. T. Boden.....	252	10	8	0
				£135	16	10

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CARBONEAR STREET ACT, CASH FOR THE YEAR 1862.

July 10—To amount paid		George Webber, Arbitrator.....	Wr'nt No.	133	£11	11 0
16—	"	Claudius Watts, Ditto		134	11	11 0
Aug. 8—	"	George Webber, Ditto		139	3	9 0
"—	"	Claudius Watts, Ditto		139	3	9 0
26—	"	Robert Marshall, Compensation.....		143	20	16 0
"—	"	Ditto (2nd lot) Ditto		143	17	3 10
Oct. 8—	"	Matthew & J. McGee, Ditto		188	6	10 0
29—	"	George Webber, Arbitrator		194	5	0 0
"—	"	William & Robert Marshall, Compensation ..		194	6	10 0
Nov. 20—	"	George Webber, Arbitrator		200	4	6 8
"—	"	Claudius Watts, Ditto		200	5	0 0
Dec. 2—	"	Nicholas Nicholls, Compensation.....		206	6	10 0
3—	"	Claudius Watts, Arbitrator.....		207	4	6 8
					£106	3 2

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Financial Secretary's Office.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1862.

ACCOUNT SAINT JOHN'S REBUILDING ACT.

January 9—	Debenture in favor of	William Newman	£43	6	8	
"—	"	Edmund F. Stewart	55	9	4	
February 18—	"	John Nurse	31	4	0	
April 11—	"	John Sage	33	9	1	
"—	"	John Dooley	30	6	8	
November 1—	"	Catherine Sullivan	30	3	5	
						£223 19 2

ACCOUNT CARBONEAR STREET ACT.

January 24—	Debenture in favor of	Executors of James Legg	£482	9	11	
29—	"	John McCarthy	39	17	4	
"—	"	John and Felix McCarthy	219	7	6	
March 25—	"	Ellen Marks	50	5	4	
April 24—	"	Jane Knox	38	6	4	
August 20—	"	William Marshall	87	5	11	
23—	"	Peter and Elizabeth Brennan	41	12	0	
30—	"	Representatives of John McGee	72	2	4	
October 15—	"	W. Bemister, and M. W. Forward	62	7	0	
28—	"	John Rorke	78	8	5	
Nov. 17—	"	Henry Forward	34	13	4	
						1,206 15 5

ACCOUNT ELECTION RIOTS.

Sept. 5—	Debenture in favor of	Savings' Bank, for money advanced, account St. John's District	£343	5	2	
"—	"	Account Harbor Grace District	206	1	5	
"—	"	" Carbonear District	352	10	4	
"—	"	" Harbor Main District	395	18	8	
						1,297 15 7
		Total				£2,728 10 2

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Board of Works.

CONSOLIDATED EXPENDITURE

By the Board of Works, on account of Light Houses, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

General Light Houses	£328	11	10
Harbor Grace	550	9	10
Baccalieu	350	0	3
Cape Spear	309	1	6
Cape Pine	361	0	4
Cape St. Mary's	385	15	3
Cape Bonavista	394	8	3
Fort Amherst	204	3	6
Green Island	287	8	2
Dodding Head	301	14	6
Offer Wadhams	312	15	3
Harbor Grace Beacon	96	8	10
	£3,881	17	6

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.
RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of General Light House Account, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	Robert Oke, Inspector, Salary	£200	0	0
"	Thomas McConnan, Stationery	1	0	4
"	Freight &c. *Stella*, from Liverpool	1	5	7
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	3	12	11
"	Cartage	0	11	8
"	William Cullen, Olive Oil	1	14	8
"	Cartage	0	5	1
"	J. Kavanagh, Hour Glasses	2	14	7
"	Cartage	0	4	4
"	Baine, Johnston & Co., Bread, &c.	3	14	1
"	Premium of Insurance on Goods	3	9	5
"	Cartage, Glass Cloths, &c.	2	15	8
"	Premium Inspector's Life, for 12 Months, to 23rd March, 1863.	6	12	5
"	Cartage and Customs' Entries	2	19	10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Olive Oil	2	13	8
"	Advertising	1	19	0
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks	1	13	2
"	Cartage and Customs' Entries	1	2	11
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Professional Services, &c.	37	2	1
"	Cartage and Customs' Entries	2	0	5
"	Bowring, Brothers, Mattress, &c. Inspector	3	7	2
"	Stationery	8	1	4
"	Advertising, Cartage, &c.	4	13	8
"	J. Wilshire, London, Printed Forms	4	17	4
"	Oil Jars and Customs' Entries	0	14	6
"	Stationery and Customs' Entries	2	7	6
"	Oil Remains, 72 Gallons	13	5	2
"	Glass Boxes, Storage, &c., and Petty Charges	13	13	4
		£328	11	10

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Light House at Baccalieu, for the year ending 31st *December*, 1862.

To paid	James Ryan, Keeper, Salary	£100	0	0
"	William Ryan, Assistant Ditto	70	0	0
"	James Ryan, Fuel Allowance	28	0	0
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	3	12	3
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith work	9	12	11
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, &c. Inspector ..	1	15	6
"	Thomas Hyde, Boat Attendance	11	5	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths....	4	10	1
"	Freight, Premium, Wicks, and Carpenter	6	16	10
"	Punton & Munn, 413 gallons Oil	76	1	1
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Glasses	6	4	4
"	Brooking & Co., Oil and Paints	4	17	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Screws &c.	1	4	0
"	J. Ryan, on account Roads	13	0	0
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	1	10	4
"	Board and Tinwork	5	6	1
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge	2	10	3
"	W. & G. Rendell, Soap, &c.	2	3	0
"	H. Seymour, Soap and Candles	1	10	9
		£350	0	3

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape Spear Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To Paid	James Cantwell, Keeper, Salary	....	£100	0	0
"	D. Cantwell, Assistant ditto	....	70	0	0
"	J. Cantwell, Fuel Allowance	....	28	0	0
"	D. Cantwell, ditto	....	15	0	0
"	Repairing Machinery	....	0	4	4
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	....	1	11	6
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, ₰ Inspector		3	8	10
"	Samuel Allen, Freight	....	2	3	8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	....	4	5	8
"	Brooking & Co., Wick	....	1	4	9
"	Freight Oil to Cape	....	3	9	4
"	Punton & Munn, 348 gallons Oil	....	64	1	10
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Glasses, &c.	....	3	7	2
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks	....	3	18	0
"	Boat Hire, ₰ Inspector	....	1	6	0
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	....	0	17	4
"	Glasses, Iron, &c.	....	2	4	8
"	Premium Keeper's Life	....	5	12	8
"	Boat Hire	....	0	5	9
			£309	1	6

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Beacon at Harbor Grace, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	George Brown, Keeper, yearly salary		£40	0	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths		3	3	7
"	Gas Company, to 31st March		12	10	0
"	Ditto, to 30th June		12	10	0
"	Punton & Munn, 27 Gallons Oil		4	19	5
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks		1	8	7
"	Paid for Coals		5	3	2
"	D. & T. Stevenson, for Glasses		0	16	6
"	Bowring & Co., Cloths		2	0	2
"	J. Strathie, Iron Work		2	2	0
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith		0	18	2
"	Gas Company, for Gas to 30th September, less Oil consumed, owing to absence of Gas		10	5	10
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.		0	11	5
			£96	8	10

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of Dodding Head Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	Martin Sparrow, Keeper, Salary, ...	£100	0	0
"	Thomas Doran, Assistant	70	0	0
"	M. Sparrow, Keeper, Fuel	28	0	0
"	Thomas Doran, Assistant, Fuel	13	0	0
"	J. J. Dearin, Potash	1	17	7
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, ℔ Inspector	1	1	8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Cloths	1	10	2
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks	0	16	6
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Lamps	0	14	0
"	Punton & Munn, 300 Gallons Oil	55	5	0
"	Brooking & Co., Paint, &c.	1	17	4
"	Premium and Freight	2	5	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Cloths, &c.	5	3	2
"	J. Inkpen, Store Hire	10	14	11
"	Bowring, Brothers, Kitchen Range	2	1	7
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	2	2	0
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint, &c.	0	14	1
"	Henry Seymour, Soap and Candles	3	9	4
"	Ditto Ditto	1	1	8
		£301	14	6

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Green Island Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	———	Gallons Oil, omitted in account	1861	£35	13 9
"	P. Hullahan, Keeper, Salary	....	....	100	0 0
"	W. Hullahan, Assistant, Salary	....	....	70	0 0
"	J. A. Whiteford, Telescope, &c.		....	2	15 6
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c	....	....	2	6 3
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, & Inspector		....	1	6 0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	....	....	3	8 3
"	Freight and Premium	....	....	2	18 5
"	J. Joy, Freight Coals	....	....	9	10 8
"	Punton & Munn, 199 Gallons Oil		....	36	13 0
"	S. March, 30 Hhds. Coals	....	....	9	18 4
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Burners	....	....	1	15 4
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks	....	....	3	18 0
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Glasses	....	....	1	9 0
"	William Welsh, Boat-hire	....	....	1	14 8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Sheathing	....	....	0	2 7
"	Robert Oke, Travelling Expenses		....	0	19 6
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	....	....	1	12 1
"	Henry Seymour, Soap, &c.	....	....	1	6 10
				£287	8 2

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Offer Wadham Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To Thomas Henessey, Keeper, Yearly Salary				£100	0 0
"	William Henessey, Assistant, ...			70	0 0
"	J. J. Dearin, Potash			1	10 6
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith			1	10 4
"	J. Nowland, Freight, 1861			4	6 8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths			3	6 2
"	Punton & Munn, 177 Gallons Oil			32	11 11
"	S. March, 40 Hhds. Coals			13	5 9
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Burners			1	18 0
"	Brooking & Co., Paint, &c.			3	19 8
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Glasses			1	19 0
"	Cartage			0	10 10
"	Passage, ℔ J. Prowse			1	6 0
"	Diet, Mr. Oke and Mr. J. Prowse, on visit to			4	17 11
"	Passage, C. Prowse			1	6 0
"	J. Glindon, Freight of Oil and Coals			13	0 0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Oil Canvass			4	18 5
"	John Prowse, Keeper *pro. tem.*, wages from 5th November			18	8 4
"	Robert Oke, Travelling Expenses			2	0 4
"	Robert Peace, repairing Lantern....			19	17 5
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.			3	1 6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Paint, &c.			6	9 2
"	Henry Seymour, Soap, &c.			1	10 4
				£312	15 3

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape Bonavista Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	J. White, Keeper, Salary	£100	0	0
"	N. White, Assistant, Ditto	70	0	0
"	J. White, Keeper, Fuel Allowance	28	0	0
"	W. T. Parsons, repairing Burners....	0	6	6
"	J. J. Dearin, Potash, &c.	2	5	6
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	6	18	0
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, & Inspector	1	9	8
"	C. Thomson, Storage	5	4	0
"	P. Wood, Nails	0	18	7
"	Premium Insurance on Oil, &c.	1	9	1
"	Freight, Oil	3	9	4
"	Brooking & Co., Wick	1	4	9
"	Punton & Munn, 630 Gallons Oil	116	0	6
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Burners	14	13	10
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks	5	5	9
"	Cartage, Oil and Stores from landing place	4	3	2
"	Bowring Brothers, Glass Cloths	5	6	3
"	Premium on Keeper's life	7	12	10
"	Storage Oil	3	9	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Drugget	2	12	0
"	Bennett's Foundry, Weights	3	17	0
"	R. Oke, Travelling Expenses	1	15	1
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	1	18	2
"	W. & G. Rendell, Soap, &c.	2	5	8
"	Henry Seymour, Soap, &c.	4	3	3
		£394	8	3

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape Pine Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	Henry Hearder, Keeper, Salary	....	....	£100	0	0
"	Samuel Austin, Assistant, Ditto		....	70	0	0
"	Henry Hearder, Fuel,	....	....	28	0	0
"	Samuel Austin, Ditto	....	....	13	0	0
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, Potash	....	....	2	9	10
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, &c. Inspector		....	1	15	6
"	R. Peace, Tinsmith	....	....	0	3	5
"	Freight and Labour	....	....	3	18	3
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	....	....	7	14	6
"	Brooking & Co., Wick	....	....	1	13	0
"	Punton & Munn, 500 Gallons Oil		....	92	1	8
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Burners, &c.		....	2	14	11
"	Brooking & Co., Wick, &c.	....	....	4	4	11
"	J. Follett, making Road	....	....	2	3	4
"	J. Waddleton, Freight Oil from Trepassey		....	8	0	4
"	Ditto from St. John's	....	....	0	8	8
"	Steamer *Blue Jacket*, Freight Oil to Trepassey			6	10	0
"	Carpenter Work and Freight	....	....	5	10	11
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths	....	....	2	19	7
"	Board and Tinwork	....	....	3	17	9
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	....	....	3	13	9
				£361	0	4

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Harbor Grace Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	J. J. Dearin, Potash	£4	9 9
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	18	8 10
"	N. Stabb, Premium on Keeper's life for 2 years	4	9 6
"	Cartage	1	14 11
"	Plank, Cement and Paint	10	5 2
"	Steamer *Ellen Gisborne*, Freight....	3	2 10
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, & Inspector	1	14 8
"	Landing Oil, 1861	2	12 0
"	Austin Oke, salary to 31st March	20	0 0
"	E. L. Oke, late Keeper, for salary to 31st March	26	5 0
"	Austin Oke, Keeper, for yearly Fuel Allowance	28	0 0
"	S. Snow, Boat-hire from 25th Oct. to 25th Oct.	4	6 8
"	S. Snow, attendance at Light House	1	19 0
"	J. Snow, Boat-hire	3	0 8
"	Cartage to Cove	1	1 8
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmithwork	15	13 4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass Cloths, Paint, Oil, &c.	21	10 5
"	Freight	0	19 6
"	Austin Oke, Keeper, Quarter's Salary	26	5 0
"	Wicks, &c.	1	13 10
"	Punton & Munn, for 671 Gallons Oil	123	11 6
"	J. Hayward, Assistant, from 1st April to 26th May	10	18 7
"	C. Snow, Assistant, Fuel	13	0 0
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Plate Glasses, &c.	12	5 10
"	Brooking & Co., Burners, &c.	4	1 6
"	S. Carnell, for Barrows	3	16 3
"	Water Company, Iron Pipe for Store	3	18 0
"	Glasses and Smithwork	3	13 10
"	George Hayward, Wages to 30th June	5	19 3
"	Board and Lodging of Mr. Inspector Oke, on visit of Inspection	6	0 6
"	Wages of S. Walsh, in absence of Assistant, after death of Keeper	16	13 8
"	Austin Oke, Keeper, Quarter's Salary	26	5 0
"	J. Snow, Assistant ditto	17	10 0
	Carried forward	£445	6 8

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of Harbor Grace Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	£445	6	8
To paid	Blacksmith's Account	3	6	9
"	J. Snow, Boat-hire	1	6	0
"	Diet of Assistant in absence of Keeper	6	10	0
"	Diet of Plumber, and cost of bringing Oil from Harbour Grace	7	11	8
"	Mason Work	5	7	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, for Kitchen Range, &c....	7	15	8
"	Robert Oke, Travelling Expenses	8	0	3
"	Board and Plank	5	17	10
"	Wm. Coughlan, Cartage	4	14	2
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	2	11	1
"	W. & G. Rendell, Paint and Oil	8	2	9
"	Austin Oke, Quarter's Salary	26	5	0
"	J. Snow, Assistant, ditto	17	10	0
"	Cartage	0	5	0
		£550	9	10

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Fort Amherst Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	John Sheppard, Keeper, yearly Salary	....	£80	0	0
"	Austin Sheppard, Assistant Ditto	....	30	0	0
"	McBride & Kerr, Telescope	....	4	0	2
"	Smith work, Boat hire, &c.	....	2	0	5
"	Mason work, Lumber, &c.	....	0	18	9
"	Bowring, Brothers, Glass and Putty	....	1	15	10
"	Ditto, Glass Cloths, &c.	....	6	13	9
"	Punton & Munn, 229 Gallons Oil	....	42	3	6
"	Passages, & Inspector	....	0	9	1
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Burners	....	2	19	2
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks, &c.	....	2	6	10
"	Bowring Brothers, Cloths, &c.	....	0	15	7
"	P. Woods, Freight, Coal, &c.	....	7	16	0
"	S. March, 40 Hhds. Coal	....	13	17	4
"	Premium on Keeper's Life	....	2	17	3
"	Bowring, Brothers, Green Baize	....	0	11	3
"	Robert Oke, Travelling Expenses	....	0	17	4
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	....	1	0	7
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.	....	3	0	8
			£204	3	6

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Cape St. Mary's Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid John Rielly, Keeper, for salary from 31st March to 31st December			£75	0	0
"	William Collins, Assistant Keeper, yearly salary		70	0	0
"	John Rielly, Keeper, for Fuel		28	0	0
"	William Collins, Assistant, ditto....		13	0	0
"	J. J. Dearin, Potash, Rouge, &c....		6	11	11
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith		1	6	0
"	Wm. Coughlan, taking A. Oke to Placentia, in absence of Keeper		5	4	0
"	Horse for A. Oke to St. John's		1	14	8
"	E. L. Oke, gratuity for arranging apparatus in 1859		8	13	4
"	P. McPherson, Soap, &c.		3	16	8
"	T. Murphy, Cartage		1	6	0
"	C. Langdon, Carriage Hire		3	9	4
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, &c. Inspector Oke, 1861		6	9	8
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks		1	4	9
"	Punton & Munn, 508 gallons Pale Seal Oil		93	11	2
"	D. Corbin, Freight		2	5	6
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Prism, &c.		9	16	7
"	Brooking & Co., Wicks		5	2	3
"	Freight of Oil		5	4	0
"	D. & T. Stevenson, Glasses		8	16	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails, &c.		3	11	3
"	Austin Oke, travelling expenses....		5	0	0
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board		2	7	6
"	Cartage of Oil from landing Cove		2	14	6
"	J. J. Dearin, Rouge, &c.		3	4	4
"	Austin Oke, gratuity for services in absence of Keeper		5	0	0
"	Henry Seymour, Soap, &c.		1	6	0
	Carried forward		£373	15	5

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of Cape St. Mary's Light House, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	£373	15	5
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Provisions, & Inspector, 1861	5	2	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Compasses	0	13	4
"	Boarding A. Oke, on visit to Light House....	3	12	0
"	Waggon Hire, taking A. Oke to Placentia....	2	12	0
		£385	15	3

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid Carriage Hire, & Surveyor Byrne, to Pouch Cove	£2	7	8
" Stone for Drains	3	13	6
" Henry Seymour, Plank, Nails, &c., for Bridges	9	19	2
" R. McGrath, for Placentia, ...	6	10	0
" T. Howlett, repairs Goold's Bridge	4	6	8
" T. Quinlan, Longers, South-side Fence	1	10	4
" T. Quigley, for Rocky River Bridge	1	6	0
" Stone for Drains	4	8	6
" Burin Commissioners for Lamaline	8	13	4
" Ditto for Grand Bank	13	0	0
" Carpenter Work and Blacksmith Work, Job's Bridge	2	12	5
" Repairing Fence, South-side	0	17	4
" Stone for Drains	2	7	8
" P. Day, repairing Bridges on Bay Bulls Road	2	1	7
" M. Dooley, Contract for Wharf, Portugal Cove	3	14	11
" Ditto, for Iron Work	1	12	6
" E. Evans, for Burin	13	0	0
" Repairing Bridges, Outer Cove and Logy Bay	2	12	0
" T. Quigley, for building Rocky River Bridge	20	16	0
" L. Walsh, Compensation for Ground, Petty Harbor	2	3	4
" Mrs. Sheehan, Compensation for Ground, South-side	5	4	0
" J. Savage, Repairing Bridges at Logy Bay	6	1	4
" Wm. Bemister, for Carbonear	11	14	0
" Repairing Bridges, Outer Cove, Logy Bay and South-side	15	17	5
" Re-building Delahunty's Bridge, Bay Bulls Road	10	19	8
" Ditto Ditto	5	4	0
" Repairs, South-side	1	1	11
" Repairing Bridges at Outer Cove	1	6	0
" Bowring, Brothers, Nails, Fuze, Powder, Paint, &c., for Bridges	17	7	8
" Labour, South-side	7	8	10
	£189	17	9

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the General Repairs of Roads and Bridges, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward		£189	17	9
To paid	Labour at Bonavista		£1	14	8
"	J. &. W. Boyd, Plank and Scantling for Bridges		19	16	5
"	R. Davy, for Portugal Cove Road Bridges		1	19	0
"	For Plank, Beams, Board, for Bridges		23	4	8
"	Repairing Bridges, Topsail Road		0	13	0
"	Arbitration Fee		1	1	0
"	H. Seymour, Board, Plank, Nails, for Bridges, Torbay, Outer Cove and Topsail Roads		18	3	2
"	Muir & Duder, Scantling for Bridges.Freshwater		5	9	2
"	Repairing Bridge at Bonavista		2	5	6
"	Ditto Ditto St. John's		3	4	7
"	Ditto Ditto Harbor Grace		5	6	10
"	Ditto Ditto Ditto		2	10	8
"	Ditto Ditto St. John's		3	10	5
"	Ditto Ditto Colinet Road....		1	6	0
"	P. Croke, repairing Bridges, Placentia Road....		14	0	0
"	J. Kelly, repairing Bridge, Seals' Cove		4	2	4
"	P. O'Sullivan, for Military Road		4	2	4
"	P. & L. Tessier, Plank		1	9	11
"	T. Howlett, repairing Goolds' Bridge		2	3	4
"	Repairing Pringle's Bridge		5	9	3
"	Repairing Bridges, Portugal Cove, Bay Bulls and Torbay		6	15	0
"	H. Seymour, Nails, &c.		8	0	9
"	Cleansing St. John's		258	10	9
"	St. John's Streets		124	1	2
"	Labour		1	0	0
		£709	17	6	

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	John Casey, Potatoes			£16	9	4
"	For Wood			0	16	10
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			1	16	11
"	S. Carnell, Wheelbarrows			2	4	4
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	8	4
"	Wm. Kitchin, Bedsteads, &c.			197	6	10
"	Bennett's Foundry, Castings			18	12	3
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	6	4
"	J. Coughlan, Turnips			1	18	1
"	J. Downey, Clothing, &c.			21	3	9
"	A. Smith, Mason Work			3	4	7
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	7	9
"	Robert Peace, Stoves, &c.			67	16	7
"	For Window Sashes			0	18	2
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	6	7
"	Bowring, Brothers, Shirting, &c.			11	11	8
"	Ditto Ditto Moleskin, Calico			4	8	11
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	11	2
"	For Shirts, Drawers, &c.			19	10	8
"	Wm. O'Grady, Contract for Carpenter Work			100	0	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	14	7
"	Ditto Ditto			2	0	3
"	Ditto Ditto			2	8	6
"	John Culleton, Bread			34	12	3
"	Wm. Kitchin, Provisions			63	5	10
"	Redmond Brian, Beef			41	18	9
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes			15	15	5
"	John Maher, Smithwork			10	1	2
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board			1	6	8
"	John Wills, Straw			1	10	4
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			1	14	4
"	Margaret Carrol, Wages			1	14	8
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts			2	4	0
"	For Window Sash			0	6	6
"	T. McMurdo, for Medicine			5	17	0
"	Peter Neville, Milk			11	3	7
	Carried forward			£678	12	11

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward		£678	12 11
To paid	J. Downey, Petty Accouuts		2	3 2
"	Sweeping Chimnies		0	16 2
"	For Herring		0	15 7
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	15 4
"	Cartage and Horse Hire		3	15 10
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	18 6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.		11	2 7
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	6 0
"	Ditto Ditto		2	3 11
"	Ditto Ditto		1	13 0
"	For Sewing Machine		19	1 10
"	For Seed Potatoes		1	14 8
"	William Templeman for ——		13	1 4
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	19 6
"	Ditto Ditto		1	14 9
"	Horsehire		2	0 8
"	For Seed Potatoes		3	16 3
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		4	9 9
"	Bennett's Foundry, Iron Work		7	4 9
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		2	7 7
"	Ditto Ditto		1	15 11
"	Mrs. Dalton, for a Pig		0	17 4
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		2	5 10
"	William Morrisson, Shoes		11	16 7
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.		23	18 8
"	William Kitchin, Provisions		119	9 9
"	Redmond Brian, Beef		52	14 7
"	John Wills, Plumber		2	12 0
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine		3	19 5
"	J. Culleton, Bread		46	3 0
"	P. Neville, for Milk		8	0 10
"	A. Crossman, Smithwork		7	19 0
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	18 10
"	Ditto Ditto		1	16 10
		Carried forward....	£1,059	2 4

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward		£1,059	2	4
To paid	for Ladders		0	10	5
"	Henry Seymour, Board, &c.		20	1	10
"	J. & W. Boyd Ditto		1	15	6
"	John Wills, Plumber		2	12	0
"	Henry Ellis, Iron Pipes		1	2	1
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	10	4
"	Ditto Ditto		1	15	1
"	Ploughing		0	19	6
"	Sweeping Chimneys		0	13	0
"	Margaret Carroll, Wages		1	14	8
"	J. Downey, Petty Accounts		1	13	2
"	For Fresh Fish		4	0	6
"	Stephen March, 130 Hhds. Coal		43	13	2
"	J. Downey, Petty Expenses		1	13	4
"	For Shirts, Drawers, Hose and Trousers		57	3	7
"	J. Downey, Petty Expenses		1	8	7
"	Sweeping Chimnies		0	13	0
"	For Jackets		1	14	8
"	J. Downey, Petty Expenses		1	11	6
"	Ditto Ditto		1	17	2
"	Ditto Ditto		2	4	1
"	Ditto Ditto		1	17	3
"	Redmond Brian, Beef		44	2	2
"	P. Neville, Milk		5	12	11
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine		5	10	4
"	John Culleton, Bread		38	8	11
"	John Maher, Iron Work		2	9	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Serge		5	5	6
"	Wm. Kitchin, Provisions		112	10	1
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes		6	17	9
"	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber		7	17	4
"	J. Downey, Servants' Wages		3	13	8
"	For Potatoes and Cartage		7	7	4
"	For Beams and Sticks		2	3	4
	Carried forward		£1,443	5	1

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£1,443	5	1
To paid	J. Downey, Petty Expenses		7	16	5
"	H. Seymour, Board, &c		26	6	2
"	Advertising and Printing Rules		7	1	4
"	J. Downey, Petty Expenses		0	15	11
"	S. March, 4 Hhds Coal		1	10	4
"	Tallying Coal		0	11	0
"	For Drawers, Hose, &c.		24	7	6
"	J. Downey, Cartage and Petty Expenses		3	2	6
"	John Wills, for Straw		1	10	4
"	John Downey, Petty Expenses		1	8	1
"	John Dwyer, Ploughing		4	6	8
"	M. H. Warren, 60 Hhds. Coal		20	16	0
"	J. Downey, Cartage and Petty Accounts		2	8	2
"	Ditto Ditto		0	17	11
"	M. H. Warren, 100 Hhds. Coal		34	13	4
"	For Straw		0	17	4
"	For Turnips		5	17	0
"	For Lime		0	5	8
"	For Hose		1	6	0
"	J. Downey, Petty Expenses		0	15	9
"	For Straw		2	12	0
"	J. Culleton, Bread		38	2	0
"	Wm. Blake, Tinsmith		8	2	1
"	P. Neville, Milk		5	12	11
"	L. O'Brien & Co., Sheets		10	17	11
"	Morrisson, for Sashes		1	10	4
"	H. Seymour, Leather, Potatoes		15	3	9
"	Bowring, Brothers, Mops, &c.		0	19	0
"	For Grave		0	4	4
"	J. Downey, for Petty Expenses		1	5	3
"	For Shirts, Hose, &c.		26	1	5
"	J. &. W. Boyd, Board		1	19	0
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes		15	15	6
"	Robert Pearce, Tinsmith		5	4	1
"	Redmond Brian, Beef		40	2	5
	Carried forward	....	£1,762	10	6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Poor Asylum, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	....	£1,762	10 6
To paid	Wm. Kitchin, Provisions	....	....	138	1 9
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Parsnips	....	....	0	19 5
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	....	7	3 3
"	Sweeping Chimnies	....	....	0	17 4
"	Foundry, Castings	....	....	7	9 1
				£1,917	1 4
"	Salaries	....	....	104	0 0
				£2,021	1 4

Expenditure per Financial Secretary's State-ment, viz. :—	....	....	£1,895	7 11
Received from Coyel's Estate	....	....	125	13 5
			£2,021	1 4

JOHN H. WARREN,

Chairman.

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairs, Fuel, and Light, Custom House, for the year ending 31st *December*, 1862.

To Paid	Wm. Mullowney, Glazing	....	....	£1	17 10
"	P. Hogan, Candles	....	....	1	1 8
"	C. Daley, Mason	....	....	0	10 0
"	Wm. Cullen, Candles	....	....	7	15 7
"	C. Daley, Mason	....	....	2	1 2
"	John Wills, Plumber	....	....	4	2 9
"	C. Daley, Mason	....	....	1	10 4
"	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork	....	....	1	5 0
"	Wm. Freeman, Carpenter	....	....	5	6 3
"	S. March, 100 Hhds. Coal	....	....	33	11 8
"	J. Maher, Smithwork	....	....	0	12 2
"	Wm. Kitchin, Soap and Candles		....	12	17 1
"	S. March, Coal	....	....	6	16 1
"	J. Wills, Plumber	....	....	0	16 3
"	C. Daley, Mason	....	....	1	12 6
"	F. Hurley, Plasterer	....	....	2	18 11
"	Stowing Coal	....	....	1	14 8
"	Mullowney, Glazing	....	....	0	12 10
				£87	2 9

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, for Repairs, Fuel and Light, for the Colonial Building, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To Paid	For Firewood	....	....	....	£0	5 2
"	P. MacPherson, Wash Stand	....	....		1	14 8
"	W. Parsons, Repairing Clock	....	....		1	6 0
"	George Gear, Grates, &c.	....	....		10	11 5
"	J. A . Whiteford, Repairing Barometer		....		3	19 11
"	Mullowney, Painting	....	....		2	11 1
"	Wm. Smith, Setting Stove	....	....		1	9 10
"	Wm. Sinnot, Firewood	....	....		1	10 0
"	Robert Peace, Stove, Clerk's Office		....		5	12 8
"	Wm. Freeman, Carpenter Work		....		57	17 11
"	St. John's Gas Co., to 31st Dec., 1861		....		12	18 9
"	For Chairs	....	....		0	17 4
"	Making Carpets	....	....		1	14 8
"	McBride & Kerr, Coal	....	....		9	19 4
"	J. Hinson, Petty Accounts	....	....		0	17 9
"	P. MacPherson, Chairs	....	....		5	8 4
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board & Plank	....	....		9	14 1
"	Gas Co., to 31st March	....	....		25	11 6
"	Sweeping Chimneys	....	....		0	16 0
"	For Blinds	....	....		0	13 0
"	For Trees	....	....		4	6 8
"	Mason	....	....		0	14 9
"	Smithwork	....	....		12	8 1
"	Bowring, Brothers, Paint, Oils, &c.		....		13	12 8
"	J. Maher, Smithwork	....	....		2	8 7
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	....	....		0	18 3
"	Reparing Flag &c.	....	....		0	12 1
"	S. March, 250 Hogsheads Coal	....	....		90	13 6
"	Henry Seymour, Board	....	....		4	9 3
"	Wm. Freeman, Carpenter	....	....		12	14 5
"	Gas Co., to 30th June	....	....		13	0 6
"	J. Maher, Iron Work	....	....		0	19 4
"	For Longers and Pickets	....	....		2	3 4
"	H. Seymour, Board, Nails &c. for Fence		....		7	4 9
"	S. March, 10 Hogsheads Coal	....	....		3	7 2
"	Gas Co., to 30th September	....	....		13	11 6
	Carried forward		....		£338	14 3

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Repairs, Fuel, and Light, Colonial Building, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	£338	14 3
To paid	Stowing and Tallying Coal	0	14 10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails, &c.	7	2 4
"	C. Daily, Mason Work	1	9 11
"	Ditto Ditto	0	8 6
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Board	4	19 11
"	Gas Co., to 31st December	15	13 7
"	Wm. Freeman, Carpenter	0	14 5
"	Labour, Messenger's Attendance....	61	12 11
		£431	10 8

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of Roads under Contract, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid J. Heally & Griffin, Contractors, Petty Harbor Road	£39	16	5
" Gusnell, Contractor, Goold's to Petty Harbor	25	11	4
" Walsh, Granger and J. Long, Contractors, Topsail Road	101	5	9
" J. Bulger, Contractor, Flat Rock Road	64	14	3
" Nicholas Rourke, Contractor, Portugal Cove Road	106	13	4
" Wm. Vicars, J. Walsh and J. Kelly, Contractors, Torbay Road	50	9	11
" Roche & Co., Contractors, Pouch Cove Road	78	0	0
" Wm. Ryan, T. Howlett, P. Day, Contractors, Bay Bulls Road	32	10	0
	£499	1	0

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	James Bryan, Potatoes	....	....	£14	19 9
"	J. Aylward, Turnips	....	....	4	4 1
"	Wm. Hodder, Painting	....	....	9	19 7
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	....	13	2 6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails	....	....	2	14 6
"	Wm. Cullen, Short Payment on account for Groceries, 1861	....	....	50	0 0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Blankets, &c.	....	....	77	2 9
"	J. W. Boyd, Oats	....	....	4	6 8
"	Mullowney & Gamburg, Glazing		....	1	11 11
"	Cartage, Coals	....	....	4	6 8
"	Bennett & Co., 100 Hhds. Coal		....	43	6 8
"	For Graves	....	....	1	1 2
"	M. H. Warren, Coal and Cartage		....	4	13 7
"	Robert Peace, Stove Pipes	....	....	20	3 9
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	....	....	2	7 8
"	W. H. Mare, Indian Corn	....	....	4	13 2
"	P. Hogan, Apples	....	....	1	1 8
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Cabbage	....	....	7	16 0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Bed Tick, &c.		....	6	14 8
"	J. Casey, 2 Tons Hay	....	....	7	7 4
"	J. Chequers, Firewood	....	....	2	3 4
"	M. Grace, Wages	....	....	1	15 3
"	Thomas & Co., Hearth Rugs	....	....	3	0 8
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Lamps and Oil		....	1	17 3
"	Henry Wapple, Wages	....	....	2	12 0
"	Wm. Ferguson, Cartage	....	....	1	1 2
"	Elmsly & Shaw, Groceries	....	....	21	5 2
"	J. Wapple, Wages	....	....	2	12 0
"	Cartage	....	....	0	12 2
"	For Wood	....	....	2	1 7
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	....	160	19 5
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes	....	....	18	14 10
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	....	....	4	1 7
"	John Wills, Plumber	....	....	21	13 4
	Carried forward	....		£526	3 11

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	....	£526	3 11
To Paid	Redmond Brian, Beef	....	....	85	8 5
"	John Maher, Smithwork	....	....	1	11 2
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	....	....	104	12 9
"	Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages	....	....	105	2 5
"	Cartage	....	....	0	13 0
"	M. Power, Wages	....	....	7	18 11
"	Cart-hire	....	....	2	2 9
"	P. Neville, for Straw	....	....	3	9 4
"	R. Cowan, Milk	....	....	31	17 10
"	S. Carnell, repairs, Waggon	....	....	4	0 1
"	Wm. Morrisson, Lamps and Oil	....	....	15	19 10
"	Oats and Shovels	....	....	3	1 2
"	L. O'Brien, Turnips	....	....	5	12 6
"	Dr. Stabb, in full for disbursements, 1861	....		25	0 0
"	Cartage, and for Oil	....	....	3	2 5
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, Counterpanes and Blankets	....	....	44	5 7
"	A. Shea, for Coal	....	....	46	0 10
"	Bennett's Foundry, for amount of Award for repairing Boiler	....	....	104	0 0
"	Ditto for Smithwork	....	....	17	18 3
"	E. St. John, making Road	....	....	6	10 0
"	Carpenter's Wages	....	....	3	19 6
"	George Luskey, ditto	....	....	3	11 5
"	Cartage, and repairs Pump	....	....	2	0 7
"	A. Walsh, Wages	....	....	2	12 0
"	J. Webber, Cartage	....	....	1	6 0
"	For Seed Potatoes	....	....	5	4 0
"	For Manure and Farming Utensils		....	4	15 0
"	R. Oke, Arbitration Fee	....	....	5	5 0
"	For Iron Work	....	....	1	4 3
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	....	....	3	18 0
"	For a Horse	....	....	21	13 4
"	For Force Pump	....	....	4	6 8
	Carried forward			£1,204	6 11

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	....	£1,204	6 11
To paid	for Smithwork	....	....	3	17 11
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	....	162	11 11
"	Bowring, Brothers, furnishing	Clothing, &c..		421	10 4
"	Redmond Brian, Beef	....	....	92	10 0
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes	....	....	12	13 11
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries, &c.	....	....	127	5 7
"	J. Millar, Cartage	....	....	2	5 6
"	Robert Cowan, Milk	....	....	31	17 0
"	J. Maher, Smithwork	....	....	1	3 1
"	M. Reddy, Making Road	....	....	1	14 8
"	Dr. Stabb, Servants' Wages	....	....	111	0 10
"	Ploughing and Horse-hire	....	....	5	10 1
"	For Farming Utensils	....	....	4	19 6
"	R. Cuddihy, building Wall	....	....	14	8 7
"	For Stone	....	....	4	6 8
"	For Grave	....	....	0	4 4
"	Carpenter Work, at new Stable	....	....	1	9 0
"	Making Road	....	....	6	1 4
"	Horse-hire	....	....	6	12 7
"	Henry Seymour, Board, &c.	....	....	18	3 2
"	J. & W. Boyd Ditto	....	....	3	15 10
"	John Wills, Potatoes	....	....	8	13 4
"	For Grave & Cartage	....	....	0	12 2
"	Hauling Longers, &c.	....	....	4	8 10
"	S. March, 100 Hhds. Coal	....	....	33	11 8
"	Wm. Ryan, 87 Tons Stone	....	....	8	16 4
"	For Blocks, &c.	....	....	1	7 9
"	For Shirts, Jackets, &c.	....	....	14	18 7
"	Carpenter Work	....	....	1	1 8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Blinds	....	....	0	11 2
"	For Lumber and Cartage	....	....	4	1 5
"	Carpenter Work at Stable	....	....	5	4 10
"	For Grave	....	....	0	4 4
"	Lumber & Cartage	....	....	8	19 6
	Carried forward	....		£2,330	19 4

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£2,330	19	4
To paid	Carpenter Work	....	3	7	7
"	M. Power, Wages	....	1	14	8
"	Carpenters	....	2	16	4
"	For Grave	....	0	4	4
"	Carpenters	....	4	19	8
"	Dr. Stabb, for Servants' Wages	....	117	12	2
"	Molloy, Horse-hire	....	0	7	7
"	Redmond Brian, Beef	....	92	11	5
"	J. Finlay, Waggon-hire	....	5	6	2
"	J. Skeans, Blubber	....	21	9	10
"	R. Cowan, Milk	....	31	17	10
"	Ditto Potatoes	....	5	18	9
"	S. Carnell, for Waggon	....	22	10	8
"	J. Maher, for Labour	....	5	13	11
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	....	130	16	10
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes	....	11	10	1
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	161	13	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Clothing, &c.	....	31	19	0
"	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber for Stable	....	27	9	4
"	Carpenters, Ditto	....	2	12	0
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	....	9	10	8
"	J. Carew, Coffins	....	3	12	10
"	For Oats	....	2	13	4
"	For Longers, Posts, and Pickets	....	10	9	10
"	For Carpenter Work	....	2	12	0
"	For Wood	....	3	12	9
"	Carpenter Work	....	2	12	0
"	Henry Seymour, Herrings, &c.	....	4	18	11
"	For Advertising	....	3	1	0
"	Henry Seymour, Board	....	3	13	8
"	Carpenter Work	....	2	12	0
"	For Lime and Guano	....	9	9	1
"	Lunrigan, Wages	....	1	16	7
"	Cartage Coal	....	6	8	8
"	Tallying Ditto	....	0	19	9
	Carried forward	....	£3,081	15	1

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£3,081	15	1
To paid	J. & G. Lash, for Christmas Cakes	....	5	5	8
"	Carpenter Work	....	2	12	0
"	Cartage	....	1	7	9
"	N. R. Vail, for Hose Pipe	....	3	1	4
"	Cartage Coal, &c.	....	10	7	10
"	M. Rogers, Wages	....	1	10	4
"	M. Murphy, Bog	....	6	10	0
"	For Sand and Carpenter	....	4	6	8
"	P. Fitzgibbon, Contract for building Stable Wall	....	11	8	10
"	Wm. Ryan, 682½ Tons Stone, for building River Wall	....	59	3	0
"	Cartage and Carpenter	....	2	4	2
"	P. O'Sullivan, balance Contract, 1859		8	5	3
"	P. & L. Tessier, Board	....	5	8	4
"	T. Clift, Cabbages	....	2	12	0
"	Ditto for Potatoes	....	6	18	8
"	Wm. Campbell, Carpenter	....	3	14	7
"	P. Molloy, making Drain	....	1	18	7
"	Thomas McConnan, Stationery	....	1	10	4
"	R. Neyle, Picks, &c.	....	6	17	7
"	Cartage, Potatoes	....	1	2	9
"	J. Lahey, 200 Barrels Potatoes	....	52	0	0
"	For a Grave	....	0	4	4
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	165	2	0
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Oats and Potatoes		11	14	0
"	J. Maher, Smithwork	....	1	17	10
"	W. & G. Rendell, Cement	....	1	3	5
"	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork	....	1	6	0
"	McBride & Kerr, Fish	....	4	5	6
"	R. Brian, Beef	....	73	14	2
"	Henry Seymour, Nails, &c.	....	6	14	6
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.	....	51	16	9
"	William Kitchin, Groceries	....	140	13	8
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes	....	10	14	0
	Carried forward		£3,749	6	11

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£3,749	6 11
To paid	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber for Stable	....	16	12 0
"	William Hogan, Harness	....	10	14 0
"	Bennett's Foundry, Castings	....	0	12 5
"	J. Fleming, Saddler	....	0	19 0
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	....	1	12 8
"	R. Cowan, Milk	....	35	3 0
"	E. Smith, Lamps	....	1	18 4
"	R. Neyle, Tools	....	1	9 11
"	C. Ellis, Plumber	....	0	14 8
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	20	7 7
"	C. Hamlyn, Horsehire	....	1	12 2
"	Doctor Stabb, Servants' Wages	....	115	17 10
"	Shirts, Stockings, Trowsers, &c.....	....	26	1 5
			£3,983	1 11

Expenditure, per Financial Secretary	....	£3,911	18 0
Fees received by Board of Works	....	71	3 11
		£3,983	1 11

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of the St. John's Hospital, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	Bowring, Brothers, Hardware	....	....	£3	13 3
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	....	1	12 11
"	M. Harding, Eggs, and Crockery		....	6	18 11
"	F. Dowsley, Medicine	....	....	4	17 10
"	For Graves	....	....	0	10 10
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	....	....	11	18 4
"	Gas Co., to 31st December, 1861		....	12	3 5
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.	....	....	7	18 1
"	Cartage	....	....	0	2 2
"	Katherine Morris, Wages	....	....	2	0 7
"	Redmond Brian, Beef	....	....	74	15 1
"	Bowring, Brothers, Counterpanes	....	....	31	13 6
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	....	78	4 4
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes	....	....	6	13 6
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	....	....	118	17 11
"	P. McPherson, Chairs	....	....	4	3 2
"	For Graves	....	....	0	10 10
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	....	26	8 6
"	Charles Rielly, Milk	....	....	23	8 0
"	C. Carew, Coffins	....	....	7	5 7
"	P. Neville, Wood	....	....	1	1 8
"	Sweeping Chimnies	....	....	0	18 2
"	M. Lundregan, Graves	....	....	1	19 0
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages	....	....	45	16 11
"	P. Conway, Plastering	....	....	3	4 7
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary		....	17	10 0
"	Wm. O'Gready, Carpenter	....	....	2	17 5
"	Watching	....	....	0	8 8
"	J. Dempsey, Smithwork	....	....	1	19 0
"	L. O'Brien, Turnips	....	....	11	0 0
"	Gas Co., to 31st March	....	....	9	16 8
"	L. O'Brien, Potatoes	....	....	21	5 0
"	M. Harding, Eggs, &c.	....	....	4	12 2
		Carried forward		£546	6 1

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward			£546	6 1
To paid	Bowring, Brothers, Calico	....	....	1	12 9
"	Mary Quinn, Wages	....	....	1	16 2
"	Wm. Irvine, for Sand	....	....	1	0 9
"	For Mason Work	....	....	9	15 3
"	For Graves	....	....	0	10 10
"	For Iron Work and Wood	....	....	0	11 3
"	For Mason Work	....	....	3	16 4
"	N. R. Vail, for Biscuit....	....	....	4	16 3
"	Wm. McGrath, Ventilator	....	....	1	1 8
"	Robert Peace, Plumber Work and for Stoves			38	14 7
"	Paid for Graves	....	....	0	8 8
"	Bowring, Brothers, Blankets	....	....	17	17 9
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes....	....	....	2	16 4
"	Redmond Brian, Beef	....	....	83	4 9
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	....	72	13 10
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico, &c.		....	33	0 0
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	....	....	118	13 4
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	....	6	9 10
"	Ditto ℔' Contract	....	....	23	17 5
"	M. Lundregan, Graves	....	....	0	17 4
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages		....	44	8 9
"	C. Rielly, Milk	....	....	21	0 8
"	Crossman, Smithwork	....	....	4	3 10
"	P. Carew, Coffins	....	....	4	4 9
"	J. Prowse, Quarter's Salary		....	17	10 0
"	J. Dempsey, Smithwork	....	....	2	15 10
"	M. Harding, Eggs, Crockery		....	8	4 4
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	....	....	1	0 2
"	J. Cowan, Eggs	....	....	0	2 3
"	For Potatoes	....	....	0	18 3
"	J. & W. Boyd, Lumber ..	....	....	6	6 4
"	John Wills, Plumber	....	....	23	16 5
	Carried forward			£1,104	12 9

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£1,104	12	9
To paid	Cartage, &c.		1	0	10
"	For Fresh Fish		3	2	1
"	Stephen March, 194 Hhds. Coal		65	3	0
"	For Graves		0	10	10
"	For Stockings		2	12	0
"	T. Molloy, Lime		1	12	6
"	Storing Coal		1	8	7
"	Wm. Freeman, Carpenter		24	7	6
"	Storing Coal		1	3	5
"	Gas Co., to 30th June		6	7	3
"	C. Daley, Pointing Chimneys		3	5	8
"	Redmond Brian, Beef		48	7	9
"	Charles Rielly, Milk		17	8	4
"	Dr. McKen, Servants' Wages		45	10	3
"	Dr. McKen, Petty Accounts		1	13	2
"	P. Neville. Wood		2	3	4
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine		23	16	8
"	Ditto Ditto		5	19	9
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries		86	8	6
"	Wm. Morrison, Shoes		1	2	7
"	E. St. John, Bread		42	9	4
"	Bowring, Brothers, Bedding		12	7	9
"	M. Harding, Eggs, Crockery Ware		4	1	4
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary		17	10	0
"	Ditto, Cartage		2	7	6
"	M. Lundregan, Graves		1	19	0
"	For Graves		0	10	10
"	J. Cowan, Vegetables		2	10	11
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery		2	11	7
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes		1	10	4
"	J. Carew, Coffins		7	10	10
"	H. Seymour, Nails, &c.		1	17	2
	Carried forward	....	£1,545	3	4

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£1,545	3	4
To paid	Advertising	....	2	12	3
"	W. H. Dunn, for Table	....	0	15	2
"	Stephen March, 74 Hhds. Coal	....	25	13	6
"	Tallying Coal	....	0	11	0
"	Gas Co., to 30th September	....	4	13	7
"	S. Mullins, Wages	....	1	0	3
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	....	1	3	0
"	Job, Brothers & Co., Shirting	....	10	14	3
"	M. McCormack, Wages	....	1	12	4
"	Storing Coal	....	1	14	8
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	....	0	13	9
"	A. Rush, Messenger, Wages	....	4	14	7
"	J. Casey, for Straw	....	5	3	4
"	J. Lahey, 25 barrels Potatoes	....	6	10	0
"	For Graves	....	1	19	5
"	J. & W. Boyd, Board	....	0	10	11
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes	....	1	12	1
"	Robert Peace, Cooking Range	....	16	7	2
"	E. St. John, Bread	....	60	2	6
"	Redmond Brian, Beef	....	42	14	6
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries	....	86	3	3
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes	....	0	15	7
"	Bowring, Brothers, Calico	....	12	1	9
"	R. Cowan, Potatoes	....	5	9	2
"	P. Neville, Wood	....	1	1	8
"	N. R. Vail, Biscuit	....	9	6	9
"	M. Pope, Smithwork	....	3	19	4
"	M. Lundrigan, Graves	....	1	10	4
"	J. Prowse, Keeper, Quarter's Salary	....	17	10	0
"	Ditto Cartage	....	0	10	0
"	Charles Rielly, Milk	....	15	18	11
"	P. Carew, Coffins	....	12	1	0
"	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	23	16	8
	Carried forward	....	£1,926	6	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the St. John's Hospital, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£1,926	6	0
To paid	T. McMurdo, Medicine	....	6	4	8
"	Dr. McKen, servants' Wages	....	33	9	11
"	Ditto for Petty Accounts	....	1	16	3
"	Gas Co., to 31st December	....	9	4	1
"	Shirts, Hose, &c.	....	26	1	5
"	J. Dwyer, Turnips	....	3	9	4
"	J. Cowan, Potatoes	....	2	17	2
"	Julia Ayer, Wages	....	0	13	3
			£2,010	2	1
"	Expenditure, by Financial Secretary's Statement		£1,936	6	4
"	Hospital Dues, received by Board.		73	15	9
			£2,010	2	1

In addition to the above, the sum of £106 13 7 was received at the Customs', for Hospital Dues, and paid into the General Revenue.

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

To paid	J. Tucker, Ladder for Harbor Breton	£1	0	9
"	C. Mulloy, Diet to Prisoners, Lock-up, for December Quarter	23	11	3
"	R. Brace, Petty Gaol Expenses	1	4	3
"	Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol	2	6	1
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies for Court House, Harbor Grace	10	6	0
"	Simon Shaw, Turnkey, St. John's, Wages from 19th October to 31st December, 1861	8	16	0
"	David Rodgers, Harbor Grace	13	15	0
"	Ditto Ditto, ...	17	4	9
"	Ditto Ditto, ...	1	14	5
"	Wm. Hodder, Painting	2	19	9
"	R. O'Dwyer, Stove for Magistrates' Office....	2	2	0
"	Mullowney & Gamburg, Painting	0	10	4
"	George Gear, Kettles, Lock-up	0	3	11
"	Wm. Smith, setting Stove	0	15	2
"	J. McNeil, Coal, Carbonear	9	14	1
"	M. H. Warren, Ditto, Lock-up	3	9	4
"	Cleaning St. John's Court House	1	8	2
"	Gas Company, for Court House, to 31st December, 1861	22	7	8
"	Ditto, Lock-up, River Head	3	18	0
"	P. Hogan, Supplies, Court House, St. John's	19	7	5
"	C. Granger, Expenses, Court House, Trinity	4	3	4
"	P. Hogan, Supplies for Lock-up, Jurors	69	11	7
"	McBride & Kerr, Coal for Lock-up, River Head	5	19	7
"	For Wood for Gaol	0	19	6
"	J. Peters, Expenses, Harbor Grace	11	2	0
"	For Wood	1	3	9
"	Wm. Kitchin, Groceries, &c., for Gaol	39	15	4
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes for Gaol	13	10	5
	Carried forward	£292	19	10

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Goals, 1862.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£292	19	10
"	Wm. Kelly, Beef for Gaol	3	14	8
"	D. Rogers, Diet Prisoners, Harbor Grace	25	6	2
"	Ditto Wages, Gaol Servant, Ditto	13	15	0
"	M. Hanes, Washing Ditto	1	18	3
"	Cartage & Wood	0	13	0
"	E. Sinnet, Gaol Washing	9	4	4
"	C. Molloy, Diet Prisoners, Lock-up, March Quarter	13	0	1
"	R. Brace, Wages of Female Servant	7	10	0
"	Ditto for Petty Accounts	1	3	11
"	Rutherford,Brothers, Supplies for Court House, Harbor Grace	20	9	4
"	James Phelan, Gaol Barber, Quarter's Salary	3	0	0
"	For Coals, for Lock-up, River Head	4	19	8
"	L. O'Brien, Turnips for Gaol	6	10	0
"	Gas Co., for Lock-up, River Head, to 31st March	4	8	11
"	J. Shaw, Turnkey Wages	1	9	11
"	Cartage Coal	1	8	7
"	T. McConnan, Stationery for Sheriff's Office	2	9	7
"	J. J. Graham, Ditto for Gaol	8	12	0
"	Bowring, Brothers, Coal Boxes	4	5	6
"	C. Granger, Expenses, Trinity	0	5	10
"	George Simms, Coal, for Court House, Trepassey	4	0	0
"	M. Fennell, Cleansing Court House, Bonavista	0	13	0
"	Newman & Co, Coal for Harbor Breton Court House	10	10	0
"	J. Rice, Diet, Prisoners, at Twillingate	8	16	6
"	T. Dunn, for Rope	6	12	2
"	Clift, Wood & Co., Potatoes for Gaol	3	6	9
"	T. Talbot, Crier of Court, Carbonear, Salary	16	5	0
"	F. Geary, Expenses, Court House, Ferryland	1	6	0
"	Fish for Gaol	0	13	3
	Carried forward	£479	7	3

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	£479	7	3
To paid	F. L. Bradshaw, Coal for Placentia	4	0	0
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes, Gaol	5	10	1
"	Wm. Kitchin, Provisions, Ditto	58	18	4
"	D. Rodgers, Diet of Prisoners, Harbor Grace	49	18	10
"	Ditto Wages, Gaol Servant, ...	13	15	0
"	M. Hanes, Washing, Harbor Grace Gaol	3	14	1
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies Ditto	22	8	0
"	C. Molloy, Diet,Prisoners, Lock up, to 30th June	9	17	10
"	For Iron Work	1	19	3
"	E. Sinnet, Gaol Washing	10	16	4
"	James Phelan, Barber, for Salary	3	0	0
"	Gas Company, to 31st March	20	0	6
"	R. Brace, Female Servant	7	10	0
"	C. Granger, Expenses, Trinity	1	8	2
"	R. Brace, Petty Expenses, Gaol	2	4	6
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	3	10	2
"	For Matches for Gaol	1	6	9
"	M. Fennell, Expenses, Bonavista	0	13	0
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Harbor Grace	2	3	8
"	J. Peters Ditto	1	18	7
"	M. Fennel, Diet, Prisoners, Bonavista	7	6	10
"	Ditto Blankets for Ditto	7	14	3
"	Henry Seymour, Brushes	1	16	0
"	Storing Wood	0	7	10
"	E. Carter, Rent, Lock-up, River Head, ½ year	8	13	4
"	Harbor Grace Gas Co., for Police Office, 30th June	3	7	7
"	Cleaning Court House, St. John's	1	14	8
"	For Fish and Cartage	1	10	10
"	S. March, for 300 Hhds Coal, for Court House, 20 Hhds. for Gaol Servant	157	16	10
"	Storing Coal	0	10	10
"	For Chairs for Burin	3	2	10
"	For 105 Hhds. Coal, for Harbor Grace Court House, and 25 for Police Office	49	8	0
	Carried forward.....	£947	4	2

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward	....	£947	4	2
To paid	J. Garvey, Diet, Harbor Breton	....	2	7	5
"	J. & R. Maddocks, Coal, Carbonear..	....	3	18	0
"	J. Blackburn, Fuel, for Grand Bank	....	4	0	0
"	For Fish, for Gaol	....	0	14	2
"	J. Peyton, Coal, Twillingate	....	4	0	0
"	B. Goold, Coal, for Carbonear	....	7	16	0
"	Diet, Prisoners in Lock-up	....	0	19	6
"	J. & R. Kent, Coal, for Ferryland	....	6	18	8
"	Wm. Ferguson, Petty Expenses	....	0	17	7
"	Gas Company, for Lock-up, River Head, to 30th June	....	2	16	2
"	Ditto, for Lock-up	....	7	5	10
"	For Rope for Mats	....	4	15	2
"	For Coal, Bonavista	....	8	4	8
"	Washing, Ditto	....	1	4	0
"	C. Molloy, Diet, Prisoners, Lock-up, to Sept.		10	3	2
"	For Candles, for Court House, Bonavista		1	12	0
"	J. Leamon, Coal, for Brigus Court House		9	4	2
"	Wm. Kitchin, Provisions, &c., for Gaol		29	10	10
"	Wm. Morrisson, Shoes for Gaol		8	1	2
"	Bowring, Brothers, Nails, &c.	....	6	15	6
"	Rutherford, Brothers, Supplies for Gaol, Harbor Grace	....	10	4	3
"	For Shirts, for Gaol	....	2	17	9
"	J. Phelan, Gaol Barber	....	3	0	0
"	R. Brace, Wages, Female Servant	....	7	10	0
"	Ditto, Soft Bread, for Prisoners	....	1	3	1
"	E. Sinnott, Gaol Washing	....	8	3	5
"	J. J. Graham, Stationery	....	4	13	4
"	Storing Coal, Brigus	....	1	8	10
"	M. Fennell, Expenses, Bonavista	....	2	1	1
"	Labour, Storing Coal, &c.	....	1	9	6
"	J. Rice, Diet, Prisoners at Twillingate	....	5	4	4
	Carried forward	....	£1,116	3	9

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, 1862.—Continued.

	To amount brought forward	£1,116	3	9
To paid	J. Rice, for Coal and Candles for Twillingate	13	1	11
"	D. Rodgers, Gaol Servants' Wages, Harbor Grace	13	15	0
"	D. Rodgers, Diet Prisoners, Harbor Grace	12	4	11
"	M. Harris, Washing Ditto	2	3	8
"	For Beef and Wood, for Gaol	0	15	8
"	M. Fennell, Expenses Bonavista	2	5	0
"	Advertising	2	8	0
"	For Fairbanks' Scale	2	13	4
"	P. Kough, Rent of Gaol Servants' House	10	0	0
"	S. March, Coal, Lock-up	9	3	9
"	Ditto Ditto Bonavista	3	9	4
"	Tallying Coal	0	11	0
"	Gas Co., to 30th Sept., for Court House	4	7	11
"	Ditto for Lock-up, River Head	1	19	5
"	Wm. Kitchin, Blankets, for Locked-up Jurors	9	11	8
"	Brooking & Co., Coal, Trinity	10	5	10
"	Wm. Kelly, Beef for Gaol	6	6	11
"	For Coal, for St. Mary's	3	19	9
"	Storing Coal, Fish, &c.	2	6	4
"	Labor, Coal, Ferryland, &c.	1	5	10
"	For Coal, Burin	8	2	6
"	For Coal, Greenspond	4	6	8
"	Half Year's Rent of Lock-up, River Head	8	13	4
"	Labor, Court House	0	13	4
"	J. Murphy, Diet, Prisoners, Burin	13	18	3
"	Labor,and for Fish	1	19	1
"	C. Granger, Expenses Trinity	0	2	3
"	Storing Coal	3	9	4
"	T. McConnan, Stationery	0	9	1
"	Bowring, Brothers, Handcuffs	17	9	8
"	Washing Court House and Sweeping Chimneys	3	14	1
"	Robert Peace, Tinsmith	3	2	5
	Carried forward	£1,294	19	0

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Goals, 1862.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward		£1,294	19	0
To paid Wm. Kitchin, Candles for Ferryland Court House			1	0	7
" Ditto Provisions for Gaol			30	1	6
" Ditto Supplies, Court House, St. John's..			4	7	0
" Gas Company, for December Quarter			11	0	0
" Ditto for Lock-up, River Head			2	6	9
" Henry Seymour, Brooms, &c.			3	0	9
" Bowring, Brothers, Pans, &c.			0	4	11
" Cartage Coal, Ferryland			0	17	4
" J. J. Graham, Stationery			2	12	5
" R. Brace, Female Servant's Wages			7	10	0
" Ditto Petty Accounts			0	19	11
" M. Heally, Matches			1	11	2
" Wm. Dooley, Beef for Gaol			2	1	2
" J. Phelan, Gaol Barber			3	0	0
" E. Sinnot, Gaol Washing			8	15	11
" Wm. Hogan, repairing Cushions for Magistrates' Office			4	2	4
" Henry Seymour, Candles, Bonavista			1	4	7
" Shirts, Drawers and Trowsers for Prisoners ..			33	17	7
		£1,413	3	11	

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on Account of Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols, for the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

For Harbor Grace :—

Charles Parsons, Carpenter, ...		£4	4	3	
Robert Peace, Grates, Gaol		4	11	10	
J. Strathie, Blacksmith Ditto ...		3	8	0	
C. Parsons, Carpenter Ditto		4	16	5	
Ditto	Ditto Court House	1	8	10	
Ditto	Ditto Ditto	4	13	11	
Ditto	Judges' Chambers ..	2	18	6	
Ditto	Police Station	2	3	9	
Ditto	for Gaol	0	15	9	
Paterson & Foster, Furniture for Court House		5	11	2	
J. Peters, for addition to Lock-up		8	13	4	
J. & J. Jillard, fittting up Judges' Chambers		5	7	1	
J. Wythicomb. Carpenter Work for Police Office		15	16	2	
J. Wythicomb, Ditto Ditto		1	13	1	
Robert Peace, Grates		1	10	4	
J. Wythicomb, in part Contract for New Building, Court House		86	13	4	
					£154 5 9

For St. Mary's :—

P. Cormack, Plank for Gates, and Freight		2	7	2	
Paid Ditto		0	8	8	
					2 15 10

For Burin :—

Robert Peace, Grate	....	1	16	10	
C. Hollet, Iron Work	....	1	12	2	
Ditto Ditto	....	1	10	9	
James Murphy, Blacksmith	....	5	12	10	
					10 12 11
	Carried forward				£167 14 6

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, 1862.—*Continued.*

	To amount brought forward					£167	14	2
For Trinity :—								
	George Lewis	£2	9	5				
	C. Granger	2	1	4				
						4	10	9
For St. John's :—								
	Bennett's Mill, Castings for Gaol	5	0	3				
	Robert Peace, Grates for Gaol	15	7	1				
	Wm. Freeman, Carpenter Work, at Court House	20	11	4				
	Ditto, for Lock-up	2	6	10				
	William Dunn, Chairs for Judges' Chambers	5	12	8				
	William McGrath, Smithwork for Gaol	4	13	11				
	Ditto, for Court House	4	1	9				
	J. Maher, Iron Work for Gaol	5	3	4				
	Mason Work, Court House	2	8	6				
	Wm. H. Dunn, Chairs for Judges	11	5	4				
	Ditto, repairing Chairs for Court House	8	13	4				
	Wm. McGrath, Smithwork, Gaol	3	6	5				
	Robert Peace, Boiler for Gaol	1	8	5				
	Ditto, Grates for Judges' Chambers	9	10	7				
	Wm. Dunn, Repairs, Clerk's Office	1	0	9				
	John Wills, Plumber, Court House	15	11	8				
	Charles Ellis, Ditto	0	16	3				
	Bowring, Brothers, Locks, Ditto ..	3	16	7				
	R. Brace, Papering and fitting up Room in Gaol	7	16	0				
	For Wood	0	8	8				
	Wm. Campbell, Carpenter Work at Gaol	11	0	0				
	Bowring, Brothers, Lead	1	19	0				
	Carried forward	£141	18	8		£172	4	11

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Gaols, 1862.—*Continued.*

To amount brought forward		£141	18	8	£172	4	11
Job, Brothers, Matting	....	3	3	7			
J. Wills, Plumber	....	1	0	0			
Labour	....	0	19	6			
Wm. McGrath, Smithwork, St. John's Gaol	....	2	17	9			
T. Hurley, Masonwork, Ditto	....	13	0	0			
For Glazing and Castings	....	3	5	0			
J. & W. Boyd, for Board	....	1	5	7			
R. Peace, Boiler, Lock-up	....	1	6	3			
Ditto, Plumber Work, at Jury Room		2	15	11			
William McGrath, Smithwork, at Gaol and Court House	....	14	3	2			
					185	15	5
For Twilingate:—							
Slade & Co., for Gaol	....	3	16	10			
J. Peyton, for Court House	....	3	8	8			
Ditto Ditto	....	7	5	9			
					14	11	3
For Carbonear:—							
B. Gould, for Court House	....	3	9	0			
J. Bemister, Ditto	....	2	16	4			
J. & R. Maddocks, Ditto and Gaol		17	11	7			
					23	16	11
For Brigus:—							
Charles Cozens, Court House	....	2	2	5			
					2	2	5
For Market House, St. John's:—							
Wm. Freeman, Carpenter	....	99	7	0			
Paid Cartage	....	1	3	10			
Bowring, Brothers, Lead, &c.	....	16	16	2			
Paid for Lime and Bricks	....	3	7	2			
Henry Seymour, Lime and Slates	...	1	6	0			
Job, Brothers & Co., Pitch	....	11	15	2			
					133	15	4
Carried forward	....				£532	6	3

Board of Works.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of Expenditure by the Board of Works, on account of the Ordinary Expenses of Court Houses and Goals, 1862.—*Continued.*

To amount brought forward			£532 6 3
For Stockade Fence at Gaol:—			
Carpenter Work	....	£15 10 3	
J. Maher, Iron Work	....	2 9 11	
Muir & Duder, Scantling	....	13 5 5	
			31 5 7
			£563 11 10

JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Board of Works,
31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Dwyer,

Resolved,—That the annual accounts, for expenditure on different Public Institutions during the past year, having been laid before the Board, previous to being submitted to the Legislature, the Board cannot give their consent to the passing of the same, for the reasons stated in the Report by a Committee of this Board to the Executive, under date 17th October, 1862.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Postal Returns.

Dr. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL IN ACCOUNT YEAR ENDED 31st

1862.			Amount.			Currency.		
To Balance due 31st December, 1862						£41	17	8
*Amount of Inland Postage			£534	10	6			
" " Postage on Loose Letters ..			29	3	0			
" " " on Ship Letters ..			2	18	3			
" " " on Letters posted at St. John's for Town delivery			5	9	3			
" " " on Way Letters....			1	16	0½			
						573	17	0½
" " British Packet Postage			635	13	2½			
" " Newfoundland proportion of British Postage			452	10	6			
		Stg.	£1,088	3	8½			
Deduct amount of postage on unclaimed, refused, redirected, and missent Letters			37	11	4½			
		Stg.	1050	12	4			
	Add Premium, 20 per cent.		210	2	6			
						1260	14	10
To amount of Postage Stamps sold			385	5	1½			
	Add Premium, 20 per cent		77	1	0			
						462	6	1½
" " Received from Merchants and others, for use of private Letter Boxes			49	16	0			
" " Received for fees on Late Letters			6	13	3			
						56	9	3
						£2,395	4	11

*This amount includes a balance of £80 8s. 8½d., due by Post Masters on the 31st Dec., 1862.

Postal Returns.

CURRENT WITH THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, Cr.
DECEMBER, 1862.

1862.

By amount paid the Receiver General, Exchange, Dollars @ 4s. 4d. each		Stg.	£902	19	11	Amt. Cy. £1,041	18	4
"	"	Into the Commissariat Chest, for British Postage, Stg.	900	0	0			
		Add Premium, 20 per cent.	180	0	0	1,080	0	0
"	"	Postage on Official Correspondence				146	17	0
"	"	Commission on Sale of Postage Stamps				23	2	4
"	"	Ship Letter gratuities....				1	15	10
"	"	Postage on refused and unclaimed Local Letters				2	0	6
						2295	14	0
" Balance						99	10	11
						£2,395	4	11

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF INLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND PROPORTION OF BRITISH POSTAGE COLLECTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

			Currency.					
Harbor Grace	Post Office	....	£110	1	10			
Carbonear	"	....	47	17	2			
Brigus	"	....	62	2	11			
Trinity	"	....	15	19	4			
Bonavista	"	....	5	14	0			
Greenspond	"	....	3	4	6			
Fogo	"	....	2	15	9			
Twillingate	"	....	4	12	11½			
Bay Bulls	"	....	2	0	1			
Ferryland	"	....	4	16	3			
Trepassey	"	....	1	0	9			
St. Mary's	"	....	1	19	6½			
Placentia	"	....	8	11	0			
Burin	"	....	5	3	6			
Harbor Breton	"	....	7	14	10			
Burgeo	"	....	4	10	11			
Little Placentia	"	....	7	14	8			
			£296	0	0			
St. John's	"	....	277	17	0½			
						£573	17	0½
Ditto,	Newfoundland proportion, British Postage	....				543	0	7
						£1,116	17	7½

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF BRITISH POSTAGE COLLECTED AT THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES IN NEWFOUNDLAND, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

						Currency.		
Harbor Grace Post Office		....	£120	12	11			
Carbonear	"	....	35	11	10			
Brigus	"	....	21	9	7			
Trinity	"	....	12	19	3½			
Bonavista	"	....	2	11	3			
Greenspond	"	....	3	1	3½			
Fogo	"	....	3	9	8½			
Twillingate	"	....	8	13	9			
Bay Bulls	"	....	1	0	9			
Ferryland	"	....	1	16	11			
Trepassey	"	....	1	0	9½			
St. Mary's	"	....	1	2	9½			
Placentia	"	....	4	12	2½			
Burin	"	....	6	18	0½			
Harbor Breton	"	....	30	16	4			
Burgeo	"	....	7	7	5			
Little Placentia	"	....	1	15	1½			
						£265	0	0
St. John's	"	....				497	15	10
						£762	15	10

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

DR. POSTAGE STAMPS ACCOUNT FOR

1862.	Sterling.	Currency.
Jan. 1.—To Amount of Postage Stamps on hand, viz.,		
" St. John's Post Office	£50 13 9	
" Outport Ditto	51 4 6½	
	101 18 3½	122 5 11
Dec. 31.—To Amount of Postage Stamps received from the Secretary's Office during the year	341 0 10	409 5 0
		£531 10 11

Postal Returns.

THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1862. CR.

1862.		Amount.			Currency.		
Dec. 31.—By Amount of Postage Stamps sold, viz :—	....						
Brigus Post Office	....	£4	18	0			
Burin "	....	16	10	9½			
Burgeo "	....	8	16	0			
Carbonear "	....	11	2	0			
Fogo "	....	0	8	6			
Greenspond "	....	5	0	0			
Harbor Grace"	....	31	0	0			
		77	15	3½			
St. John's "	....	384	10	10			
					462	6	1½
" —By amount of Postage Stamps on hand, viz :—	....						
Brigus Post Office	....	2	17	0			
Burin "	....	2	17	2½			
Burgeo "	....	8	8	0			
Greenspond "	....	2	4	0			
Placentia "	....	2	18	5			
Trinity "	....	3	0	0			
Twillingate "	....	9	13	0½			
		31	17	8			
St. John's "	....	37	7	1½			
					69	4	9½
					£531	10	11

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861 AND 1862.

Revenue.	1861.	1862.	Decrease.
Amount of Inland Postage..	£576 16 2½	£573 17 0½	
Amount Newfoundland Proportion of British Packet Postages.....	604 4 7½	527 2 3½	
Amount of Fees collected...	56 4 1	56 9 3	
Amount of Inland Postage Stamps sold	55 6 4½	57 12 6	
	£1292 11 3½	£1215 1 1	£77 10 2½

Expenditure.			Decrease.
Amount paid for Mail Transportation	£2045 13 4	£2015 11 4	
Amount of Salaries paid to Post Masters, Way Masters, Clerks, &c., &c.	1233 15 0	1162 6 8	
Amount paid for Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Coal, Gas and Incidentals	229 9 8	145 5 6	
	£3508 18 0	£3323 3 6	£185 14 6

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF SALARIES PAID TO POST MASTERS, WAY MASTERS, CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Office.	Name of Officer.	Service.	Amount.
St. John's....	John Delaney	Postmaster General	£300 0 0
	James Healy.....	Chief Clerk.....	130 0 0
	John Freeman....	Second Ditto	100 0 0
	James Furlong...	Third Ditto	60 0 0
	Eliza Solomon....	Assistant	50 0 0
	George Gaden....	Letter carrier from 17th April	34 16 8
	Patrick Burke....	.....	37 10 0
	Catherine Molloy..	Servant	20 0 0
Harbor Grace ..	Andrew Drysdale..	Postmaster.....	50 0 0
Bitto	Jonathan Martin..	Letter carrier	10 0 0
Carbonear	Mary Casey.....	Post Mistress.....	45 0 0
Trinity	Ann Cross.....	Ditto	25 0 0
Brigus	Sarah Stentaford..	Ditto	35 0 0
Placentia	Mary Morris.....	Ditto	15 0 0
Bonavista.....	John Lawrence...	Post Master.....	15 0 0
Fogo	James Fitzgerald..	Ditto	15 0 0
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce..	Ditto	15 0 0
Bay Bulls.....	Martin Williams..	Ditto	15 0 0
Ferryland	John Morry.....	Ditto	15 0 0
Trepassey	John Devereux...	Ditto	15 0 0
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke .	Ditto	15 0 0
Burin	Thomas Birket....	Ditto	15 0 0
Harbor Breton..	James M. Winter..	Ditto	15 0 0
Greenspond ...	William Lang....	Ditto	10 0 0
Burgeo.....	Richard Bradshaw	Ditto	10 0 0
St. Mary's	Philip Breen.....	Way Master	4 0 0
Garnish	S. A. Bowman....	Ditto	4 0 0
Salmonier	Patrick Hurly....	Ditto	4 0 0
Port-de-Grave ..	Mathew O. Rielly	Ditto	4 0 0
Kings' Cove.....	Michael Murphy..	Ditto	4 0 0
New Perlican ..	Francis Howell...	Ditto	4 0 0
Harbor Main ...	John Brick	Ditto	4 0 0
		Carried forward	£1,095 6 8

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF SALARIES PAID TO POST MASTERS, WAY MASTERS, CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1862.—*Continued.*

Office.	Name of Officer.	Service.	Amount.
	Brought	forward	£1,095 6 8
Oderin	James Murphy...	Way Master.....	4 0 0
Old Perlican ...	William Christian.	Ditto	4 0 0
Bay Roberts....	James Fitzgerald..	Ditto	4 0 0
Black Head....	John Curtis.....	Ditto	4 0 0
Portugal Cove..	Margaret Dooly...	Way Mistress....	4 0 0
LaPoile	H. J. Reid.....	Way Master.....	4 0 0
Catalina	John Jeans.....	Ditto	4 0 0
Hermitage	Thomas Winter...	Ditto	4 0 0
Grand Bank ...	Jonathan Hickman	Ditto	15 0 0
			1,142 6 8
	Eliza Solomon....	Newspaper Agent	20 0 0
			£1,162 6 8

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS FOR MAIL TRANSPORTATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Names of Contractors.	Service.	Amount.
George Makinson.....	Conveying Mails in Conception Bay, & Steamer	£250 0 0
John Collins.....	" " Placentia Bay.....	150 0 0
Peter Coleman.....	" " to and from New Perlican and Trinity.....	162 10 0
William White.....	" " " Garnish and Harbor Breton....	110 0 0
Patrick Murphy.....	" " " Little Placentia and Merasheen.	85 0 0
Robert Ford.....	" " " Bonavista and Greenspond.....	60 0 0
Patrick Ryan.....	" " " Ferryland and Trepassey	40 0 0
C. W. Evans.....	" " " Garnish and Fortune	39 0 0
John Butler.....	" " " Burin and Garnish	30 10 0
James Coady.....	" " " St. John's and Ferryland	33 0 0
Thomas Singleton.....	" " " Trinity and Bonavista.....	30 0 0
David Walsh.....	" " " Carbonear and Bay-de-Verds ...	50 0 0
James Fitzgerald.....	" " " Trinity and King's Cove.....	25 0 0
Jabez Tilly.....	" " " Grates Cove and New Perlican .	50 0 0
Daniel Sullivan.....	" " " Carbonear and New Perlican ...	28 0 0
William Peddle.....	" " " St. Mary's and Salmonier	20 0 0
Mathew O'Rielly.....	" " " Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	15 0 0
John Brick.....	" " " Brigus and Harbor Main	15 0 0
James Fitzgerald.....	" " " Brigus and Bay Roberts.....	15 0 0
	Carried forward	£1,207 0 0

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS FOR MAIL TRANSPORTATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.—*Continued.*

Names of Contractors.	Service.				Amount.		
				Brought forward	£1,207	0	0
Alexander Burke.....	"	"	"	Great and Little Placentia	10	0	0
Wm. Buffett, and Wm. Pink	"	"	"	Harbor Breton and Burgeo	174	11	3
Thomas Sullivan.....	"	"	"	St. Kyran's and Paradise	50	0	0
Michael Power.....	"	"	"	Placentia and Paradise	4	0	0
Michael Synnott.....	"	"	"	Placentia and St. John's.....	60	0	0
Wm. Coughlan.....	"	"	"	Conception Bay, St. John's and Portugal Cove.....	272	17	10
Ditto	"	"	"	St. John's and Placentia.....	86	13	4
John Harris.....	"	"	"	Harbor Breton and Hermitage..	6	5	0
John Day.....	"	"	Between	Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, Winter Service....	1,872	7	5
					40	0	0
John Kelly.....	"	"	"	Trinity and Greenspond, Ditto..	35	0	0
					£1,947	7	5

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.
J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DEAD LETTERS RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND HOW DISPOSED OF, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Received from the General Post Office, London	373
" " Post Masters in Newfoundland	1,110
	1,483
Sent to the General Post Office, London	869
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland	495
Destroyed, for want of name or residence of writer....	119
	1,483

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED LETTERS SENT THROUGH THE GENERAL POST OFFICE IN NEWFOUNDLAND, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Registered at St. John's Office	309
" " Outport Offices	138
" in other Countries	226
	673

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Postal Returns.

REPORT OF ALL CASES OCCURRING WITHIN THE YEAR SING LETTERS, &c., SENT AND RECEIVED BY POST IN EACH CASE, AND STATING THE RESULT OF BY THE DE-

Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.
		1861.	
Randal Green	St. John's, Nfld.	Dec. 3...	£10 10s. in Notes and Gold .....
		1860.	
Sir R. Hill	Melbourne	Oct. 25..	Deeds.....
Miss Campion	Perlican	1862.	£1 Note.....
R. J. Kent.....	St. John's	Jan. 31..	Two Sovereigns...
Louis Tessier.....	Ditto	June 18..	Exchange for £6 5s. 6d. and £8 14s.
Mrs. Martin.....	Ditto	March 14..	Three Pounds Cy.
Sir C. R. McGregor & Co.	London	May 13..	Not stated.....
Edward Sinclair	Harbor Grace ..	June 22..	Ditto .....
Catherine Cummins..	St. John's	July 16..	Ditto .....
Ditto	Ditto	" 30..	Ditto .....
William Tibboa.....	Paradise.....		Ditto .....
Michael Cooney	St. John's	July 24..	Ditto .....

(*a*) Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
(*b*) Letter delivered to address, 14th January, 1861.
(*c*) Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
(*d*) Letter delivered to address.
(*e*) Ditto . ditto.
(*f*) Ditto . ditto.
(*g*) Enquiry failed to show where loss occurred.
(*h*) Letter duly delivered to address.
(*i*) Ditto ditto.
(*j*) Ditto ditto.
(*k*) Ditto ditto.
(*l*) Ditto ditto.

Postal Returns.

ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862, OF APPLICATION FOR MIS-
NEWFOUNDLAND, SHEWING THE PARTICULARS OF
THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED THEREIN
PARTMENT.

Address of Letters.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	
Name.	Residence.			
Joseph Dupras	Quebec	Not received.	Not registered	(*a*)
James Bayly	Newfoundland	Ditto	Registered	(*b*)
Miss Campion	St. John's....	Ditto	Not registered	(*c*)
Messrs. Langley	Halifax, N. S.	Ditto	Registered	(*d*)
Thos. H. Freeman ..	London	Ditto	Not registered	(*e*)
Hannah Phillips....	Halifax, N. S.	Ditto	Registered	(*f*)
L. V. Patterson.....	Newfoundland	Ditto	Not registered	(*g*)
R. L. Perry & Co...	London	Ditto	Registered	(*h*)
Alice Cummins.....	Trepassey ...	Ditto	Not registered	(*i*)
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	(*j*)
Hugh Hegarty	Mortier Bay..	Ditto	Ditto	(*k*)
Patrick Curtis.....	Trepassey ...	Ditto	Ditto	(*l*)

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE GROSS AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR BRITISH AND NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGES, AND FOR POSTAGE STAMPS, AT THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

	British Postage.	Inland Postage.	Postage Stamps Sold.	Total Currency.
Harbor Grace Post Office	£120 12 11	£110 1 10	£31 0 0	£261 14 9
Carbonear "	35 11 10	47 17 2	11 2 0	94 11 0
Brigus "	21 9 7	62 2 11	4 18 0	88 10 6
Trinity "	12 19 3½	15 19 4	.....	28 18 7½
Bonavista "	2 11 3	5 14 0	.....	8 5 3
Greenspond "	3 1 3½	3 4 6	5 0 0	11 5 9½
Fogo "	3 9 8½	2 15 9	0 8 6	6 13 11½
Twillingate "	8 13 9	4 12 11½	.....	13 6 8½
Bay Bulls "	1 0 9	2 0 1	.....	3 0 8
Ferryland "	1 16 11	4 16 3	.....	6 13 2

Trepassey	"	1 0 9½	1 0 9	.....	2 1 6½	
St. Mary's	"	1 2 9½	1 19 6½	.....	3 2 4	
Placentia	"	4 12 2½	8 11 0	.....	13 3 2½	
Burin	"	6 18 0½	5 3 6	16 10 9½	28 12 4	
Harbor Breton	"	30 16 4	7 14 10	.....	38 11 2	
Burgeo	"	7 7 5	4 10 11	8 16 0	20 14 4	
Little Placentia	"	1 15 1½	7 14 8	.....	9 9 9½	
		£265 0 0	£296 0 0	£77 15 3½	£638 15 3½	
St. John's " including Colonial proportion of Packet Postage		497 15 10	820 17 7½	384 10 10½	1703 4 4	
					£2,341 19 7½	

JOHN DELANEY,
Post Master General.

J. HEALY,
Chief Clerk.

Customs' Returns.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES, AND AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED THEREON.

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Porter, Cider and Perry, viz: in bottles	Dozens 2,380	.....	£118 10 6
in casks	Gallons 27,097	.....	439 10 7
Animals, viz: Horses..			
Oxen and Cows....			
Sheep, Swine and Calves			
Apples.....	Barrels		
Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Smoked Beef and Sausages	Cwts. 82 0 14	.....	33 14 7
Beef—salted and cured	Barrels 33	.....	3 6 0
Biscuit.....	Cwts. 51,053	.....	694 7 4
Butter	Cwts. 704 0 26	.....	112 1 11
Cheese.....	" 30 2 14	.....	8 8 11
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	Lbs. 16,922	.....	77 2 8
Cigars	" 80,100	.....	44 0 8
Coals	Tons		
Coffee	Lbs. 158,902	.....	721 17 4
Confectionery	Cwt. 115 0 11	.....	79 2 10
Feathers	Lbs. 4,949	.....	22 7 8
Flour	Barrels	.....	
Fruit—dried	Lbs. 181,203	.....	1121 0 11
Lumber	Feet		
Molasses	Galls. 1,004,049	.....	10458 17 2
Oatmeal and Indian Meal	Barrels 108	.....	2 18 5
Pork	" 196	.....	32 5 2
Salt	Tons 37,991	.....	949 15 6
Shingles			
Spirits, viz: Brandy, Gin, Whiskey and undefined Spirits.....	Gallons 17,781	.....	3971 2 0
		Carried forward .....£	18,890 10 2

Customs' Returns.

A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED INTO NEWFOUNDLAND, IN THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.—*Continued.*

Articles Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	Brought forward	£	18890 10 2
Cordials	Gallons 1,428½	.....	212 7 6
Rum	" 90,908	.....	10640 13 11
Sugar, viz: Refined....	Cwts. 996 2 22	.....	649 19 6
Unrefined..	" 12,642 1 2	.....	5165 7 4
Bastard....	" 58 1 9	.....	29 3 4
Tea, viz: Souchong, Congou and Bohea	Lbs. 521,900	.....	8698 6 8
All other sorts	" 6,466	.....	134 14 2
Timber	Tons		
Tobacco--Manufactured	Lbs. 277,632	.....	3768 17 5
Stems	"		
Vinegar	Gallons 6,584	.....	89 18 3
Wines, viz: in bottles..	" 291½	.....	76 4 0
not in bottles,—viz: Port, Madeira, Hock and Burgundy.....	" 8,985	.....	1870 19 0
Sherry	" 3,825	£1141 13 0	644 7 7
Claret & other Wines	" 3,588	198 14 9	399 3 11
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, enumerated, to pay duty at the rate of 5½ per cent.....	.....	62958 15 3	3436 13 9
Goods not otherwise enumerated or described	.....	275964 5 7	30143 2 3
	Totals....	£	84,850 8 9

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
St. John's, December 31, 1862.

Customs' Returns.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ENDING THE 31ST

1862.								
To Outport Balances from last year, viz.:								
Twillingate				£0	1	0		
Greenspond				92	18	10		
Trinity				295	6	8		
Carbonear				344	16	11		
Harbor Grace				2712	0	3		
Burin				63	7	8		
English Harbor....				22	15	5		
Burgeo				0	3	2		
LaPoile				236	18	11		
Channel				43	10	8		
							£3811	19 6
" Cash in Bank.....							1000	0 0
" Duties, viz.:								
St. John's	£67,766	10	4					
Local Distillation	1692	11	4					
				69459	1	8		
" Duties—Outport				17083	18	5		
							86543	0 1
" Light Dues, viz.:								
St. John's				3235	12	4		
Outports				2055	12	5		
							5291	4 9
" Duties—Copyright							2	17 2
" Surcharges—Outports							13	5 7
" Cape Race Light Tolls							11	9 11
" Fines and Forfeitures							52	1 4
" Goods sold ex Warehouse.....							19	1 9
" Board of Revenue							28	19 2
" Outport Balances, viz.:								
St. Lawrence							0	14 6
Carried forward							£96,774	13 9

Customs' Returns.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER, 1862. Cr.

1862.			
By Outport Balances, viz.:			
Brigus	£0 5 1		
Oderin	0 0 11		
Little Placentia	11 5 4		
LaManche	0 6 11		
St. Lawrence	0 15 0		
Lamaline	0 16 6		
Harbor Breton	20 15 4		
Bay-de-North	11 15 9		
Hant's Harbor	0 0 3		
		£46	1 1
" Duties—Copyright	.....	1	14 5
" Cape Race Light Tolls	.....	10	16 6
" Goods sold ex Warehouse	.....	19	1 9
" Drawbacks—St. John's	.....	2382	13 7
" Return Duties "	.....	51	17 10
" Over Entries	.....	187	7 5
" Incidentals	.....	203	16 8
" Salaries—St. John's, viz.:			
Reserved	1248 0 0		
St. John's Officers	1867 10 0		
" Tidewaiters ...	1167 15 0		
" Boatmen.....	560 0 0		
" Excise	26 0 0		
		4869	5 0
Outport Officers	2742 6 10		
" Tidewaiters	140 5 6		
		2882	12 4
" Incidentals—Outports	.....	53	19 1
" Return Duties	.....	10	1 0
" Surcharges	.....	4	3 10
" Treasury	.....	82139	7 10
" Union Bank—Balance	.....	500	0 0
" Balances—Outports, viz.			
" Fogo	470 19 8		
" Greenspond	263 9 11		
" Trinity	176 16 5		
Carried forward....	£911 6 0	£93,362	18 4

Customs' Returns.

DR. A CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT CURRENT OF ENDING THE 31ST

1862.			
To amount brought forward.....	£96,774	13	9
	£96,774	13	9

Custom-House, St. John's,
The 31st day of December, 1862.

Customs' Returns.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR DECEMBER, 1862.—*Continued.* Cr.

1862.						
	Brought forward ..	£911	6	0	£93,362	18 4
By Balances—Carbonear		207	2	10		
" Harbor Grace		2073	13	11		
" Burin		75	3	4		
" Harbor Breton.....		72	9	6		
" English Harbor.....		5	11	2		
" Gaultois		57	1	8		
" LaPoile		0	4	4		
" Channel		9	2	8		
					3411	15 5
					£96,774	13 9

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

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING, OF THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FROM AND TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1862.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom.....	£353,813 0 0	£327,019 0 0
British Colonies, viz. :—		
Jersey	10,459 0 0	11,023 0 0
Canada	50,448 0 0	19,001 0 0
Nova Scotia.....	90,596 0 0	37,019 0 0
New Brunswick	2,351 0 0	
P. E. Esland	11,720 0 0	909 0 0
B. W. Indies.....	24,954 0 0	67,526 0 0
Ionian Islands.....	.....	1,875 0 0
Hanseatic Towns	46,352 0 0	3,936 0 0
Spain.....	7,672 0 0	206,204 0 0
Portugal.	9,400 0 0	204,806 0 0
Italian States.....	77 0 0	41,501 0 0
Sicily	128 0 0	6,722 0 0
Malta.....	65 0 0	2,833 0 0
United States.....	345,797 0 0	47,729 0 0
F. W. Indies	49,727 0 0	40,845 0 0
Brazil.....	.....	152,775 0 0
St. Peter's	3,423 0 0	
	£1,007,082 0 0	£1,171,723 0 0

J. BEMISTER,
Receiver General.

Custom House, St. John's,
31st December, 1862.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Animals, viz.:			
Horses	Canada.	No. 3	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	72	.....
		75	.....
. Oxen and Cows ..	Nova Scotia.....	No. 1181	.....
	P. E. Island.....	116	.....
	St. Peter's	17	.....
		2014	.....
Sheep.....	Nova Scotia.....	No. 4073	.....
	P. E. Island	265	.....
	St. Peter's	21	.....
		4359	.....
Swine	Nova Scotia.....	No. 131	.....
Apothecaries' Ware	U. Kingdom	£478	.....
	U. States	93	.....
		571	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No. 3 72	No. 3 72	£60 1440	£20	
75	75	£1500		
No. 1881 116 17	No. 1881 116 27	£9405 580 85	£5	
2014	2014	£10070		
No. 4073 265 21	No. 4073 265 21	£2037 132 10	£0 10 0	
4359	4359	£2179		
No. 131	No. 131	£131	£1	
£478 93	£478 93	£478 93	Declared.	£52 12 7 10 4 3
571	571	£571		£62 16 10

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Medicine	U. Kingdom	£1068	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	33	.....
	U. States	325	.....
	St. Peter's	2	.....
		£1428	.....
		Cwt.	
Arms & Ammunition Lead, Shot	U. Kingdom	1030	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	19	.....
		1049	.....
		Lbs.	
Gunpowder	U. Kingdom	33390	.....
	Jersey	2500	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	324	.....
		36214	.....
		No.	
Guns	U. Kingdom	182	.....
	Jersey	4	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....
		189	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£1068	£1068	£1068	Declared.	£58 11 5
33	33	33	"	1 16 3
325	325	325	"	17 12 6
2	2	2	"	0 2 0
£1428	£1428	£1428		£78 2 2
Cwts.	Cwts.			
1030	1030	£1241	Declared.	£135 3 10
19	19	19	"	2 0 11
1049	1049	£1260		£137 4 9
Lbs.	Lbs.			
33390	33390	£933	Declared.	£100 11 11
2500	2500	75	"	7 11 10
324	324	16	"	1 13 2
36214	36114	£1024		£109 16 11
No.	No.			
182	182	£436	Declared.	£47 15 5
4	4	18	"	1 16 4
3	3	28	"	3 0 6
189	189	£482		£52 12 3

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	
Bacon and Hams.....	U. Kingdom	306	.....
	Canada.	43	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	105	.....
	P. E. Island	132	.....
	Hamburg.....	19¼	38½
	U. States	520	26
		1125¼	64½
		Brls.	Brls.
Beef, (Salted)	U. Kingdom	30	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	236	.....
	U. States	2025	30
		2291	30
		Doz.	
Beer & Cider, in Bottles	U. Kingdom	2316	.....
	St. Peter's	64	.....
		2380	.....
		Galls.	
Beer and Cider, in Casks	U. Kingdom	24016	.....
	Jersey	1975	.....
	Canada	8	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	410	.....
	U. States	626	.....
	St. Peter's	62	.....
		27097	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
306	306	£1224	80s.	£10 0 6
43	43	120	56s.	
105	105	294	"	
132	132	370	"	
57¾	57¾	217	75s.	23 14 1
546	546	1092	40s.	
1189¾	1189¾	£3317		£33 14 7
Brls.	Brls.			
30	30	£120	80s.	£3 6 0
236	236	354	30s.	
2055	2055	3082	"	
2321	2321	£3556		£3 6 0
Doz.	Doz.			
2316	2316	£579	5s.	£115 6 6
64	64	16	"	3 4 0
2380	2380	£595		£118 10 6
Galls.	Galls.			
24016	24016	£2402	2s.	£392 14 2
1975	1975	148	1s. 6d.	28 8 1
8	8	1	"	0 2 8
410	410	20	1s.	6 16 8
626	626	31	"	10 8 4
62	62	3		1 0 8
27097	27097	£2605		£439 10 7

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwt.	Cwt.
Bread.....	U. Kingdom	5317	.....
	Jersey	1205	.....
	Canada	1930	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	679	.....
	Hamburg.....	18287	19741
	U. States	3741	32
	St. Peter's	121	.....
		31280	19773
		M.	M.
Bricks	U. Kingdom	281	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8	.....
	P. E. Island	12	.....
	Hamburg.....	117	130
	U. States	150	.....
		568	130
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Butter	U. Kingdom	209½	.....
	Canada.	3677	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4720	.....
	P. E. Island.....	88	.....
	Hamburg.....	416½	138½
	U. States	5685	216
	St. Peter's	114	.....
		14910	354½

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
5317	5317	£3988	15s.	£71 19 7
1205	1205	904	"	15 11 8
1930	1930	1447	"	26 2 7
679	679	509	"	11 4 3
38028	38028	34225	18s.	517 9 11
3773	3773	2830	15s.	50 6 4
121	121	91	"	1 13 0
51053	51053	£43994		£694 7 4
M.	M.			
281	281	£486	Declared.	£53 6 3
8	8	11	"	1 1 0
12	12	16	"	1 15 2
247	247	295	"	32 5 1
150	150	166	"	18 3 8
698	698	£974		£106 11 2
Cwts.	Cwts.		Cwts.	
209½	209½	£838	80s.	£20 18 0
3677	3677	11950	65s.	
4270	4720	14632	62s.	
88	88	273	"	
555	555	1665	60s.	88 10 2
5901	5901	14752	50s.	
114	114	353	62s.	2 13 9
152641/2	152641/2	£44463		£112 1 11

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Cabinet Wares	U. Kingdom	£1208	.....
	Canada.....	12	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	40	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	£160
	Portugal	16	.....
	U. States	1386	.....
		£2662	£160
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Candles	U. Kingdom	22567	.....
	Jersey	1322	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1704	.....
	United States	145350	4000
	St. Peter's	655	.....
		171598	4000
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Cheese	U. Kingdom	108	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	44	.....
	Hamburg.....	$12\frac{3}{4}$	.....
	United States	290	10
		$454\frac{3}{4}$	10

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£1208	£1208	£1208	Declared.	£129 18 0
12	12	12	"	1 3 4
40	40	40	"	4 7 5
160	160	160	"	17 12 0
16	16	16	"	1 16 4
1386	1386	1386	"	151 14 3
£2822	£2822	£2822		£306 6 5
Lbs.	Lbs.			
22567	22567	£742	Declared.	£80 2 10
1322	1322	44	"	4 9 0
1704	1704	48	"	4 19 6
149350	149350	3547	"	386 0 11
655	655	21	"	2 5 10
175598	175598	£4402		£477 18 1
Cwts.	Cwts.			
108	108	£459	85s.	£4 19 3
44	44	103	47s.	
12¾	12¾	31	48s.	3 9 8
300	300	600	40s.	
464¾	464¾	£1193		£8 8 11

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	
Chocolate and Cocoa ..	U. Kingdom	14761	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1184	.....
	U. States	896	.....
	St. Peter's	81	.....
		16922	
Clocks and Watches...	Nova Scotia.....	£12	.....
	U. States	249	.....
		261	
		Tons.	
Coals	U. Kingdom	11587	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	25857	.....
	U. States	50	.....
		37494	
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Coffee	United Kingdom..	78172	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	20411	.....
	B. W. Indies	5114	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	2292
	United States.....	17699	
	F. W. Indies.....	22446	14989
	St. Peter's	345	
		144187	17281

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
14761	14761	£369	6d.	£67 8 4
1184	1184	30	"	5 5 5
876	896	22	"	4 1 5
81	81	2	"	0 7 6
16922	16922	£423		£77 2 8
£12	£12	£12	Declared.	£1 6 5
249	249	249	"	27 4 4
£261	£261	£261		£28 10 9
Tons.	Tons.			
11587	11587	£5794	10s.	
25857	25857	12928	"	
50	50	25	"	
37494	37494	£18747		
Lbs.	Lbs.			
78172	78172	£2280	7d.	£356 9 3
20411	20411	595	"	92 9 7
5114	5114	149	"	23 7 5
2292	2292	67	"	10 10 1
17699	17699	516	"	77 13 1
37435	34869	1092	"	159 16 4
345	345	10	"	1 11 7
161468	158902	£4709		£721 17 4

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	.....
Confectionery	United Kingdom..	69½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8½	.....
	Hamburg.....	2½	.....
	United States.....	34¾	.....
		115¼	
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Cordage and Cables....	U. Kingdom	8489	.....
	Jersey	367	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	79	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	24
	United States	254	12
		9189	36
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Corks and Corkwood...	U. Kingdom	54	.....
	Spain.....	24	.....
	Portugal	650	22
		728	22
		Bushels.	
Corn Grain, viz: Oats	Canada.....	400	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	4763	.....
	P. E. Island	40110	.....
		45273	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
69½	69½	£347	£5	£47 14 5
8½	8½	43	"	5 18 5
2½	2½	12	"	1 14 4
34¾	34¾	174	"	23 15 8
115¼	115¼	£576		£79 2 10
Cwts.	Cwts.			
8489	8489	£15451	Declared.	£846 4 2
367	367	695	"	36 15 2
79	79	156	"	8 1 5
24	24	44	"	2 8 1
266	266	524	"	28 10 8
9225	9225	£16870		£921 19 6
Cwts.	Cwts.			
54	54	£49	Declared.	£2 10 10
24	24	15	"	0 16 6
672	672	411	"	22 1 6
750	750	£475		£25 8 10
Bushels.	Bushels.			
400	400	£30	1s. 6d.	
4763	4763	357	"	
40110	40110	3008	"	
45273	45273	£3395		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Bushels.	
Wheat	Canada.	16000	.....
		Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley	U. Kingdom	21	.....
	P. E. Island.....	2992	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	21
		3013	21
		Barrels.	
Oatmeal	U. Kingdom	698	.....
	Canada	1004	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	96	.....
	P. E. Island.....	26	.....
	Hamburg.....	63	.....
	U. States	616	.....
		2503	
		Barrels.	Barrels.
Pease	U. Kingdom	73	.....
	Canada.....	2363	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	10	.....
	Hamburg.....	48	64
	U. States	219	75
		2713	139

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Bushels. 16000	Bushels. 1600	£4000	5s.	
Bushels.	Bushels.			
21	21	£2	2s.	
2992	2992	299	"	
21	21	28	Declared.	£1 11 1
3034	3034	£329		£1 11 1
Barrels.	Barrels.			
698	698	£1047	30s.	£1 3 9
1004	1004	1004	20s.	
96	96	120	25s.	
26	26	32	"	
63	63	79	"	1 14 8
616	616	708	23s.	
2503	2503	£2990		£2 18 5
Barrels.	Barrels.			
73	73	£66	18s.	£0 18 0
2363	2363	1181	10s.	1 9 1
10	10	5	"	0 2 5
112	112	141	Declared.	7 14 7
294	294	265	18s.	
2852	2852	£1658		£10 4 1

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Bushels.	
Indian Corn.....	Canada.....	5700	.....
	U. States	10337	.....
		16037	
		Bushels.	
Bran	Canada.....	50	.....
	U. States	2650	.....
		2700	
		Barrels.	Barrels.
Corn Meal.....	Canada.....	50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	235	.....
	U. States	9647	200
		9932	200
		Barrels.	Barrels.
Flour	Canada.....	24356	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5552	.....
	P. E. Island.....	20	.....
	U. States	186191	8996
	St. Peter's	1219	.....
		217338	8996
Earthenware	United Kingdom..	£2788	.....
	Jersey	99	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	122	.....
	United States.....	38	.....
		£3046	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Bushels.	Bushels.			
5700	5700	£855	3s.	
10337	10337	1551	"	
16037	16037	£2406		
Bushels.	Bushels.			
50	50	£4	1s. 6d.	
2650	2650	199	"	
2700	2700	£203		
Barrels.	Barrels.			
50	50	£34	13s. 6d.	
235	235	159	"	
9847	9847	6647	"	
10132	10132	£6840		
Barrels.	Barrels.			
24356	24356	£24356	20s.	
5552	5552	5552	"	
20	20	20	"	
195187	195187	195187	"	
1219	1219	1219	"	
226334	226334	£226334		
£2788	£2788	£2788	Declared.	£303 6 3
99	99	99	"	10 3 5
122	122	122	"	13 3 11
38	38	38	"	4 3 3
£3047	£3047	£3047		£330 16 10

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	
Feathers	Nova Scotia.....	35	.....
	Spain.....	250	.....
	Portugal	1564	.....
	Sicily	100	.....
	United States.....	3000	.....
		4949	
		Qtls.	
Fish, viz. : Dry Cod...	Nova Scotia.....	3311	.....
		Qtls.	
Ditto Haddock ..	Nova Scotia.....	376	.....
		Boxes.	
Ditto Herring ...	Canada	162	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	210	.....
	U. States	11	.....
		383	
		Bushels.	
Ditto Oysters....	Nova Scotia.....	265	.....
	P. E. Island	331	.....
		596	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
35	35	£1	6d.	£0 2 11
250	250	6	"	1 0 10
1564	1564	39	"	6 19 9
100	100	3	"	0 9 2
3000	3000	75	"	13 15 0
4949	4949	£124		£22 7 8
Qtls.	Qtls.			
3311	3311	£1850	Declared.	
Qtls.	Qtls.			
376	376	£135	Declared.	
Boxes.	Boxes.			
162	162	£16	2s.	
210	210	21	"	
11	11	1	"	
383	383	£38		
Bushels.	Bushels.			
265	265	£40	3s.	
331	331	50	"	
596	596	£90		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fishing Tackle	United Kingdom..	£18595	.....
	Jersey	1035	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	142	.....
	United States	101	£11
	St. Peter's	142	.....
		£20015	£11
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Fruit—Dried.....	U. Kingdom	98268	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	22231	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	20	.....
	Hamburg.....	1282	7032
	Spain	3043	6887
	Portugal	9488	.....
	United States	32486	.....
	St. Peter's	466	.....
		167284	13919
		Barrels.	
" Apples and Plums	Canada	12	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1041	.....
	Portugal.....	50	.....
	United States	3018	.....
		4121	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£18595	£18595	£18595	Declared.	£1018 16 3
1035	1035	1035	"	54 0 3
142	142	142	"	7 12 1
112	112	112	"	6 1 8
142	142	142	"	7 15 3
£20026	£20026	20026		£1094 5 6
Lbs.	Lbs.			
98268	98268	£2047	5d.	£611 9 8
22231	22231	463	"	137 8 6
20	20	.....	"	0 2 6
8314	8314	173	"	51 19 3
9930	9930	207	"	58 16 3
9488	9488	198	"	58 18 7
32486	32486	677	"	199 8 8
466	466	10	"	2 17 6
181203	181203	£3775		£1121 0 11
Barrels.	Barrels.			
12	12	£2	4s.	
1041	1041	208	"	
50	50	10	"	
3018	3018	604	"	
4121	4121	£824		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Fruit, viz. : Other Sorts	U. Kingdom	£38	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	5	.....
	Spain	18	.....
	Portugal	184	.....
	U. States	146	£2
	F. W. Indies.....	47	.....
		£438	£2
Glassware	U. Kingdom	£773	.....
	Hamburg.....	119	£118
	U. States	303	.....
		£1195	£118
Hardware, 10 & 11 per cent	United Kingdom..	£16322	.....
	Jersey	397	.....
	Canada	7	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	268	.....
	New Brunswick ..	12	.....
	U. States	1744	£313
	St. Peter's	36	.....
		£18786	£313

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£38	£38	£38	Declared.	£4 3 9
5	5	5	"	0 10 9
18	18	18	"	1 17 0
184	184	184	"	19 12 2
148	148	148	"	16 0 5
47	47	47	"	5 2 4
£440	£440	£440		£47 6 5
£773	£773	£773	Declared.	£85 1 5
237	237	237	"	26 0 4
303	303	303	"	33 7 3
£1313	£1313	£1313		£144 9 0
£16322	£16322	£16322	Declared.	£1785 7 11
397	397	397	"	41 3 10
7	7	7	"	0 14 5
268	268	268	"	28 9 0
12	12	12	"	1 5 9
2057	2057	2057	"	224 12 4
36	36	36	"	3 18 0
£19099	£19099	£19099		£2085 11 3

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Hardware, 5 & 5½ per cent	U. Kingdom	£9649	.....
	Jersey	291	.....
	Nova Scotia	63	.....
	U. States	11	.....
		£10014	
		Tons.	
Iron, (Pig).....	U. Kingdom	125	.....
		Cwts.	
Lard.....	Nova Scotia.....	10	.....
	P. E. Island.....	23	.....
	Hamburg.....	9	.....
	United States.....	164	.....
		206	
		Cwts.	
Lead.....	U. Kingdom	493	.....
	Jersey	13	.....
		506	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£9649	£9649	£9649	Declared.	£526 0 7
291	291	291	"	15 2 6
63	63	63	"	3 6 3
11	11	11	"	0 11 10
£10014	£10014	£10014		£545 1 2
Tons.	Tons.			
125	125	£125	20s.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
10	10	£28	56s.	
23	23	64	"	
9	9	31	Declared.	£3 7 3
164	164	459	56s.	
206	206	£582		£3 7 3
Cwts.	Cwts.			
493	493	£554	Declared.	£60 19 1
13	13	12	"	1 4 1
506	506	£566		£62 3 2

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	
Lead Paint	United Kingdom..	1412	.....
	Jersey	5	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	8	.....
	United States	11	.....
		1436	
Leatherware	U. Kingdom	£36913	.....
	Jersey	1350	.....
	Canada	4	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	885	.....
	P. E. Island.....	234	.....
	Hamburg.....	1607	£3964
	Portugal	125	.....
	United States	1105	249
	St. Peter's	110	.....
		£52333	£4213
Meat and Poultry	Nova Scotia.....	£5880	.....
	P. E. Island.....	650	.....
	United States.....	87	£30
		£6617	£30

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
1412	1412	£1890	Declared.	£206 19 7
5	5	7	"	0 16 6
8	8	8	"	0 18 5
11	11	15	"	1 11 11
1436	1436	£1920		£210 6 5
£36913	£36913	£36913	Declared.	£4028 16 7
1350	1350	1350	"	141 9 4
4	4	4	"	0 8 7
885	885	885	"	95 2 7
234	234	234	"	25 14 10
5571	5571	5571	"	609 14 11
125	125	125	"	13 9 4
11354	11354	11354	"	1238 1 11
110	110	110	"	11 18 9
£56546	£56546	£56546		£6164 16 10
£5880	£5880	£5880	Declared.	
650	650	650	"	
117	117	117	"	
6647	6647	6647		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Miscellaneous Articles..	U. Kingdom	£4896	.....
	Jersey	46	.....
	Canada	51	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	195	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	28	.....
	Hamburg.....	40	£3
	Spain	14	.....
	Portugal	31	.....
	U. States	2412	93
	F. W. Indies.....	1	.....
	St. Peter's	20	.....
		£7734	£96
Miscellaneous Articles... (Free.)	U. Kingdom	£628	.....
	Canada.....	30	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	196	.....
	New Brunswick ..	7	.....
	P. E. Island.....	61	.....
	U. States	195	.....
		£1117	
Manufactured India Rubber	United Kingdom..	£637	.....
	U. States	68	£11
		£705	£11

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£4896	£4896	£4896	Declared.	£532 16 1
46	46	46	"	4 11 5
51	51	51	"	5 12 4
195	195	195	"	20 17 0
28	28	28	"	3 2 4
43	43	43	"	4 15 4
14	14	14	"	1 10 5
31	31	31	"	3 7 1
2505	2505	2505	"	273 16 3
1	1	1	"	0 1 2
20	20	20	"	2 3 2
£7830	£7830	£7830		£852 12 7
£628	£628	£628	Declared.	
30	30	30	"	
196	190	196	"	
7	7	7	"	
61	61	61	"	
195	195	195	"	
£1117	£1117	£1117		
£637	£637	£637	Declared.	£70 0 7
79	79	79	"	8 13 1
£716	£716	£716		£78 13 8

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
Molasses	U. Kingdom	20892	.....
	Canada	1075	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	49811	.....
	P. E. Island	90	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	385013	21277
	United States	27310	2766
	F. W. Indies.....	347313	167167
	St. Peter's	1609	.....
		833113	191210
		Cwts.	
Oakum.....	United Kingdom..	811	.....
	U. States	15	.....
		826	
		Gallons.	
Oil, (Linseed)	United Kingdom..	12772	.....
	Jersey	185	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	190	.....
	U States	246	.....
	St. Peter's	94	.....
		13487	

Customs' Returns.

N EWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gallons.	Gallons.			
20892	20892	£1045	1s.	£217 12 6
1075	1075	54	"	11 4 0
49811	47222	2490	"	491 17 11
90	90	4	"	0 18 9
406290	396163	20315	"	4126 14 0
30076	32735	1504	"	340 19 11
514480	504263	25724	"	5252 14 9
1609	1609	80	"	16 15 4
1024323	1004049	£51216		£10458 17 2
Cwts.	Cwts.			
811	811	£864	Declared.	£47 6 6
15	15	20	"	1 1 8
826	826	£884		£48 8 2
Gallons	Gallons.			
12772	12772	£2063	Declared.	£226 4 0
185	185	33	"	3 11 0
190	190	38	"	4 3 8
246	246	60	"	6 2 2
94	94	21	"	2 6 5
13487	13487	£2215		£242 7 3

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Gallons.	
Oil (Olive.)	U. Kingdom	1337	.....
	Jersey	40	.....
	Spain	50	.....
	Portugal.....	1439	.....
		2866	
		Tuns.	
Oil (Seal.)	Nova Scotia.....	60	.....
		Tuns.	
Oil (Cod.).....	Nova Scotia.....	4	.....
		Tuns.	
Oil (Dog.)	Nova Scotia.....	21	.....
		£	
Paper (Manufactured.)	U. Kingdom	£3261	.....
	Jersey	21	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	76	.....
	U. States	323	.....
	St. Peter's	8	.....
		£3689	
		£	
Paper (Printing) Free...	U. Kingdom	£236	.....
	Nova Scotia	30	.....
	U. States	186	.....
		£452	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gallons.	Gallons.			
1337	1337	£224	Declared.	£23 12 3
40	40	14	"	1 9 9
50	50	9	"	0 19 10
1439	1439	343	"	36 9 11
2866	2866	£590		£62 11 9
Tuns.	Tuns.			
60	60	£2400	Declared.	
Tuns.	Tuns.			
4	4	£120	Declared.	
Tuns.	Tuns.			
21	21	£630	Declared.	
£3261	£3261	£3261	Declared.	£356 10 10
21	21	21	"	2 2 7
76	76	76	"	8 1 1
323	323	323	"	35 11 8
8	8	8	"	0 16 11
£3689	£3689	£3689		£403 3 1
£236	£236	£236	Declared.	
30	30	30	"	
186	186	186	"	
£452	£452	£452		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Printed Books.....	United Kingdom..	£1426	.....
	Canada	50	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	467	.....
	United States	382	.....
		£2325	
Pictures.....	U. Kingdom	£75	.....
Plate and Jewellery ...	U. Kingdom	£149	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	5	.....
	United States.....	10	.....
		£164	
		Barrels.	Barrels.
Pitch, Tar and Turpentine	U. Kingdom	2339	.....
	Jersey	41	.....
	Canada.	23	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	57	.....
	Hamburg.....	100	218
	United States.....	943	.....
	St. Peter's	5	.....
		3508	218

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£1426	£1426	£1426	Declared.	
50	50	50	"	
467	467	467	"	
382	382	382	"	
£2325	£2325	£2325		
£75	£75	£75	Declared.	
£149	£149	£149	Declared.	£15 19 2
5	5	5	"	0 11 0
10	10	10	"	1 1 0
£164	£164	£164		£17 11 2
Barrels.	Barrels.			
2339	2339	£3508	30s.	£70 17 6
41	41	62	"	0 8 4
23	23	34	"	
57	57	86	"	
318	318	439	Declared.	24 2 10
943	943	1414	"	
5	5	8	"	0 2 9
3726	3726	£5551		£95 11 5

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Pork.....		Barrels.	Barrels.
	U. Kingdom	267	.....
	Jersey	10	.....
	Canada	1383	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1208	.....
	P. E. Island.....	219	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	10	.....
	Hamburg.....	15	93
	U States	29625	1043
	St. Peter's	134	.....
		32871	1136
		Bushels.	
Potatoes.....	United Kingdom..	535	.....
	Jersey	60	.....
	Canada	66	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	10267	.....
	P. E. Island.....	79108	.....
	Portugal	515	.....
		90551	
		Bushels.	Bushels.
Vegetables.....	Nova Scotia.....	3766	.....
	P. E. Island.....	13121	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	50	.....
	Spain	80	.....
	Portugal	2205	.....
	U. States	1648	233
	St. Peter's	40	.....
		20910	233

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Barrels.	Barrels.			
267	267	£1068	80s.	£11 17 7
10	10	30	60s.	
1383	1383	2766	40s.	
1208	1208	2416	"	
219	219	438	"	
10	10	20	"	
108	108	432	80s.	17 16 5
30668	30668	61336	40s.	
134	134	268	"	2 11 2
34007	34007	£68774		£32 5 2
Bushels.	Bushels.			
535	535	£27	1s.	
60	60	3	"	
66	66	3	"	
10267	10267	513	"	
79108	79108	3955	"	
515	515	26	"	
90551	90551	£4527		
Bushels.	Bushels.			
3766	3766	£377	2s.	
13121	13121	1312	"	
50	50	5	"	
80	80	8	"	
2205	2205	220	"	
1881	1881	188	"	
40	40	4	"	
21143	21143	£2114		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Rice	United Kingdom..	1702	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	30	.....
	U. States	158	21
	St. Peter's	26	.....
		1916	21
		£	
Articles for Religious Purposes	United Kingdom..	£1183	.....
	U. States	18	.....
		£1201	
		Tons.	Tons.
Salt	U. Kingdom	11582	360
	Jersey	761	.....
	Canada.....	129	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	679	.....
	Spain	11477	2729
	Portugal.....	9008½	420
	Italy.....	154	.....
	Sicily	250	.....
	Malta	130	.....
	United States	219	.....
	St. Peter's	92½	.....
		34482	3509

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
1702	1702	£1211	Declared.	£130 0 10
30	30	21	14s.	
179	179	125	"	
26	26	27	Declared.	2 18 4
1937	1937	£1384		£132 19 2
£1183	£1183	£1183	Declared.	
18	18	18	"	
£1201	£1201	£1201		
Tons.	Tons.			
11942	11942	£5971	10s.	£298 11 0
761	761	380	"	19 0 6
129	129	65	"	3 4 6
679	679	339	"	16 19 6
14206	14206	7103	"	355 3 0
9428½	9428½	4714	"	235 14 3
154	154	77	"	3 17 0
250	250	125	"	6 5 0
130	130	65	"	3 5 0
219	219	110	"	5 9 6
92½	92½	46	"	2 6 3
37991	37991	£18995		£949 15 6

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Soap.....	U. Kingdom	4600	.....
	Jersey	165	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	127	.....
	United States.....	691	2
	St. Peter's	5	.....
		5588	2
		Gallons.	Gallons.
Spirits, viz: Brandy...	U. Kingdom	5578	.....
	Hamburg.....	146	40
	St. Peter's	23	.....
		5747	40
		Gallons.	
Ditto Geneva ..	United Kingdom..	9484	.....
	Jersey	60	.....
	Hamburg.....	198	.....
	St. Peter's	50	.....
		9792	
		Gallons.	
Ditto . Whiskey.	U. Kingdom	2491	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
4600	4600	£4314	Declared.	£472 11 4
165	165	221	"	22 5 1
127	127	145	"	15 12 3
693	693	973	"	106 15 0
5	5	8	"	0 16 1
5590	5590	£5661		£617 19 9
Gallons.	Gallons.			
5578	4646	£3347	12s.	£1052 5 0
186	186	111	"	46 10 0
23	23	14	"	5 15 0
5787	4855	£3472		£1104 10 0
Gallons.	Gallons.			
9484	9920	£1185	2s. 6d.	£2164 7 0
60	60	8	"	15 0 0
198	198	25	"	49 10 0
50	50	6	"	12 10 0
9792	10228	£1224		£2241 7 0
Gallons.	Gallons.			
2491	2698	£560	4s. 6d.	£625 5 0

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
Cordials	United Kingdom..	1744½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	100	.....
	Hamburg.....	14	6
	Portugal	2	.....
	St. Peter's.....	23	.....
		1883½	6
		Gallons.	Gallons.
Rum	U. Kingdom	548	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	31971½	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	7435	.....
	Spain	21	.....
	U States	4858	255
	F. W. Indies.....	45022	7888
	St. Peters.....	2347½	.....
		92203	8143
		Bushels.	Bushels.
Lime	U. Kingdom	1124	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	187	.....
	United States	2266	1800
		3577	1800
		£	
Stone (Building)	U. Kingdom	£53	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	18	.....
	St. Peter's	217	.....
		£288	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gallons.	Gallons.			
1744½	1383½	£175	2s.	£205 12 6
100	.....	10	"	
20	20	2	"	3 0 0
2	2	.....	"	0 6 0
23	23	2	"	3 9 0
1889½	1428½	£189		£212 7 6
Gallons.	Gallons.			
548	776	£55	2s.	£58 4 0
31971½	28214½	3197	"	3690 16 3
7435	8395	743	"	743 19 6
21	21	2	"	2 12 6
5113	3697	511	"	449 7 6
52910	44808	5291	"	5412 10 0
2347½	2347½	235	"	283 4 2
100346	88259	10034		£10640 13 11
Bushels.	Bushels.			
1124	1124	£58	Declared.	£6 9 2
187	187	10	"	1 2 2
4066	4066	121	"	13 6 8
5377	5377	£189		£20 18 0
£53	£53	£53	Declared.	
18	18	18	"	
217	217	217	"	
£288	£288	£288		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Stone Manufacture....	United Kingdom..	£13	.....
	Jersey	4	.....
	United States.....	29	.....
		£46	
		Cwts.	
Sugar Refined.....	United Kingdom..	757¼	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	49¼
	U. States	161¾	2¼
	St. Peter's	24½	.....
		945½	51½
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Sugar Unrefined.....	United Kingdom..	379¾	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	495½	.....
	B. W. Indies.....	3688½	.....
	United States.....	41½	22¼
	F. W. Indies.....	11594½	5845¾
	St. Peter's	1	.....
		16200¾	5868
		Cwts.	
Sugar Bastard.....	United Kingdom..	43¾	.....
	St. Peter's	14½	.....
		58¼	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£13	£13	£13	Declared.	£1 8 4
4	4	4	"	0 7 7
29	29	29	"	3 4 4
£46	£46	£46		£5 0 3
Cwts.	Cwts.			
757¼	757¼	£1704	45s.	£498 9 6
2	2	4	"	1 8 1
49¼	49¼	111	"	32 10 7
164	164	369	"	101 10 8
24½	24½	55	"	16 0 8
997	997	£2243		£649 19 6
Cwts.	Cwts.			
379¾	379¾	£380	20s.	£154 14 8
495½	495½	495	"	188 15 4
3688½	1870	3689	"	752 1 11
63¾	63¾	64	"	24 19 3
17440¼	9832¼	17440	"	4044 7 11
1	1	1	"	0 8 3
22068¾	12642¼	£22069		£5165 7 4
Cwts.	Cwts.			
43¾	43¾	£88	40s.	£21 17 8
14½	14½	29	"	7 5 8
58¼	58¼	£117		£29 3 4

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Lbs.	Lbs.
Tea (Souchong and Congou)	United Kingdom..	430667	.....
	Jersey	7282	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	20897	.....
	P. E. Island.....	58	.....
	U. States	24950	896
	St. Peter's	1640	.....
		485494	896
		Lbs.	
Tea (other sorts).....	U. Kingdom	5471	.....
	U. States	995	.....
		6466	
		Lbs.	
Tobacco (Leaf).....	United States	10934	.....
		Cwts.	
Tobacco (Stems.)	Nova Scotia.....	108	.....
	P. E. Island.....	20	.....
		128	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
430667	466177	£26917	1s. 3d.	£7769 12 4
7282	7282	455	"	121 7 4
20897	20897	1306	"	348 5 8
58	58	4	"	0 19 4
25846	25846	1615	"	430 15 4
1640	1640	102	"	27 6 8
486390	521900	£30399		£8698 6 8
Lbs.	Lbs.			
5471	5471	£410	1s. 6d.	£113 19 7
995	995	75	"	20 14 7
6466	6466	£485		£134 14 2
Lbs.	Lbs.			
10934	10934	£364	8d.	
Cwts.	Cwts.			
108	108	£151	28s.	
20	20	28	"	
128	128	£179		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Cwts.	Cwts.
Tobacco, Manufactured	U. Kingdom	767	.....
	Canada	1666	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	26889	.....
	United States	268435	2680
	St. Peter's	1272	.....
		299029	2680
		No.	No.
Cigars	United Kingdom..	8800	.....
	U. States	27200	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	3300	39800
		39300	39800
		Gallons.	
Turpentine, Varnish...	U. Kingdom	3835	.....
	U. States	227	.....
		4062	
		Gallons.	Gallons.
Vinegar	U. Kingdom	2203	.....
	Jersey	248	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	119	.....
	Spain	28	.....
	U. States	3956	30
		6554	30

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Lbs.	Lbs.			
767	767	£48	1s. 3d.	£9 13 9
1666	2166	104	"	29 15 8
26889	22686	1681	"	301 1 0
271115	250741	16945	"	3410 6 10
1272	1272	79	"	18 0 2
301709	277632	£18857		£3768 17 5
No.	No.			
8800	8800	£11	25s.	£4 16 10
27200	28200	34	"	15 10 2
43100	43100	86	40s.	23 13 8
79100	80100	£131		£44 0 8
Gallons.	Gallons.			
3835	3835	£568	Declared.	£62 6 6
227	227	66	"	7 3 6
4062	4062	£634		£69 10 0
Gallons.	Gallons.			
2203	2203	£165	1s. 6d.	£30 1 0
248	248	19	"	3 4 3
119	119	9	"	1 12 8
28	28	2	"	0 7 0
3986	3986	299	"	54 13 4
6584	6584	£494		£89 18 3

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		Gallons.	
Wine in Bottles	United Kingdom..	271½	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....
	Hamburg.....	4	.....
	Portugal	2	.....
	St. Peter's.....	13	.....
		292½	
		Gallons.	
Wine, viz., (Port, &c.)	U. Kingdom	160	.....
	Portugal....	7668	.....
		7828	
		Gallons.	Gallons.
Wine, (Sherry).....	U. Kingdom	1137	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	10
	Spain	474	.....
		1611	10
		Gallons.	.....
Wine, (Claret).....	U. Kingdom	894	.....
	Spain	397	.....
	Portugal	44	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....
	United States	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies.....	.....	.....
	St. Peters.....	54	.....
		1389	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
Gallons.	Gallons.			
271½	270½	£217	16s.	£69 18 0
2	2	2	"	0 12 0
4	4	3	"	1 4 0
2	2	2	"	0 12 0
13	13	10	"	3 18 0
292½	291½	£234		£76 4 0
Gallons.	Gallons.			
160	160	£64	8s.	£37 12 0
7668	8825	3067	"	1833 7 0
7828	8985	£3131		£1870 19 0
Gallons.	Gallons.			
1137	855	£455	8s.	£159 7 11
10	10	4	"	1 19 1
474	2960	189	"	483 0 7
1621	3825	£648		£644 7 7
Gallons.	Gallons.			
894	1437	£223	5s.	£164 8 0
397	596	99	"	74 5 1
44	694	11	"	71 15 9
.....	20	.....	"	2 0 0
.....	554	.....	"	55 8 0
.....	233	.....	"	23 6 0
54	54	14	"	8 1 1
1389	3588	£347		£399 3 11

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Woollens, Cottons, &c..	U. Kingdom	£140461	.....
	Jersey	3571	.....
	Canada	33	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3214	.....
	Hamburg.....	566	£1368
	United States	3262	72
	St. Peter's	180	.....
		£151287	£1440
Canvas.....	United Kingdom..	£10801	.....
	Jersey	243	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	31	.....
	U. States	212	.....
	St. Peter's	18	.....
		£11305	
Wood Wares..	United Kingdom..	£1659	.....
	Jersey	264	.....
	Canada.....	355	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	843	.....
	Hamburg.....	.....	£102
	Portugal	3	.....
	U. States	1906	2
	F. W. Indies.....	46	.....
	St. Peter's	7	.....
		£5083	£104

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£140461	£140461	£140461	Declared.	£15394 5 10
3571	3571	3571	"	370 7 8
33	33	33	"	3 12 7
3214	3214	3214	"	345 15 7
1934	1934	1934	"	212 6 6
3334	3334	3334	"	361 7 4
180	180	180	"	19 11 2
£152727	£152727	£152727		£16707 6 8
£10801	£10801	£10801	Declared.	£590 6 8
243	243	243	"	12 10 0
31	31	31	"	1 13 10
212	212	212	"	10 11 9
18	18	18	"	0 19 7
£11305	£11305	£11305		£616 1 10
£1659	£1659	£1659	Declared.	£181 18 8
264	264	264	"	27 19 3
355	355	355	"	37 9 2
843	843	843	"	91 16 2
102	102	102	"	11 3 6
3	3	3	"	0 6 1
1908	1908	1908	"	209 4 10
46	46	46	"	5 0 4
7	7	7	"	0 15 9
£5187	£5187	£5187		£565 13 9

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
Blocks	U. Kingdom	£109	
	Jersey	10	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3	.....
	Hamburg.....	88	£82
	United States	35	.....
		£245	82
		M.	M.
Board and Plank.....	Canada	256	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	3866	.....
	New Brunswick ..	626	.....
	P. E. Island.....	47	.....
	United States.....	15	56
	St. Peter's	24	.....
		4834	56
		M.	M.
Shingles	Canada	2507	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	1450	.....
	New Brunswick ..	2005	.....
	P. E. Island.....	235	.....
	U. States	.....	20
	St. Peter's	25	.....
		6222	20

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
£109	£109	£109	Declared.	£11 19 3
10	10	10	"	1 0 11
3	3	3	"	0 6 7
170	170	170	"	18 16 1
35	35	35	"	3 18 0
£327	£327	£327		£36 0 10
M.	M.			
256	256	£512	40s.	
3866	3866	7732	"	
626	626	1252	"	
47	47	94	"	
71	71	142	"	
24	24	48	"	
4890	4890	£9780		
M.	M.			
2507	2507	£752	6s.	
1450	1450	435	"	
2005	2905	601	"	
235	235	71	"	
20	20	6	"	
25	25	8	"	
6242	6242	£1873		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		No.	
Shooks and Casks.....	Canada.	523	.....
	United States.....	3228	.....
		3751	
		M.	
Staves	Canada.....	66	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	93	.....
	New Brunswick ..	11	.....
	U. States	6	.....
		176	
		No.	
Masts and Spars.....	Canada.....	20	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	328	.....
	New Brunswick ..	5	.....
		353	
		M.	
Laths	Nova Scotia.....	43	.....
	New Brunswick ..	472	.....
		515	

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
No.	No.			
523	523	£2	60s. per M.	
3228	3228	9	"	
3751	3751	£11		
M.	M.			
66	66	£462	140s.	
93	93	651	"	
11	11	77	"	
6	6	42	"	
176	176	£1232		
No.	No.			
20	20	£20	20s.	
328	328	328	"	
5	5	5	"	
353	353	£353		
M.	M.			
43	43	£9	4s.	
472	472	94	"	
515	515	£103		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries from whence imported.	Quantities Imported.	
		British Ships.	Foreign Ships.
		M.	
Pailings	Nova Scotia.....	2	.....
	New Brunswick ..	62	.....
		64	
		Tons.	Tons.
Timber and Scantling..	Canada.....	192	.....
	Nova Scotia.....	706	.....
	New Brunswick ..	117	.....
	P. E. Island.....	25	.....
	United States	.....	30
	St. Peter's	15	.....
		1055	30

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Total Quantity Imported.	Home Consumption.	Value in Sterling.		Gross amount of Duty.
		Total of Imports.	Price.	
M.	M.			
2	2	£6	60s.	
62	62	186	"	
64	64	£192		
Tons.	Tons.			
192	192	£192	20s.	
706	706	706	"	
117	117	117	"	
25	25	25	"	
30	30	30	"	
15	15	15	"	
1085	1085	£1085		

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Beef.....	U. Kingdom ..	.....	.....	.....
Beer and Cider.	Nova Scotia....	Doz. 12	.....	Doz. 12
Ditto, (in Casks)	Nova Scotia....	Gallons. 70	.....	Gallons. 70
	U. States	114	.....	114
		184		184
Butter	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
Coals	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper Ore....	U. Kingdom ...	Tons. 7¼	.....	Tons. 7¼
	U. States	20	.....	20
		27¼		27¼

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Barrels. 85	.....	£128	£128	30s.
.....	£4	.....	£4	6s.
.....	£5	.....	£5	1s. 6d.
.....	9	.....	9	"
	£14		£14	
Cwts. 147	.....	£367	£367	50s.
Tons. 65	.....	£33	£33	10s.
30	.....	15	15	"
90	.....	45	45	"
375	.....	187	187	"
560		£280	£280	
.....	£91	.....	£91	150s.
.....	250	.....	250	"
	£341		£341	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Copper (Old.)	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Cordage	P. E. Island	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Flour	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....
Wheat	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Indian Meal	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....
Indian Corn	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Cwts.				
50	.....	£140	£140	56s.
52	.....	145	145	"
102		£285	£285	
Cwts.				
24	.....	£48	£48	40s.
36	.....	72	72	"
60		£120	£120	
Barrels.				
1399	.....	£2099	£2099	30s.
266	.....	399	399	"
1665		£2498	£2498	
Bushels.				
16133	.....	£4033	£4033	5s.
Barrels.				
30	.....	£30	£30	20s.
Bushels.				
1346	.....	£219	£219	3s. 3d.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
		Qtls.	Qtls.	Qtls.
Fish, viz.:—Dry Cod	U. Kingdom ...	51170	.....	51170
	Jersey	10720	.....	10720
	Canada	80	.....	80
	Nova Scotia....	36263	.....	36263
	P. E. Island....	234	.....	234
	B. W. Indies ...	93704	2212	95916
	Ionian Islands..	2500	.....	2500
	Spain	101748	172989	274737
	Portugal	264984	2822	267806
	Italian States...	54098	.....	54098
	Sicily	8962	.....	8962
	Malta	3777	.....	3777
	United States ..	10396	4120	14516
	F. W. Indies ..	49494	6396	55890
	Brazil	203400	.....	203400
		891530	188539	1080069
Haddock	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
		Qtls.		Qtls.
Core.....	U. Kingdom ...	20	.....	20
	United States...	.....	400	400
		20	400	420

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£33261	.....	£33261	13s.
.....	6968	.....	6968	"
.....	52	.....	52	"
.....	23571	.....	23571	"
.....	152	.....	152	"
.....	62345	.....	62345	"
.....	1875	.....	1875	15s.
.....	206053	.....	206053	"
.....	200855	.....	200855	"
.....	40574	.....	40574	"
.....	6722	.....	6722	"
.....	2833	.....	2833	"
.....	10887	.....	10887	"
.....	39123	.....	39123	14s.
.....	152550	.....	152550	15s.
	£787821		£787821	
Qtls. 1135	.....	£568	£568	10s.
.....	£5	.....	£5	
.....	100	.....	100	
	£105		£105	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Caplin	U. Kingdom ...	Barrels. 63	.....	Barrels. 63
	U. States	16	.....	16
		79		79
Herring	U. Kingdom ...	Barrels. 5031	Barrels.	Barrels. 5031
	Canada	1075	.....	1075
	Nova Scotia....	9698	.....	9698
	P. E. Island....	1229	.....	1229
	B. W. Indies...	3693	200	3893
	Portugal	12	.....	12
	U. States	4239	9012	13251
	F. W. Indies...	295	.....	295
		25272	9212	34484
Trout	B. W. Indies...	Barrels. 40	Barrels.	Barrels. 40
	Italy	2	.....	2
	U. States	287	220	507
		329	220	549

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£16	.....	£16	5s.
.....	4	.....	4	"
	£20		£20	
.....	£2516	.....	£2516	10s.
.....	538	.....	538	"
.....	4849	.....	4849	"
.....	614	.....	614	"
.....	1946	.....	1946	"
.....	6	.....	6	"
.....	6625	.....	6625	"
.....	148	.....	148	"
	£17242		£17242	
.....	£80	.....	£80	40s.
.....	4	.....	4	"
.....	1014	.....	1014	"
	£1098		£1098	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Fish, viz. :—		Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.
Salmon ...	U. Kingdom ...	746	.....	746
	Jersey	122	.....	122
	Canada	93	.....	93
	Nova Scotia....	560	.....	560
	B. W. Indies ...	484	.....	484
	Spain.....	.....	28	28
	Portugal	7	.....	7
	Italy.....	301	.....	301
	U. States	1718	60	1778
	F. W. Indies...	108	.....	108
		4139	88	4227
		Cwts.		Cwts.
Salmon (Preserved	Brazil.....	14	.....	14
		Barrels.		Barrels.
Mackerel	B. W. Indies...	47	.....	47
	United States...	170	.....	170
		217		217
		Cwts.		Cwts.
Halibut	Nova Scotia....	46	.....	46
	United States...	.....	12	12
		46	12	58

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£2238	.....	£2238	60s.
.....	366	.....	366	"
.....	279	.....	279	"
.....	1680	.....	1680	"
.....	1452	.....	1452	"
.....	84	.....	84	"
.....	21	.....	21	"
.....	903	.....	903	"
.....	5334	.....	5334	"
.....	324	.....	324	"
	£12681		£12681	
.....	£28	.....	£28	40s.
.....	£59	.....	£59	25s.
.....	212	.....	212	"
	£271		£271	
	Cwts.			
.....	46	.....	£28	12s.
.....	12	.....	7	"
	58		£35	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
		Kegs.	Kegs.	Kegs.
Tongues and Sounds....	U. Kingdom ...	56	.....	56
	Nova Scotia....	372	.....	372
	P. E. Island....	10	.....	10
	B. W. Indies ...	50	.....	50
	United States ..	317	272	589
		805	272	1077
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Roes, viz.: Cod	U. Kingdom ...	98	.....	98
	Spain	.....	20	20
		98	20	118
		Gallons.		Gallons.
Fruit (Berries)...	U. Kingdom ...	1604	.....	1604
Hardware	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
Iron (Pig)	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£8	.....	£8	3s.
.....	56	.....	56	"
.....	2	.....	2	"
.....	7	.....	7	"
.....	88	.....	88	"
	£161		£161	
.....	£49	.....	£49	10s.
.....	10	.....	10	"
	£59		£59	
.....	£40	.....	£40	6d.
£3	.....	£3	£3	Declared.
Tons.				
1	.....	£4	£4	80s.
30	.....	120	120	"
31		£124	£124	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Iron (Old.)	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Lead (Old.)	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Articles ...	U. Kingdom ...	£155	.....	£155
	Nova Scotia....	28	.....	28
	U. States	120	.....	120
		£303		£303

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
£40	.....	£40	£40	Declared.
387	.....	387	387	"
£427		£427	£427	
Cwts.				
105	.....	£131	£131	25s.
Gallons.				
24509	.....	£1430	£1430	1s. 2d.
86852	.....	5066	5066	"
30	.....	2	2	"
41781	.....	2437	2437	"
153172		£8935	£8935	
.....	£155	.....	£155	
.....	28	.....	28	
.....	120	.....	120	
	£303		£303	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
		Cwts.		Cwts.
Manure, viz. :—	B. W. Indies...	50	.....	30
Guano	F. W. Indies...	524	.....	524
		574		574
		T. H. G.	T. H. G.	T. H. G.
Oil, viz. : Cod..	U. Kingdom ...	2153 1 27	91 0 60	2244 2 23
	Jersey	48 1 30	.....	48 1 30
	Canada	5 3 34	.....	5 3 34
	Nova Scotia....	73 2 6	.....	73 2 6
	Spain	.....	1 1 42	1 1 42
	Portugal	33 0 0	.....	33 0 0
	U. States	218 2 24	12 0 0	230 2 24
		2532 2 57	104 2 38	2637 1 31
		T. H. G.	T. H. G.	T. H. G.
Oil, viz. : Cod	U. Kingdom ...	213 3 41	30 1 35	244 1 12
Refined	Jersey	16 3 0	.....	16 3 0
	Canada	5 3 36	.....	5 3 36
	Nova Scotia....	6 1 0	.....	6 1 0
	Portugal	13 0 0	.....	13 0 0
	United States ..	58 1 20	10 0 0	68 1 20
		314 0 33	40 1 35	354 2 4

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£15	.....	£15	6s.
.....	157	.....	157	"
	£172		£172	
.....	£84172	.....	£84172	£37 10s.
.....	1814	.....	1814	"
.....	221	.....	221	"
.....	2757	.....	2757	"
.....	53	.....	53	"
.....	1237	.....	1237	"
.....	8647	.....	8647	"
	£98901		£98901	
.....	£14658	.....	£14658	£60
.....	1005	.....	1005	"
.....	353	.....	353	"
.....	375	.....	375	"
.....	780	.....	780	"
.....	4100	.....	4100	"
	£21271		£21271	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
		T. H. G.	T. H. G.	T. H. G.
Oil, (Seal)	U. Kingdom ...	3161 2 22	31 1 53	3193 0 11
	Jersey	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
	Canada	22 2 23	.....	22 2 23
	Nova Scotia....	37 2 31	.....	37 2 31
	B. W. Indies ...	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
	Hamburg.....	.....	91 1 16	91 1 16
	Portugal	32 0 0	.....	32 0 0
		3283 3 12	122 3 5	3406 2 17
		T. H. G.	T. H. G.	T. H. G.
" Whale	U. Kingdom ...	15 1 4	1 2 11	16 3 15
		T. H. G.		T. H. G.
" Herring ...	U. Kingdom ...	1 0 27	.....	1 0 27
		T. H. G.		T. H. G.
" Dog	U. Kingdom ...	18 2 59	.....	18 2 59
		T. H. G		T. H. G.
Blubber & Dregs.	U. Kingdom ...	94 2 5	.....	94 2 5
	Jersey	11 0 0	.....	11 0 0
	B. W. Indies...	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0
	U. States	68 3 50	.....	68 3 50
		202 1 55		202 1 55

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£127722	.....	£127722	£40
.....	400	.....	400	"
.....	904	.....	904	"
.....	1505	.....	1505	"
.....	800	.....	800	"
.....	3652	.....	3652	"
.....	1280	.....	1280	"
	£136263		£136263	
.....	£504	.....	£504	£30
.....	£33	.....	£33	£30
.....	£562	.....	£562	£30
.....	£378	.....	£378	£4
.....	44	.....	44	"
.....	112	.....	112	"
.....	276	.....	276	"
	£810		£810	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Pork.....	U. Kingdom...	.....	.....	.....
Pitch, Tar, &c...	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	B. W. Indies ...	Barrels. 87	.....	Barrels. 87
Rags and Paper	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
Stuffs	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
Soap.....	U. States	... .	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Barrels. 102	.....	£204	£204	40s.
Barrels. 25	.....	£25	£25	20s.
155	.....	155	155	"
180		£180	£180	
.....	£17	.....	£17	4s.
T. C. 55 17	.....	£279	£279	£5
66 0	.....	330	330	"
130 12	.....	653	653	"
252 9	.....	£1262	£1262	
Cwts. 140	.....	£140	£140	20s.
Cwts. 18	.....	£18	£18	20s.

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Salt	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	P. E. Island....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Spirits, viz :—				
Geneva..	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
" Whiskey	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
Seal Skins	U. Kingdom ...	No. 257728	No. 4200	No. 261928
	Jersey	600	.....	600
	Nova Scotia....	1400	.....	1400
	Hamburg.....	.....	1893	1893
	Portugal	1753	.....	1753
	United States...	1050	.....	1050
		262531	6093	268624

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Tons.				
295	.....	£221	£221	15s.
214	.....	161	161	"
10	.....	7	7	"
130	.....	98	98	"
649		£487	£487	
Gallons.				
65	.....	£13	£13	4s.
Gallons.				
389	.....	£118	£118	6s.
.....	£39289	.....	£39289	3s.
.....	90	.....	90	"
.....	210	.....	210	"
.....	284	.....	284	"
.....	263	.....	263	"
.....	158	.....	158	"
	£40294		£40294	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
		No.		No.
Hides (Ox and Cow)	U. Kingdom ...	4797	.....	4797
	Nova Scotia....	70	.....	70
	P. E. Island....	119	... .	119
	U. States	1515	.....	1515
		6501		6501
		No.		No.
Calf Skins.....	U. Kingdom ...	32	.....	32
		£2269	.....	£2269
Furs.....	U. Kingdom ...	336	.....	336
	Jersey	25	.....	25
	Nova Scotia....	364	.....	364
	Portugal	7	.....	7
	United States...	£3001		£3001
Sugar (unrefined.)	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£2878	.....	£2878	12s.
.....	42	.....	42	"
.....	71	.....	71	"
.....	909	.....	909	"
	£3900		£3900	
.....	£4	.....	£4	2s. 6d.
.....	£2269	.....	£2269	
.....	336	.....	336	
.....	25	.....	25	
.....	364	.....	364	
.....	7	.....	7	
	£3001		£3001	
Cwts.				
2889½	.....	£5057	£5057	35s.
6024	.....	10542	10542	"
12	.....	21	21	"
2105½	.....	3684	3684	"
11031		£19304	£19304	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Tea	U. Kingdom...	.....	.....	.....
	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	United States ..	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
Wine,(in Bottles)	U. States	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Port	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Canada	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies ...	.....	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Sherry...	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Nova Scotia....	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Lbs.				
1838	.....	£184	£184	2s.
1000	.....	100	100	"
1880	.....	188	188	"
11083	.....	1108	1108	"
15801		£1580	£1580	
Lbs.				
4649	.....	£155	£155	8d.
Gallons.				
2	.....	£1	£1	15s.
Gallons.				
386	.....	£212	£212	11s.
651	.....	358	358	"
1239	.....	681	681	"
328	.....	180	180	"
141	.....	78	78	"
162	.....	89	89	"
2907		£1598	£1598	
Gallons.				
20	.....	£8	£8	8s.
182	.....	73	73	"
202		£81	£81	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported. Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Wine, (Claret)..	U. Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Board and Plank	B. W. Indies ...	.....	.....	.....
	Spain	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil	.....	.....	.....
Shingles	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
Masts and Spars	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
		Bundles.		Bundles.
Hoops	U. Kingdom ...	790	.....	790
	B. W. Indies...	7273	.....	7273
	F. W. Indies...	250	.....	250
		8313		8313

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
Gallons.				
324	.....	£40	£40	2s. 6d.
M.				
29	.....	£58	£58	40s.
2	.....	4	4	"
1	.....	2	2	"
5	.....	10	10	"
37		£74	£74	
M.				
120	.....	£42	£42	7s.
No.				
9	.....	£4	£4	19s.
40	.....	20	20	"
50	.....	25	25	"
99		£49	£49	
.....	£49	.....	£49	1s. 3d.
.....	455	.....	455	"
.....	16	.....	16	"
	£520		£520	

Customs' Returns.

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE COLONY OF

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantity Exported.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.		
		B. S.	F. S.	Total.
Shooks & Packs.	U. Kingdom ...	No. 43	.....	No. 43
	F. W. Indies...	548	.....	548
		591		591
Staves	U. Kingdom...	.....	.....	.....
	F. W. Indies...	.....	.....	.....
Blocks	P. E. Island ...	£15	.....	£15
Lignumvitæ....	U. Kingdom ...	.....	.....	.....

Customs' Returns.

NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Q'y. Exported.	Value in Sterling.			
British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Price fixed for Value.
.....	£2	.....	£2	1s.
.....	27	.....	27	"
	£29		£29	
No. 9500	.....	£31	£31	65s. ℔ M.
6000	.....	19	19	"
15500		£50	£50	
.....	£15	.....	£15	
Tons. 166	.....	£1660	£1660	£10.

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels year* 1862, *distinguishing Vessels with Cargo from those*

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	128	24812	1260	1	131	7	129	24943	1267			
Twillingate	6	690	45				6	690	45			
Fogo	10	1237	73				10	1237	73			
Greenspond	2	221	14				2	221	14			
Bonavista	1	235	11				1	235	11			
Carbonear	3	382	21				3	382	21			
Harbor Grace	31	5286	319	2	209	13	33	5495	332	1	354	13
Bay Roberts	2	240	19				2	240	19			
Brigus	1	200	9				1	200	9			
Burin	2	291	14				2	291	14			
English Harbor	1	93	6				1	93	6			
Harbor Breton	5	980	54				5	980	54			
	192	34667	1845	3	340	20	195	35007	1865	1	354	13
SWEDEN.												
Saint John's										1	245	11

Customs' Returns.

entered inwards at each Port in Newfoundland, from each Country, in the in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

K I N G D O M .

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
						128	24812	1260	1	131	7	129	24943	1267
						6	690	45				6	690	45
						10	1237	73				10	1237	73
						2	221	14				2	221	14
						1	235	11				1	235	11
						3	382	21				3	382	21
			1	354	13	32	5640	332	2	209	13	34	5849	345
						2	240	19				2	240	19
						1	200	9				1	200	9
						2	291	14				2	291	14
						1	93	6				1	93	6
						5	980	54				5	980	54
			1	354	13	193	35021	1858	3	340	20	196	35361	1878

S W E D E N . .

			1	245	11	1	245	11				1	245	11

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

BRITISH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	304	35086	2058	2	1230	69	306	36316	2127	4	529	23
Greenspond	2	140	12				2	140	12			
Trinity	1	126	7				1	126	7			
Bonavista	1	81	7				1	81	7			
Carbonear	10	939	60				10	939	60			
Harbor Grace	45	4566	305	4	456	27	49	5022	332			
Bay Roberts	1	78	5				1	78	5			
Brigus	3	337	24				3	337	24			
Great Placentia	1	63	4				1	63	4			
Little Placentia	5	207	22				5	207	22			
Oderin	1	33	4				1	33	4			
LaManche	2	84	8				2	84	8			
Burin	17	1364	94	1	113	7	18	1477	101			
St. Lawrence	3	146	17				3	146	17			
Lamaline	5	175	22				5	175	22			
Pushthrough	1	52	6				1	52	6			
English Harbor	26	1738	139				26	1738	139			
Harbor Breton	13	930	63				13	930	63			
Gaultois	5	420	25				5	420	25			
Burgeo	13	483	51				13	483	51			
LaPoile	52	2551	229				52	2551	229	3	294	15
Channel	58	2165	241				58	2165	241			
	569	51764	3403	7	1779	103	576	53563	3506	7	823	38

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1	92	7	5	621	30	308	35615	2081	3	1322	76	311	36937	2157
						2	140	12				2	140	12
						1	126	7				1	126	7
						1	81	7				1	81	7
						10	939	60				10	939	60
						45	4566	305	4	456	27	49	5022	332
						1	78	5				1	78	5
						3	337	24				3	337	24
						1	63	4				1	63	4
						5	207	22				5	207	22
						1	33	4				1	33	4
						2	84	8				2	84	8
						17	1364	94	1	113	7	18	1477	101
						3	146	17				3	146	17
						5	175	22				5	175	22
						1	52	6				1	52	6
						26	1738	139				26	1738	139
						13	930	63				13	930	63
						5	420	25				5	420	25
						13	483	51				13	483	51
			3	294	15	55	2845	244				55	2845	244
						58	2165	241				58	2165	241
1	92	7	8	915	45	576	52587	3441	8	1891	110	584	54478	3551

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

HANSEATIC

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	5	989	44				5	989	44	7	1144	53
Fogo	1	136	8				1	136	8			
Greenspond	1	94	7				1	94	7			
Harbor Grace	3	497	24				3	497	24	5	663	35
Burin										1	70	5
	10	1716	83				10	1716	83	13	1877	93

SPAIN.

Saint John's	40	5104	255				40	5104	255	19	2350	175
Greenspond	1	265	10				1	265	10			
Trinity	2	447	18				2	447	18			
Carbonear	1	195	9				1	195	9			
Harbor Grace	15	2883	146	1	73	6	16	2956	152	10	1412	105
Burin	2	229	14				2	229	14			
Harbor Breton	1	161	11				1	161	11			
Gaultois	2	328	21				2	328	21			
LsPoile	3	655	34				3	655	34			
	67	10267	518	1	73	6	68	10340	524	29	3762	280

Customs' Returns.

TOWNS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			7	1144	53	12	2133	97				12	2133	97
						1	136	8				1	136	8
						1	94	7				1	94	7
			5	663	35	8	1160	59				8	1160	59
			1	70	5	1	70	5				1	70	5
			13	1877	93	23	3593	176				23	3593	176

SPAIN.

12	1403	111	31	3753	286	59	7454	430	12	1403	111	71	8857	541
						1	265	10				1	265	10
						2	447	18				2	447	18
						1	195	9				1	195	9
8	906	72	18	2318	177	25	4295	251	9	979	78	34	5274	329
						2	229	14				2	229	14
						1	161	11				1	161	11
						2	328	21				2	328	21
						3	655	34				3	655	34
20	2309	183	49	6071	463	96	14029	798	21	2382	189	117	16411	987

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

PORTUGAL.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	47	5852	341				47	5852	341	1	220	8
Twillingate	2	162	13				2	162	13			
Fogo	1	118	7				1	118	7			
Greenspond	1	89	7				1	89	7			
Carbonear	2	234	16				2	234	16			
Harbor Grace	10	1337	87				10	1337	87			
Bay Roberts	1	128	9				1	128	9			
Harbor Breton	4	628	41				4	628	41			
Gaultois	1	164	12				1	164	12			
Burgeo	1	148	10				1	148	10			
La Poile	2	272	20	1	236	12	3	508	32			
	72	9132	563	1	236	12	73	9368	575	1	220	8

AZORES.

Saint John's	1	104	6				1	104	6	3	213	18

Customs' Returns.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	220	8	48	6072	349				48	6072	349
						2	162	13				2	162	13
						1	118	7				1	118	7
						1	89	7				1	89	7
						2	234	16				2	234	16
						10	1337	87				10	1337	87
						1	128	9				1	128	9
						4	628	41				4	628	41
						1	164	12				1	164	12
						1	148	10				1	148	10
						2	272	20	1	236	12	3	508	32
			1	220	8	73	9352	571	1	236	12	74	9588	583

AZORES.

			3	213	18	4	317	24				4	317	24

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

ITALY.

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	2	293	15	2	262	15	4	555	30			
Harbor Grace	3	453	28				3	453	28			
LaPoile	1	133	9				1	133	9			
	6	879	52	2	262	15	8	1141	67			

FRENCH

Saint John's	3	109	9				3	109	9			
Great Placentia	1	20	3				1	20	3			
Oderin	1	33	4				1	33	4			
Burin	4	167	14				4	167	14	1	56	6
St. Lawrence	1	30	5				1	30	5			
Lamaline	17	391	62				17	391	62			
Pushthrough	13	268	42				13	268	42	7	84	20
Harbor Breton	7	153	22				7	153	22			
Gaultois	4	25	9	1	44	4	5	69	13			
Burgeo	1	48	5				1	48	5			
	52	1244	175	1	44	4	53	1288	179	8	140	26

Customs' Returns.

ITALY.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
						2	293	15	2	262	15	4	555	30
						3	435	28				3	453	28
						1	133	9				1	133	9
						6	879	25	2	262	15	8	1141	67

COLONIES.

						3	109	9				3	109	9
						1	20	3				1	20	3
						1	33	4				1	33	4
			1	56	6	5	223	20				5	223	20
						1	30	5				1	30	5
						17	391	62				17	391	62
			7	84	20	20	352	62				20	352	62
						7	153	22				7	153	22
						4	25	9	1	44	4	5	69	13
						1	48	5				1	48	5
			8	140	26	60	1384	201	1	44	4	61	1428	205

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

UNITED

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	146	20905	916				146	20905	916	6	920	28
Fogo	3	358	21				3	358	21	2	267	11
Greenspond	2	185	11				2	185	11			
Trinity	1	107	6				1	107	6			
Harbor Grace	25	3423	191				25	3423	191	1	106	6
Great Placentia	1	76	5				1	76	5			
Burin	1	54	5				1	54	5			
Lamaline	1	52	5				1	52	5			
Bay-de-North										2	251	13
Harbor Breton	4	712	38				4	712	38	2	224	13
Gaultois	1	211	11				1	211	11			
Burgeo	1	48	4				1	48	4	2	192	10
English Harbor										2	182	10
La Poile	1	236	10				1	236	10	7	680	36
Channel										4	430	22
	187	26367	1223				187	26367	1223	28	3252	149

Customs' Returns.

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			6	920	28	152	21825	944				152	21825	944
			2	267	11	5	625	32				5	625	32
						2	185	11				2	185	11
						1	107	6				1	107	6
			1	106	6	26	3529	197				26	3529	197
						1	76	5				1	76	5
						1	54	5				1	54	5
						1	52	5				1	52	5
1	100	6	3	351	19	2	251	13	1	100	6	3	351	19
2	185	15	4	409	28	6	936	51	2	185	15	8	1121	66
						1	211	11				1	211	11
			2	192	10	3	240	14				3	240	14
			2	182	10	2	182	10				2	182	10
			7	680	36	8	916	46				8	916	46
3	279	15	7	709	37	4	430	22	3	279	15	7	709	37
6	564	36	34	3816	185	215	29619	1372	6	564	36	221	30183	1408

Customs' Returns.

No. 1.—*Continued.*

SPANISH

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	24	2726	149	1	144	9	25	2870	158	20	2959	201
Harbor Grace	2	230	13				2	230	13			
	26	2956	162	1	144	9	27	3100	171	20	2959	201

BRAZIL.

Harbor Grace				1	232	13	1	232	13			

Customs' Returns.

WEST INDIES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
6	808	56	26	3767	257	44	5685	350	7	952	65	51	6637	415
2	231	19	2	231	19	2	230	13	2	231	19	4	461	32
8	1039	75	28	3998	276	46	5915	363	9	1183	84	55	7098	447

BRAZIL.

									1	232	13	1	232	13

Customs' Returns.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	192	34667	1845	3	340	20	195	35007	1865	1	354	13
British Possessions	569	51764	3403	7	1799	103	576	53563	3506	7	823	38
Hanseatic Towns	10	1716	83				10	1716	83	13	1877	93
Spain	67	10267	518	1	73	6	68	10340	524	29	3762	280
Portugal	72	9132	563	1	236	12	73	9368	575	1	220	8
Azores	1	104	6				1	104	6	3	213	18
Italy	6	879	52	2	262	15	8	1141	67			
Sweden										1	245	11
United States	187	26367	1223				187	26367	1223	28	3252	149
French Possessions	52	1244	175	1	44	4	53	1288	179	8	140	26
Spanish West Indies	26	2956	162	1	144	9	27	3100	171	20	2959	201
Brazil				1	232	13	1	232	13			
	1182	139096	8030	17	3130	182	1199	142226	8212	111	13845	837

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			1	354	13	193	35021	1858	3	340	20	196	35361	1878
1	92	7	8	915	45	576	52587	3441	8	1891	110	584	54478	3551
			13	1877	93	23	3593	176				23	3593	176
20	2309	183	49	6071	463	96	14029	798	21	2382	189	117	16411	987
			1	220	8	73	9352	571	1	236	12	74	9588	583
			3	213	18	4	317	24				4	317	24
						6	879	52	2	262	15	8	1141	67
			1	245	11	1	245	11				1	245	11
6	564	36	34	3816	185	215	29619	1372	6	564	36	221	30183	1408
			8	140	26	60	1384	201	1	44	4	61	1428	205
8	1039	75	28	3998	276	46	5915	363	9	1183	84	55	7098	447
									1	232	13	1	232	13
35	4004	301	146	17849	1138	1293	152941	8867	52	7134	483	1345	160075	9350

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels year* 1862, *distinguishing Vessels with Cargo from* UNITED

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	50	8925	450	1	1128	64	51	10053	514	2	172	10
Twillingate	2	264	15				2	264	15			
Fogo	5	581	38				5	581	38			
Greenspond	1	143	8				1	143	8			
Trinity	1	126	6				1	126	6			
Hant's Harbor	1	98	5				1	98	5			
Carbonear	1	113	6				1	113	6			
Harbor Grace	20	2821	192				20	2821	192			
Brigus				1	200	8	1	200	8			
Great Placentia	1	125	5				1	125	5			
Burin	2	233	22				2	233	22			
English Harbor	1	93	6				1	93	6			
Harbor Briton	1	230	13				1	230	13			
	86	13752	766	2	1328	72	88	15080	838	2	172	10

Customs' Returns.

cleared Outwards, at each Port in Newfoundland, for each Country, in the those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

KINGDOM.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			2	172	10	52	9097	460	1	1128	64	53	10225	524
						2	264	15				2	264	15
						5	581	38				5	581	38
						1	143	8				1	143	8
						1	126	6				1	126	6
						1	98	5				1	98	5
						1	113	6				1	113	6
						20	2821	192				20	2821	192
									1	200	8	1	200	8
						1	125	5				1	125	5
						2	233	22				2	233	22
						1	93	6				1	93	6
						1	230	13				1	230	13
			2	172	10	88	13924	776	2	1328	72	90	15252	848

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*Continued.*

BRITISH

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	98	13054	847	338	43292	2227	436	56346	3074	2	334	13
Fogo	1	118	7	5	509	33	6	627	40			
Greenspond				3	460	22	3	460	22			
Trinity	2	189	12	3	485	24	5	674	36			
Bonavista				3	433	27	3	433	27			
Carbonear	2	236	14	12	1478	79	14	1714	93			
Harbor Grace	17	2080	139	40	5313	299	57	7393	438			
Brigus				2	235	14	2	235	14			
Great Placentia	1	63	4				1	63	4			
Little Placentia	2	84	10	2	81	8	4	165	18			
Oderin	1	33	4				1	33	4			
LaManche	1	42	4				1	42	4			
Burin	6	584	37	6	463	28	12	1047	65			
St. Lawrence	2	104	11				2	104	11			
English Harbor	13	699	66				13	699	66			
Harbor Briton	8	977	68	5	561	34	13	1538	102			
Gaultois	3	242	22	5	379	26	8	621	48			
Burgeo	4	160	14				4	160	14			
LaPoile	29	1349	135	21	877	87	50	2226	222	2	196	11
Channel	34	1290	146	14	438	53	48	1728	199			
	224	21304	1540	459	55004	2961	683	76308	4501	4	530	24

Customs' Returns.

POSSESSIONS.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
8	1417	52	10	1751	65	100	13388	860	346	44709	2279	446	58097	3139
1	174	6	1	174	6	1	118	7	6	683	39	7	801	46
									3	460	22	3	460	22
						2	189	12	3	485	24	5	674	36
									3	433	27	3	433	27
1	210	9	1	210	9	2	236	14	13	1688	88	15	1924	102
2	460	19	2	460	19	17	2080	139	42	5773	318	59	7853	457
									2	235	14	2	235	14
						1	63	4				1	63	4
						2	84	10	2	81	8	4	165	18
						1	33	4				1	33	4
						1	42	4				1	42	4
						6	584	37	6	463	28	12	1047	65
						2	104	11				2	104	11
						13	699	66				13	699	66
						8	977	68	5	561	34	13	1538	102
						3	242	22	5	379	26	8	621	48
						4	160	14				4	160	14
2	196	12	4	392	23	31	1545	146	23	1073	99	54	2618	245
1	106	5	1	106	5	34	1290	146	15	544	58	49	1834	204
15	2563	103	19	3093	127	228	21834	1564	474	57567	3064	702	79401	4628

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*Continued.*

GREENLAND.

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH.											
	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.			WITH CARGO.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's												
Harbor Grace												

HANSEATIC

Saint John's										1	111	5

SPAIN.

Saint John's	19	2607	151				19	2607	151	44	5645	419
Greenspond	5	521	36				5	521	36	1	102	9
Harbor Grace	3	474	30				3	474	30	14	1979	148
Harbor Breton	1	104	8				1	104	8			
	28	3706	225				28	3706	225	59	7726	576

Customs' Returns.

GREENLAND.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
2	348	16	2	348	16				2	348	16	2	348	16
1	80	5	1	80	5				1	80	5	1	80	5
3	428	21	3	428	21				3	428	21	3	428	21

TOWNS.

			1	111	5	1	111	5				1	111	5

SPAIN.

			44	5645	419	63	8252	570				63	8252	570
			1	102	9	6	623	45				6	623	45
			14	1979	148	17	2453	178				17	2453	178
						1	104	8				1	104	8
			59	7726	576	87	11432	801				87	11432	801

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*Continued.*

PORTUGAL.

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	41	5054	296				41	5054	296			
Twillingate	4	447	28				4	447	28			
Fogo	4	455	28				4	455	28			
Greenspond	1	88	7				1	88	7			
Trinity	2	254	16				2	254	16			
Carbonear	2	290	16				2	290	16			
Harbor Grace	11	1794	108				11	1794	108			
St. Mary's	3	288	17				3	288	17			
Burin	4	506	32				4	506	32			
Harbor Breton	8	1267	84				8	1267	84			
Gaultois	2	429	25				2	429	25			
Burgeo	1	164	9				1	164	9			
LaPoile	5	926	58				5	926	58			
	88	11962	724				88	11962	724			

AZORES.

Saint John's										3	213	19

Customs' Returns.

PORTUGAL.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.					
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
						41	5054	296				41	5054	296
						4	447	28				4	447	28
						4	455	28				4	455	28
						1	88	7				1	88	7
						2	254	16				2	254	16
						2	290	16				2	290	16
						11	1794	108				11	1794	108
						3	288	17				3	288	17
						4	506	32				4	506	32
						8	1267	84				8	1267	84
						2	429	25				2	429	25
						1	164	9				1	164	9
						5	926	58				5	926	58
						88	11962	724				88	11962	724

AZORES.

1	174	8	4	387	27	3	213	19	1	174	8	4	387	27

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*Continued.*

ITALY.

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	6	764	42				6	764	42			
Twillingate	2	238	15				2	238	15			
Greenspond	1	106	7				1	106	7			
Trinity	5	447	28				5	447	28			
Hant's Harbor	1	89	5				1	89	5			
Bonavista	2	177	14				2	177	14			
Harbor Grace	2	207	13				2	207	13			
Harbor Breton	1	183	11				1	183	11			
	20	2211	135				20	2211	135			

IONIAN

Greenspond	1	93	6				1	93	6			

Customs' Returns.

ITALY.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
						6	764	42				6	764	42
						2	238	15				2	238	15
						1	106	7				1	106	7
						5	447	28				5	447	28
						1	89	5				1	89	5
						2	177	14				2	177	14
						2	207	13				2	207	13
						1	183	11				1	183	11
						20	2211	135				20	2211	135

ISLANDS.

						1	93	6				1	93	6

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*Continued.*

UNITED

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	23	3503	198	1	383	15	24	3886	213	3	519	24
Trinity	1	299	8				1	299	8			
Carbonear	1	117	7				1	117	7			
Harbor Grace	5	471	37				5	471	37			
Burin	2	105	6				2	105	6			
Lamaline	1	52	5				1	52	5			
Bay-de-North										6	660	41
English Harbor	3	287	18				3	287	18			
Burgeo	1	48	4				1	48	4			
LaPoile				1	236	12	1	236	12	6	582	32
Channel										6	603	41
	37	4882	283	2	619	27	39	5501	310	21	2364	138

FRENCH

Saint John's	2	76	7				2	76	7			
Burin				1	59	4	1	59	4			
	2	76	7	1	59	4	3	135	11			

Customs' Returns.

STATES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			3	519	24	26	4022	222	1	383	15	27	4405	237
						1	299	8				1	299	8
						1	117	7				1	117	7
						5	471	37				5	471	37
						2	105	6				2	105	6
						1	52	5				1	52	5
			6	660	41	6	660	41				6	660	41
						3	287	18				3	287	18
						1	48	4				1	48	4
			6	582	32	6	582	32	1	236	12	7	818	44
			6	603	41	6	603	41				6	603	41
			21	2364	138	58	7246	421	2	619	27	60	7865	448

POSSESSIONS.

						2	76	7				2	76	7
									1	59	4	1	59	4
						2	76	7	1	59	4	3	135	11

Customs' Returns.

No. 3.—*Continued.*

SPANISH

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	25	3273	190				25	3273	190	3	696	33
Harbor Grace	4	327	23				4	327	23			
	29	3600	213				29	3600	213	3	696	33

BRAZIL.

Saint John's	56	11095	571				56	11095	571			
Harbor Grace	7	1682	92				7	1682	92			
Burin	1	140	7				1	140	7			
Harbor Breton	1	133	9				1	133	9			
Gaultois	2	431	24				2	431	24			
	67	13481	703				67	13481	703			

Customs' Returns.

WEST INDIES.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			3	696	33	28	3969	223				28	3969	223
1	183	10	1	183	10	4	327	23	1	183	10	5	510	33
1	183	10	4	879	43	32	4296	246	1	183	10	33	4479	256

BRAZIL.

						56	11095	571				56	11095	571
						7	1682	92				7	1682	92
						1	140	7				1	140	7
						1	133	9				1	133	9
						2	431	24				2	431	24
						67	13481	703				67	13481	703

Customs' Returns.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Countries from which cleared.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom	86	13752	766	2	1328	72	88	15080	838	2	172	10
British Possessions	224	21304	1540	459	55004	2961	683	76308	4501	4	530	24
Greenland												
Hanseatic Towns										1	111	5
Spain	28	3706	225				28	3706	225	59	7726	576
Portugal	88	11962	724				88	11962	724			
Azores										3	213	19
Italy	20	2211	135				20	2211	135			
Ionian Islands	1	93	6				1	93	6			
French Possessions	2	76	7	1	59	4	3	135	11			
United States	37	4882	283	2	619	27	39	5501	310	21	2364	138
Spanish West Indies	29	3600	213				29	3600	213	3	696	33
Brazil	67	13481	703				67	13481	703			
	582	75067	4602	464	57010	3064	1046	132077	7666	93	11812	805

Customs' Returns.

FOREGOING ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
			2	172	10	88	13924	776	2	1328	72	90	15252	848
15	2563	103	19	3093	127	228	21834	1564	474	57567	3064	702	79401	4628
3	428	21	3	428	21				3	428	21	3	428	21
			1	111	5	1	111	5				1	111	5
			59	7726	576	87	11432	801				87	11432	801
						88	11962	724				88	11962	724
1	174	8	4	387	27	3	213	19	1	174	8	4	387	27
						20	2211	135				20	2211	135
						1	93	6				1	93	6
						2	76	7	1	59	4	3	135	11
			21	2364	138	58	7246	421	2	619	27	60	7865	448
1	183	10	4	879	43	32	4296	246	1	183	10	33	4479	256
						67	13481	703				67	13481	703
20	3348	142	113	15160	947	675	86879	5407	484	60358	3206	1159	147237	8613

Customs' Returns.

No. 5.

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at

Ports at which arrived.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	700	95980	5053	6	1767	100	706	97747	5153	61	8580	517
Twillingate	8	852	58				8	852	58			
Fogo	15	1849	109				15	1849	109	2	267	11
Greenspond	9	994	61				9	994	61			
Trinity	4	680	31				4	680	31			
Bonavista	2	316	18				2	316	18			
Carbonear	16	1750	106				16	1750	106			
Harbor Grace	138	18675	1113	8	970	59	142	19645	1172	17	2535	159
Bay Roberts	4	446	33				4	446	33			
Brigus	4	537	33				4	537	33			
Great Placentia	3	159	12				3	159	12			
Little Placentia	5	207	22				5	207	22			
Oderin	2	66	8				2	66	8			
LaManche	2	84	8				2	84	8			
Burin	26	2105	141	1	113	7	27	2218	148	2	126	11
Saint Lawrence	4	176	22				4	176	22			
Lamaline	23	618	89				23	618	89			
Bay-de-North										2	251	13
English Harbor	27	1831	145				27	1831	145	2	182	12
Pushthrough	14	320	48				14	320	48	7	84	20
Harbor Breton	34	3564	229				34	3564	229	2	224	13
Gaultois	13	1148	78	1	44	4	14	1192	82			
Burgeo	16	727	70				16	727	70	2	192	10
LaPoile	59	3847	302	1	236	12	60	4083	314	10	974	49
Channel	58	2165	241				58	2165	241	4	430	22
	1182	139096	8030	17	3130	182	1199	142226	8212	111	13845	837

Customs' Returns.

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland, in the year 1862.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
19	2303	174	80	10883	691	761	104560	5570	25	4070	274	786	108630	5844
						8	852	58				8	852	58
			2	267	11	17	2116	120				17	2116.	120
						9	994	61				9	994	61
						4	680	31				4	680	31
						2	316	18				2	316	18
						16	1750	106				16	1750	106
10	1137	91	27	3672	250	151	21210	1272	18	2107	150	169	23317	1422
						4	446	33				4	446	33
						4	537	33				4	537	33
						3	159	12				3	159	12
						5	207	22				5	207	22
						2	66	8				2	66	8
						2	84	8				2	84	8
			2	126	11	28	2231	152	1	113	7	29	2344	159
						4	176	22				4	176	22
						23	618	89				23	618	89
1	100	6	3	351	19	2	251	13	1	100	6	3	351	19
			2	182	12	29	2013	157				29	2013	157
			7	84	20	21	404	68				21	404	68
2	185	15	4	409	28	36	3788	242	2	185	15	38	3973	257
						13	1148	78	1	44	4	14	1192	82
			2	192	10	18	919	80				18	919	80
			10	974	49	69	4821	351	1	236	12	70	5057	363
3	279	15	7	709	37	62	2595	263	3	279	15	65	2874	278
35	4004	301	146	17849	1138	1293	152941	8867	52	7134	483	1345	160075	9350

Customs' Returns.

No. 6.

Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at

Ports from which cleared.	BRITISH											
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Saint John's	320	48351	2752	340	44803	2306	660	93154	5058	58	7690	523
Twillingate	8	949	58				8	949	58			
Fogo	10	1154	73	5	509	33	15	1663	106			
Greenspond	9	951	64	3	460	22	12	1411	86	1	102	9
Trinity	11	1315	70	3	485	24	14	1800	94			
Hant's Harbor	2	187	10				2	187	10			
Bonavista	2	177	14	3	433	27	5	610	41			
Carbonear	6	756	43	12	1478	79	18	2234	122			
Harbor Grace	69	9856	634	40	5313	299	109	15169	933	14	1979	148
Brigus				3	435	22	3	435	22			
St. Mary's	3	288	17				3	288	17			
Great Placentia	2	188	9				2	188	9			
Little Placentia	2	84	10	2	81	8	4	165	18			
Oderin	1	33	4				1	33	4			
LaManche	1	42	4				1	42	4			
Burin	15	1568	104	7	522	32	22	2090	136			
St. Lawrence	2	104	11				2	104	11			
Lamaline	1	52	5				1	52	5			
Bay-de-North										6	660	41
English Harbor	17	1079	90				17	1979	90			
Harbor Breton	20	2894	193	5	561	34	25	3455	227			
Gaultois	7	1102	71	5	379	26	12	1481	97			
Burgeo	6	372	27				6	372	27			
LaPoile	34	2275	193	22	1113	99	56	3388	292	8	778	43
Channel	34	1290	146	14	438	53	48	1728	199	6	603	41
	582	75067	4602	464	57010	3064	1046	132077	7666	93	11812	805

Customs' Returns.

each Port in the Colony of Newfoundland, in the year 1862.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
11	1939	76	69	9629	599	378	56041	3275	351	46742	2382	729	102783	5657
						8	949	58				8	949	58
1	174	6	1	174	6	10	1154	73	6	683	39	16	1837	112
			1	102	9	10	1053	73	3	460	22	13	1513	95
						11	1315	70	3	485	24	14	1800	94
						2	187	10				2	187	10
						2	177	14	3	433	27	5	610	41
1	210	9	1	210	9	6	756	43	13	1688	88	19	2444	131
4	723	34	18	2702	182	83	11835	782	44	6036	333	127	17871	1115
									3	435	22	3	435	22
						3	288	17				3	288	17
						2	188	9				2	188	9
						2	84	10	2	81	8	4	165	18
						1	33	4				1	33	4
						1	42	4				1	42	4
						15	1568	104	7	522	32	22	2090	136
						2	104	11				2	104	11
						1	52	5				1	52	5
			6	660	41	6	660	41				6	660	41
						17	1079	90				17	1079	96
						20	2894	193	5	561	34	25	3455	227
						7	1102	71	5	379	26	12	1481	97
						6	372	27				6	372	27
2	196	12	10	974	55	42	3053	236	24	1309	111	66	4362	347
1	106	5	7	709	46	40	1893	187	15	544	58	55	2437	245
20	3348	142	113	15160	947	675	86879	5407	484	60358	3206	1159	147237	8613

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Customs' Returns.

ABSTRACT OF THE STATE OF SHIPPING REGISTERED AT THIS PORT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account			1447	95014
STRUCK OFF—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, and missing	87	8159		
" Broken up, or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy	7	395		
" Transferred and registered *De Novo*	31	4024	125	12578
			1322	82436
ADDED—				
Vessels new	26	2786		
" Registered *De Novo*, account purchase, transfer from other ports, or otherwise	38	1808	64	4594
Total			1386	87030

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE, St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1862.

Customs' Returns.

Quantity and Value of Fish, (dried) exported from Newfoundland, for the years 1840 *to* 1862, *inclusive, with exception of the year* 1846, *not known, (the Customs' Book having been destroyed by Fire.)*

Years.	Quintals.	Value.
1840	915,795	£576,245
1841	1,009,725	605,014
1842	1,007,980	561,950
1843	936,202	532,194
1844	852,162	482,480
1845	1,000,333	536,994
1846		
1847	837,973	489,940
1848	920,363	491,924
1849	1,175,167	588,728
1850	1,089,182	532,969
1851	1,017,674	493,014
1852	973,731	463,741
1853	922,718	561,100
1854	774,118	517,818
1855	1,107,388	680,283
1856	1,268,334	789,124
1857	1,392,322	1,006,129
1858	1,038,089	765,101
1859	1,105,793	894,966
1860	1,138,544	846,238
1861	1,021,720	668,263
1862	1,074,289	752,002

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

St. John's, March 19th, 1863.

Customs' Returns.

RETURN showing the amount of Duties which would have been received 1855. *additional duty imposed to make up the*

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross Amount.
Bacon and Hams....	Cwts. 389 2 4	5 per cent.	£97 7 8
Beef.....	Barrels 1593	2s. per barrel	159 6 0
Bran	£1455	5 per cent.	72 15 0
Butter	Cwts. 7738 2 7	2s. per cwt.	773 17 3
Cheese.....	" 311 0 2	5s. "	77 15 0
Coals	Tons 21515	1s. per ton	1075 15 0
Pease (round)	£2160	5 per cent.	108 0 0
Corn.....	£1912	5 "	95 12 0
Corn Meal	Barrels 22542	6d. per barrel	563 11 0
Flour	" 99732	1s. 6d. "	7479 18 0
Fruit, viz:—Apples..	" 2529	1s. 6d. "	189 13 6
Lead	£247	5 per cent.	12 7 0
Pitch, Turpentine, &c.	£2367	5 "	118 7 0
Pork	Barrels 21537	3s. per barrel	3230 11 0
Rice.....	£555	5 per cent.	27 15 0
Stone, viz :—Building	£1243	5 "	62 3 0
Other kinds..	£99	5 "	4 19 0
Wood, viz :—			
Board & Plank..	Feet 2,775,824	2s. 6d. per M.	346 19 7
Staves	£5482	5 per cent.	274 2 0
Timber	Tons 1561	1s. 6d. per ton	117 1 6
Shingles.....	M. 3066½	1s. per M.	153 6 6
Masts & Spars..	£642	5 per cent.	32 2 0

Carried forward £15073 4 0

Customs' Returns.

on goods admitted duty free under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with the deficiency for the years 1855 *to* 1860 *inclusive.*

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value & Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
Apothecary's Ware..	£2472		
Bricks	1087		
Catachouc	367		
Chalk, Lime, &c....	162		
Cotton Manufactures.	49912		
Oranges & Lemons..	134		
Preserved Fruit.....	150		
Other sorts	374		
Glass Ware	1221		
Hardware & Cutlery.	17104		
Hats.....	2862		
Ironmongery & Iron.	11783		
Lead & Lead Wares.	1105		
Lead Paint.....	1915		
Leatherware	49204		
Miscellaneous	4516		
Linseed Oil.....	1583		
Paper Manufactures.	2314		
Pickles & Sauces....	1003		
Plate and Jewellery..	836		
Soap.....	6060		
Stationery	2695		
Spirits Turpentine ..	218		
Wood Wares.....	2000		
	£161077....	at 5 per cent.	£8053 17 0
Linen Manufactures .	£18702		
Woollens and Slops .	88134		
Candles	6616		
	£113452....	at 2½ "	2836 6 0
	Carried forward		£10890 3 0

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued.

Brought forward	£15,073	4 0
	£15,073	4 0

Shewing an increase of Revenue of £9427 17s. 1d.

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value and Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
	Brought	forward	£10890 3 0
Coffee	Cwts. 31 2 6	4s. 4d. per Cwt.	6 16 9
Raisins & other Fruit	" 16 2 20	7s. 6d. "	6 5 1
Molasses	Gallons 733044	1d. per Gallon.	3054 7 0
Brandy.....	" 11952	1s. "	597 12 0
Cordials, Gin, and Whiskey,	" 10196	1s. "	509 16 0
Rum.....	" 81727	9d. "	3064 5 3
Sugar, Refined.....	Cwts. 1222 2 0	4s. 6d. per Cwt	275 1 3
Raw	" 30321 0 0	2s. 6d. "	3790 2 6
Tea	Lbs. 283538	1d. per Lb.	1181 8 2
Tobacco	" 256663	1d. "	1069 8 7
Cigars	M. 223 1-10	5s. per M.	55 15 6
			£24501 1 1

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued. 1856.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross Amount.
Animals, viz :—			
Horses	28	10s. each	£14 0 0
Oxen and Cows.	3056	5s. "	764 0 0
Sheep	2911	1s. "	145 11 0
Bacon and Hams....	Cwts. 517 0 19	5s. per Cwt.	129 5 10
Beef.....	Barrels 4243	2s. per barrel	424 6 0
Bran	£1303	5 per cent.	65 3 0
Butter	Cwts. 1206 2 6	2s. per cwt.	1206 3 1
Cheese.....	" 473 0 17	5s. "	118 5 9
Coals	Tons 27019	1s. per ton	1350 19 0
Corn, viz :—			
Barley and Oats.	£4551	5 per cent.	227 11 0
Oatmeal.....	Barrels 3527	6d. per barrel	88 3 6
Corn Meal	" 24656	6d. "	616 8 0
Pease (round).....	£891	5 per cent.	44 11 0
Do. (split)	£1764	5 "	88 4 0
Indian Corn	£955	5 "	47 15 0
Flour	Barrels 166248	1s. 6d. per brl.	12468 12 0
Fruit, viz:—Apples..	" 3775	1s. 6d. "	283 2 6
Lard.....	£359	5 per cent.	17 19 0
Meat, (fresh).....	£5377	5 "	268 17 0
Pitch, Tar, &c.....	£2695	5 "	134 15 0
Pork	Barrels 26932	3s. per barrel	4039 16 0
Rice.....	£192	5 per cent.	9 12 0
Stone, viz :—Building	£495	5 "	24 15 0
Other kinds..	£985	5 "	49 5 0
Wood, viz :—			
Staves	£6158	5 "	307 18 0
Masts & Spars..	£1440	5 "	72 0 0
Laths	£49	5 "	2 9 0
Board & Plank..	M. 3988 82-1000	2s. 6d. per M.	498 10 2
Timber	Tons 811	1s. 6d. per ton	60 16 6
Shingles.....	M.5663 750-1000	1s. per M.	283 3 9
		Carried forward	£23,851 17 1

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value & Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
Apothecary's Ware..	£2894		
Arms and Lead Shot.	1776		
Gunpowder	2131		
Guns	640		
Beer and Cider	3938		
Bricks	1133		
Catachouc	1429		
Chalk, Lime, &c....	472		
Cotton Manufactures.	65203		
Earthenware	3300		
Oranges & Lemons..	169		
Other Fruit.....	659		
Glass Ware	1973		
Hardware	20332		
Hats.....	635		
Ironmongery	17537		
Lead & Lead Wares.	669		
Lead Paint.....	1710		
Leatherware	53165		
Linen Manufactures .	9264		
Miscellaneous	3735		
Linseed Oil.....	2108		
Olive Oil	59		
Paper Manufactures.	2354		
Pickles & Sauces....	941		
Plate and Jewellery..	1124		
Rice.....	1527		
Silk Manufactures ..	7608		
Soap.....	6538		
Stationery	3921		
Straw Manufactures .	65		
Turpentine & Varnish	548		
Woollens	98179		
Wood Wares.....	3921		
Blocks	134		
Carried forward ..	£321791....	at 5 per cent.	£16089 11 0

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued.

Brought forward	£23,851	17 1
	£23,851	17 1

Shewing an increase of Revenue of £14,250 19s. 2d.

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value and Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
	Brought forward		£16089 11 0
Candles.....	£5084	2½ per cent.	127 4 0
Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.	Cwts. 174 3 16	4s. 4d. per Cwt.	32 17 10
Coffee	" 1923 3 27	" "	416 17 4
Feathers	£1832	15 per cent.	274 16 0
Raisins and Currants.	Cwts. 615 3 5	7s. 6d. per Cwt.	230 18 6
Spirits, viz.:—			
Brandy.....	Gallons 7906	1s. per Gallon.	395 6 0
Gin, Whiskey, & Cordials	" 17223½	1s. "	861 3 6
Rum.....	" 175386	9d. "	6576 19 6
Sugar, Refined	Cwts. 1074 1 22	4s. 6d. per Cwt	241 15 1
Unrefined ...	" 23384 2 25	2s. 6d. "	2923 1 10
Tea	Lbs. 427550	1d. per Lb.	1781 9 2
Tobacco.....	" 424049	1d. "	1766 17 5
Cigars	No. 196950	5s. per M.	49 4 9
Wines	Gallons 25766	2s. per Gallon	2576 12 0
Molasses	" 901948	1d. "	3758 2 4
			£38102 16 3

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued. 1857.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross Amount.
Animals, viz:—			
Horses	114	10s. each	£57 0 0
Oxen and Cows	3402	5s. "	850 10 0
Sheep	3741	1s. "	187 1 0
Swine	120	1s. "	6 0 0
Butter	Cwts. 14313	2s. per cwt.	1431 6 0
Cheese	" 722	5s. "	180 10 0
Bacon and Hams	" 346	5s. "	86 10 0
Beef	Barrels 2855	2s. per barrel	285 10 0
Coals	Tons 402421/2	1s. per ton	2012 2 6
Corn, viz:—			
Oats	£2492		
Wheat	30		
Beans	19		
Pease	2255		
Barley	173		
Indian Corn	867		
Bran	100		
	£5936	at 5 per cent.	296 16 0
Oatmeal	Barrels 1245	6d. per barrel	31 2 6
Indian Meal	" 8762	6d. "	219 1 0
Flour	" 152372	1s. 6d. "	11427 18 0
Fruit, viz:—Apples	" 2768	1s. 6d. "	207 12 0
Lard	£296		
Pitch, Tar, &c.	2805		
Rice	115		
Stone, viz:—Building and other sorts	831		
Staves, &c.	19259		
Masts & Spars	1367		
	£24673	at 5 per cent.	1233 13 0
	Carried forward		£18512 12 0

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value & Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
Apothecaries' Ware..	£375		
Arms,Ammunition,&c	4081		
Beer and Cider	6552		
Bricks	1223		
Cabinet Wares	2973		
Earthen&Chnia Ware	5248		
Glass Ware	2079		
Hardware	25048		
Lead	797		
Lead Paint.....	2532		
Leather & Leather-ware	88465		
Miscellaneous	5277		
India Rubber Manufactures	1160		
Paper Manufactures.	3907		
Linseed Oil, &c,....	3453		
Plate and Jewellery..	944		
Rice.....	1069		
Soap.....	7384		
Turpentine & Varnish	644		
Woollens, &c.....	257783		
Wood Wares.....	8701		
Blocks	418		
	£430113....	at 5 per cent.	£21505 13 0
Candles	£6894	2½ "	172 7 0
Chocolate	Cwts. 274 2 19	4s. 4d. per Cwt.	59 10 3
Coffee	" 2000 0 24	" "	433 7 7
Feathers	£1139	15 per cent.	170 17 0
Fruits	Cwts. 1524 3 0	7s. 6d. per Cwt.	571 15 7
Do. other kinds ...	£944	5 per cent.	47 4 0
		Carried forward	£22960 14 5

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross amount.
	Brought	forward	£18512 12 0
Pork	Barrels 27488	3s. per barrel	4123 4 0
Board & Plank.....	M. 7680	2s. 6d. per M.	960 0 0
Timber	Tons 2278	1s. 6d. per ton	170 17 0
Shingles.....	M. 142531/2	1s. per M.	712 13 6
			£24479 6 6

Shewing an increase of Revenue of £19,298 4s. 0d.

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value and Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
	Brought forward		£22960 14 5
Molasses	Gallons 961523	1d. per Gallon.	4006 6 11
Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, & Cordials,	" 31867	1s. "	1593 7 0
Rum.....	" 203760	9d. "	7641 0 0
Sugar, Refined.....	Cwts. 2085	4s. 6d. per Cwt.	469 2 6
Unrefined....	" 16653	2s. 6d. "	2081 12 6
Tea	Lbs. 518812	1d. per Lb.	2161 14 4
Tobacco	" 514480	1d. "	2143 13 4
Cigars	M. 337 7-10	5s. per M.	84 8 6
Vinegar.....	£479	15 per cent.	71 17 0
Wine	Gallons 5637	2s. per Gallon	563 14 0
			£43777 10 6

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued. 1858.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross Amount.
Animals, viz:—			
Horses	87	10s. each	£43 10 0
Oxen and Cows.	3622	5s. "	905 10 0
Sheep	4175	1s. "	208 15 0
Swine	198	1s. "	9 18 0
Bacon and Hams....	Cwts. 789 2 0	5s. per cwt.	197 7 6
Beef (salted)	Barrels 2750	2s. per barrel	275 0 0
Butter	Cwts. 15054 3 0	2s. per cwt.	1505 9 6
Cheese.....	" 874 2 0	5s. "	218 12 6
Coals	Tons 35257	1s. per ton	1762 17 0
Corn, viz:—			
Oats	£4014		
Barley	87		
Beans.....	41		
Pease	1200		
Indian Corn ...	1032		
	£6374	at 5 per cent.	318 14 0
Oatmeal.....	Barrels 1447½		
Indian Meal	" 3147		
	4594½	6d. per barrel	114 17 3
Flour	" 165663⅝	1s. 6d. "	12424 14 6
Fruit, viz:—Apples..	" 4326	1s. 6d. "	324 9 0
Lard.....	£788	5 per cent.	39 8 0
Meat (fresh)	£6636		
Miscellaneous	4403		
PitchTar&Turpentine	1809		
Rice	331		
Stone, Slate, &c.....	745		
Grindstones.....	88		
	14012	at 5 per cent.	700 12 0
	Carried forward		£19049 14 3

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value & Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
Apothecaries' Wares.	£355		
Arms & Ammunition.	667		
Powder	1325		
Lead Shot	1237		
Beer and Cider	8337		
Bricks	2083		
	£14004....	at 5 per cent.	£700 4 0
Candles.....	£6089	2½ "	152 4 6
Chocolate & Cocoa ..	Cwts. 222 2 0	4s. 4d. per Cwt.	48 4 2
Coffee	" 1943 0 0	" "	420 19 8
Earthenware & China	£4435....	5 per cent.	221 15 0
Feathers	826....	15 "	123 18 0
Fruit	888		
Glass Ware	1433		
Hardware	26604		
Lead	836		
Lead Paint.....	2170		
Leatherwares	64277		
Miscellaneous	8002		
India Rubber Mnftrs.	930		
Linseed Oil, &c.....	1694		
Olive Oil	871		
Paper Manufactures.	3693		
Plate and Jewellery..	690		
Rice, Foreign.....	1090		
Soap.....	4690		
Turpentine & Varnish	495		
Woollens, Cottons, Silks, Slops, &c.	200336		
Wood Wares.....	8114		
Blocks	558		
	£327371....	5 per cent.	16368 11 0
		Carried forward	£18035 16 4

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross amount.
	Brought forward		£19049 14 3
Pork	Barrels 32369	3s. per barrel	4855 7 0
Wood, viz :—			
Billets	£175		
Shooks.....	582		
Laths	42		
Masts, &c.....	1546		
Palings.....	4		
Staves	13803		
Heading	700		
	£16852	at 5 per cent.	842 12 0
Board & Plank..	M. 9583 794-1000	2s. 6d. per M.	1197 19 6
Shingles.....	M. 12929	1s. per M.	646 9 0
Timber	Tons 2297	1s. 6d. per ton	172 5 6
			£26764 7 3

Shewing an increase of Revenue of £7,393 0s. 10d.

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value and Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
	Brought forward		£18035 16 4
Raisins &c.	Cwts. 1693 3 10	7s. 6d. per Cwt.	635 3 1
Molasses	Gallons 719637	1d. per Gallon.	2998 9 9
Spirits, viz.:—			
Brandy.....	" 5905		
Gin	" 17876¼		
Whiskey	" 3845		
Cordials	" 71¾		
Spirits Wine ...	" 163		
	Gallons 27861	1s. per Gallon	1393 1 0
Sugar, Refined	Cwts. 1466 3 0	4s. 6d. per Cwt.	330 0 5
Unrefined ...	" 13307 2 0	2s. 6d. "	1663 8 9
Rum.....	Gallons 138355½	9d. per Gallon	5188 6 7
Tea	Lbs. 425075	1d. per Lb.	1771 2 11
Tobacco.....	" 371274	1d. "	1546 19 6
Cigars	No. 270770	5s. per M.	67 13 9
Vinegar	£367	15 per cent.	55 1 0
Wine	Gallons 4722½	2s. per Gallon	472 5 0
			£34,157 8 1

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued. 1859.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross Amount.
Animals, viz :—			
Horses	111	10s. each	£55 10 0
Oxen and Cows.	3308	5s. "	827 0 0
Sheep	4151	1s. "	207 11 0
Swine	65	1s. "	3 5 0
Bacon and Hams....	Cwts. 672	5s. per cwt.	168 0 0
Butter	Cwts. 17226 2 0	2s. "	1722 13 0
Cheese	" 846 1 0	5s. "	211 11 3
Coals	Tons 37631	1s. per ton	1881 11 0
Corn, viz :—			
Bran	£227		
Barley	297		
Pease	2899		
Indian Corn ...	342		
Beans.....	1		
Oats	4302		
	£8068	at 5 per cent.	403 8 0
Oatmeal.....	Barrels 1658		
Indian Meal	" 3518		
	Barrels 5176	6d. per barrel	129 8 0
Flour	" 178892	1s. 6d. "	13416 18 0
Fruit, viz:—Apples..	" 3323	1s. 6d. "	249 4 6
Lard.....	£610	5 per cent.	30 10 0
PitchTar&Turpentine	£3665	5 "	183 5 0
Pork	Barrels 32564	3s. per barrel	4884 12 0
Rice.....	£154		
Stone	886		
Spars, Laths, Shooks, Staves, Heading, &c.	21049		
	£22089	at 5 per cent.	1104 9 0
	Carried forward		£25,478 15 9

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value & Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
Apothecaries' Wares.	£506		
Arms & Ammunition.	1914		
Gunpowder	1416		
Guns	479		
Beer and Cider	10741		
Bricks	2007		
Cabinet Wares	4072		
Earthenware and Chinaware	4336		
Fruit	417		
Glass Ware	2425		
Hardware	26468		
Lead	492		
Paint and Oils.....	5474		
Leatherwares	74213		
Miscellaneous	9278		
India Rubber Manufactures	908		
Paper Manufactures.	3332		
Plate and Jewellery..	2232		
Rice, Foreign.....	1151		
Soap.....	8671		
Turpentine & Varnish	804		
Wood Wares & Blocks	5292		
	£166628....	at 5 per cent.	£8331 8 0
Candles	£7579	2½ "	189 9 6
Chocolate & Cocoa ..	Cwts. 191 2 6	4s. 4d. per Cwt.	41 10 1
Coffee	" 2109 0 2	" "	456 19 1
Feathers	£3153	15 per cent.	472 19 0
Fruit, (dried).....	Cwts. 1063 1 22	7s. 6d. per Cwt.	398 15 9
Molasses	Gallons 840032	1d. per Gallon	3500 2 8
		Carried forward	£13391 4 1

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross amount.
	Brought	forward	£25478 15 9
Board & Plank..	M. 10502 733-1000	2s. 6d. per M.	1312 16 10
Timber	Tons 4162¼	1s. 6d. per ton	312 3 5
Shingles.....	M. 8936½	1s. per M.	446 16 6
			£27,550 12 6

Shewing an increase of Revenue of £13,603 19s. 8d.

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value and Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
	Brought forward		£13391 4 1
Spirits, Brandy.....	Gallons 6730		
Gin.....	" 173391½		
Whiskey, & Undefined	" 4668¾		
Cordials.....	" 53		
	" 287911¼	1s. per Gallon	1439 11 3
Rum.....	" 1604981/8	9d. "	6018 13 7
Sugar, Refined.....	Cwts. 2007 1 22	4s. 6d. per Cwt.	451 13 6
Unrefined ...	" 19184 2 19	2s. 6d. "	2398 1 8
Bastard	" 196 1 16	2s. 6d. "	24 11 0
Tea	Lbs. 695915	1d. per Lb.	2899 12 11
Tobacco Manufactur'd	" 475699	1d. "	1982 1 7
Cigars	M. 533 375-1000	5s. per M.	133 6 10
Vinegar.....	£386	15 per cent.	57 18 0
Wine	Gallons 5895⅜	2s. per Gallon	589 10 9
Woollens and Cottons	£235367	5 per cent.	11768 7 0
			£41,154 12 2

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued. 1860.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross Amount.
Animals, viz :—			
Horses	147	10s. each	£73 10 0
Oxen and Cows.	3800	5s. "	950 0 0
Sheep	4421	1s. "	221 1 0
Swine	140	1s. "	7 0 0
Bacon and Hams....	Cwts. 636	5s. per cwt.	159 0 0
Beef.....	Barrels 3713	2s. per barrel	371 6 0
Butter	Cwts. 17060 1 0	2s. per cwt.	1706 0 6
Cheese.....	" 748 0 0	5s. "	187 0 0
Coals	Tons 41584	1s. per ton	2079 4 0
Corn, viz :—			
Oats	£5714		
Barley	165		
Pease	1751		
Indian Corn ...	135		
	£7765	at 5 per cent.	388 5 0
Oatmeal.....	Barrels 1223		
Corn Meal	" 4141		
	Barrels 5364	6d. per barrel	134 2 0
Bran	£65		
Lard.....	584		
Meat, &c.....	9075		
Miscellaneous	877		
PitchTar&Turpentine	3372		
Rice	230		
Stone	612		
Lime, &c.....	784		
Shooks, Staves, Heading, Spars, Laths, &c.	6692		
	£22291	at 5 per cent.	1114 11 0
	Carried forward		£7390 19 6

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value & Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
Apothecaries' Wares.	£510		
Arms & Ammunition.	1763		
Gunpowder	1524		
Guns	676		
Beer and Cider	12286		
Bricks	2615		
Earthenware & China	5777		
Fruit	698		
Glass Ware	2718		
Hardware	40188		
Lead £808, Paint £2911	3719		
Leatherwares	72998		
Miscellaneous	12206		
India Rubber Manufactures	662		
Linseed & Olive Oils.	2398		
Paper Manufactures.	4683		
Plate and Jewellery..	1821		
Rice, Foreign.....	748		
Soap.....	8332		
Turpentine & Varnish	539		
Wood Wares & Blocks	5710		
	£182571....	at 5 per cent.	£9128 11 0
Candles	£5612	2½ "	140 6 0
Chocolate & Cocoa ..	Cwts. 352 2 15	4s. 4d. per Cwt.	76 8 1
Coffee	" 1540 3 19	" "	333 17 3
Feathers	£2335	15 per cent.	350 5 0
Fruit, Raisins	Cwts. 1905 0 14	7s. 6d. per Cwt.	714 8 5
Molasses	Gallons 774906	1d. per Gallon	3228 15 6
		Carried forward	£13,972 16 3

Customs' Returns.

RETURN, &c.—Continued.

Articles admitted duty free.	Quantity and Value.	Rate of Duty given up.	Gross amount.
	Brought forward		£7390 19 6
Flour	Barrels 171137	1s. 6d. per brl.	12835 5 6
Fruit, viz:—Apples..	" 6960	1s. 6d. "	522 0 0
Pork	" 30178	3s. "	4526 14 0
Board & Plank..	M. 841 9½	2s. 6d. per M.	1052 8 9
Timber	Tons 2376	1s. 6d. per ton	178 4 0
Shingles.....	M. 7371	1s. per M.	368 11 0
			£26,874 2 9

Shewing an increase of Revenue of £12,404 18s. 6d.

Customs' Returns.

Articles upon which additional duty has been levied.	Gross Value and Quantity.	Increased rate of Duty.	Gross increase of Revenue.
	Brought forward		£13972 16 3
Spirits, Brandy	Gallons 6256½		
Gin	" 18633		
Whiskey	" 4626		
Undefined ...	" 88		
Cordials	" 13		
	Gallons 29616½	1s. per Gallon	1480 16 6
Rum.....	Gallons 177494¼	9d. "	6656 0 8
Sugar, Refined	Cwts. 1696 1 17	4s. 6d. per Cwt.	381 13 10
Unrefined ...	" 12311 2 22	2s. 6d. "	1538 19 3
Tea	Lbs. 481706	1d. per Lb.	2007 2 2
Tobacco Manufactur'd	" 432979	1d. "	1804 1 7
Cigars	M. 598 200-1000	5s. per M.	149 11 0
Vinegar	£389	15 per cent.	58 7 0
Wines	Gallons 5201	2s. per Gallon.	520 2 0
Woollens and Cottons	£214196	5 per cent.	10709 16 0
			£39,279 1 3

J. BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Education.

REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my Fifth Report upon the Protestant Public Schools established in this Island.

I am happy to be enabled to report that some improvements have been commenced this year, which will have a very beneficial effect upon the Government Schools. Substantial ruled books for the registration of the daily attendance of the Pupils are now in use throughout every Educational District. Some attempt has been made to bring about a better system of School management, and though not so much has been effected as could be wished, for want of a full supply of School requisitites, yet authority has been given to the Inspector to promote that object, and whenever the Schools present the necessary facilities (which there is reason to hope will soon be) their organization may be attempted; however, suitable Time Tables have been drawn out for many Masters, and instruction given in working by them. Also, the Government have taken the necessary steps for establishing that great desideratum—a Depository of Educational Books and other apparatus for the supply of the Board Schools, which, I trust, will be prepared to make its first issues next spring. Moreover, the Education Act, as it is better understood, and its requirements more strictly observed, appears to have become more acceptable to all classes; indeed, wherever the Boards are well constituted and the business is regularly transacted, full public confidence is secured; and in those cases, coming within my own knowledge, of disagreements happening amongst members of the Boards relative to School affairs, and appeals being made to the Colonial Secretary, I have invariably found they arose purely from a non-observance of the obligation of the Act in the first place—such as a neglect to hold annual meetings, and an assumption by the Chairman of the whole responsibility. Wherever this is done, trouble is sure to arise sooner or later. As some proof of growing confidence in the management of public Schools through the Local Boards, I hope I may take the liberty of mentioning that the Revd. Chairman of the Wesleyan School Society stated to me that he would have no objection to see the charge of the Wesleyan Schools transferred to the Government, and I have frequently heard the Teachers express such a desire.

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With regard to the attendance-registers referred to ; in the course of my first inspection tour, I observed that the Schools had not been supplied with suitable books for preserving a record of the daily attendance; some few Teachers kept a Register of their own furnishing, but the majority neglected the duty, or only kept a memorandum on stray leaves to make out their quarterly returns, from hence I had no means of comparing the present with the former state of the Schools. This deficiency I noted in my formal Reports; but seeing that no movement was made to supply it, I took the liberty of procuring the requisite number for all the Board Schools to be printed last Spring. The Government was pleased to approve of them, and sanction their distribution, and I sent them out in parcels to the Chairmen of the several Boards. They all arrived safely, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the Registers in use in all the Schools which I visited, with one or two exceptions which have been since supplied. These Books will last from five to eight years. The Revd. Chairman of the Wesleyan Society, following the example, got a number of copies struck off from the same form for the supply of the Schools under his charge.

Before proceeding on my inspection tour the past season, I thought proper to represent to the Government that in attempting to visit every School in the Island, from the extreme North to the extreme West, in one travelling season, which only extends from the first of May to the end of November, I felt compelled to spend too short a time in each School to render all the service to the Teacher which I often felt was needed, and to confine my business almost strictly to inspecting and reporting, for which only I was instructed, and had authority; and that as all the Schools had been pretty fully reported, and but little change was taking place in them, I took the liberty of suggesting that my circuit for the present year should be limited to that part of the Island containing the largest number of Schools, in visiting which the least time would be occupied in mere travelling, in order that opportunity might be afforded for organizing or otherwise improving inefficient Schools. In reply it was stated—"The Governor in Council has not failed to give every consideration to the various suggestions made by you for the more efficient prosecution of the service in question, embodied in your communication to me on the 8th inst. In carrying out the service, you will therefore confine your operations for the present summer between that part lying from Greenspond inclusive on the Northern, to Harbor Buffet inclusive on the South Western coast of this Island, giving, with the consent of the Local Boards, such time to any Schools which you may select for the purpose, as you may deem necessary to organize them ona better system of instruction and arrangement." This reply gave me much gratification, chiefly on account of the sanction and opportunity it extended

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of spending my time in the Schools more profitably than in mere inspections, by attempting for the first time to initiate a uniform system of instruction, so greatly needed; and also because for once I would be spared from experiencing the excessive toil of hastening like a courier through the whole extent of the coast. In my previous reports I have nowhere alluded to the circumstances attending my journeys, because I thought they were quite long enough without adding to them, and it might seem like parading the difficulties that fell in my way; but no one can travel from Exploits, Burnt Island, in the North to Burgeo in the West, without any certain means of conveyance, visiting almost every Cove along the coast, crossing and re-crossing every Bay, punting to almost every island, and walking every bye-path and unfinished road, without often experiencing perils, discomforts and fatigue which he would gladly lessen if he might. Some of the members of the Legislature doubtless know what the walk is from Muddy Hole to Cat Harbor and Cape Freels, and the wading of the deep and dangerous Anchor and Windmill Brooks. It is more than likely that some have made a passage across Bonavista Bay, with a head wind, in the little, dirty, ill-found, dull sailing packet boat, and experienced considerable discomfort and disgust. Some have undertaken a walk from Trinity to Bonaventure, and perhaps, but I doubt, from thence to British Harbor, certainly the worst piece of country I ever scrambled over. (There is nothing so bad on the whole Telegraph line). Some have experienced that the road from Spaniard's Bay to the Telegraph Mine at LaManche is rather a hard one with a rough finish. Some can also tell that the journeys from Burin to Mortier Bay, where there is no road for some miles to Rock Harbor, to Garnish, and back on foot (I never rode it,) are tiresome ones. Some may have essayed a journey by land from Jersey Harbor to English Harbor and Belloram, and felt that they would not walk it back again for a large consideration. But perhaps there is not one member of the Assembly, and not half a dozen men in the country, who have proved by experience, and, therefore, thoroughly know what are the difficulties to be encountered in travelling through all the Districts on a School inspection tour. I know of no Missionary or trader, or not any Society's Agent travelling in this country that has attempted in one season a tour of equal extent, including so many calls as is embraced in the inspection of the Protestant Schools. By making much haste, with fair weather, it can be accomplished in seven months. There are about 150 Schools to be visited, and they are open but five days in each week, so that if they were all contiguous, and no time was consumed in travelling to each, and even two Schools were inspected each day, four months would be occupied in going through them. I make the above allusions to the toil and time involved in the visitation of the Schools, to set some right who inconsiderately suppose that it

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only affords a pleasant cruise which may be got through in two months of summer, for I feel too thankful for the honorable position in which I have been placed, with all its obligations, and for physical ability to perform its duties, to make any complaint of the work.

On the 20th May I left St. John's and arrived at Brigus. The next day I walked to Bull Cove School; found it so bare of requisites that I could do nothing, and blamed the Teacher for not applying to the Chairman for books, who I was sure would furnish them. He appeared at first not to like the information that I intended to spend a few days with him to assist him in the management of his School, but afterwards he became much pleased. I returned to Brigus, and finding that the Chairman had not all that was needed. I telegraphed to Mr. McConnan to send me a parcel of Books, &c., to enable me to go on. Friday, 21st, visited Mr. Green's Commercial School—it is so well conducted that I felt quite satisfied with his system, and did not interfere. I would recommend that the £5 taken out of the grant to pay a Secretary should be given to the Teacher, as there is nothing for a Secretary to do. Monday, 24th, having procured the necessary books and slates and sent them to Bull Cove, I made a commencement in organizing; the Teacher entered into the business with evident pleasure, and the children were very docile. In the course of the day some progress was made, and all felt interested. In the evening walked over the hills to Brigus, and the next day back again to Bull Cove, where I spent the day. Believing that the Teacher could now do pretty well, and seeing the School well stocked, the next day I walked to Burnt Head. I found the School in charge of Miss Smith, in the room of her father, who had been ill for some time past; the attendance was low (21 present), so that I thought it not a good time to attempt improving the system, but examined all the children, gave some general advice, and returned to Brigus. Thursday I was at Bay Roberts, delayed by rain. Friday, I walked to New Harbour. The commencement of the road is opened, but not made very well, and bad walking, the middle part is much drier, excepting a disagreeable long marsh, but from the other side of the marsh to New Harbor (4 miles), there is now a good dry bridle road. At School, May 31st, 25, 9 read in the Testament fairly, spell ditto, well acquainted with Scripture History, write from dictation, know tables, but backward in cyphering. 2nd class read in 2nd book, and answer questions on subject intelligently; repeat tables of Weights and Measures; write from dictation, all doing well. The discipline of this School is good, and it is so satisfactorily conducted that I did not deem it necessary to spend more than one day here. I felt much interest in the worthy young man who conducts the School, and gave him the best advice respecting his conduct, encouraging him to continue his own self improvement to qualify

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himself for greater usefulness in the future. After school, I took a walk with the Teacher to Dildo Cove, only a mile distant, to endeavour to get in conversation with some of the parents, and enquire why they did not send their children to school. Dildo is a very pretty place, with a Southern aspect, gently sloping to the beach, and with as good soil as there is in any part of Newfoundland. I remarked to some of the inhabitants that they might supply St. John's with vegetables, but they said there was no harbor that suffered so much from the blight, and that turnips did not succeed. The latter failure is, I could perceive, owing to sowing them too thickly in beds. If there was a good cart-road constructed from New Harbor to Conception Bay, (12 miles,) Dildo Cove, New Harbor and Green's Harbor, and the neighbourhood would present the greatest advantages for new settlers, as there is abundance of timber and good level land. It would appear to me that the poor families of Grate's Cove and Bay-de-Verds would find it much to their advantage to remove hither.

Monday, June 2nd.—Mr. Newhoock's sons kindly provided me with a passage across the Arm of the Bay to Passengers' Cove on the South side of Tickle Harbor Point. On landing, they made a fire on the beach, and prepared some refreshments which they had thoughtfully provided, after partaking of which, I was better prepared to cross over the Point to Tickle Harbor; the distance is about two miles, and the pathway boggy. Just before descending the hill to Tickle Cove, the prospect that opens to view presents the most picturesque combination of land and water that I have ever seen. At my feet lay the barriss-way, called Tickle Harbor, surrounded on three sides by woods reaching down to the water, and containing several wooded islets; beyond is the magnificent beach, extending a mile and a half in the most regular curve, without a stone of an ounce weight, facing the waters of Trinity Bay on the East, and sheltering a placid lagoon on the South. Further West are the high hills of Chance Cove, and far beyond, blue in the distance, appear the bare and hummocky hills of Bay of Bulls Arm. Having descended to the Landwash, it was necessary to get a passage across to Tickle Harbor, where the houses are, or walk a considerable distance round. My thoughtful pilot brought a gun, and having fired a few shots by way of signal, a punt was seen to put out from the opposite shore to bring me over. Mr. Newhook's sons, seeing me in a fair way of proceeding, then bade me farewell. I did not delay at Tickle Harbor, to partake of the proffered hospitality of the people, but continued my journey to Chance Cove. At the end of the long beach I came upon the Telegraph Company's line of road, along which I walked to Chance Cove. The Telegraph road shows many signs of decay, the bridges and cross drains are breaking down, whilst in many

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places, trees five or six feet high, are growing up in the road. The next morning, Mr. Smith, my host, accompanied me to the School, which is kept in a room nicely ceiled, built almost entirely at the expense of the inhabitants. Twenty-three scholars have entered, six read in the Testament, and write a little; the rest reading in Monosyllables. I found the school completely bare of requisites, and the Teacher in doubt about how or where she was to be paid for her past year's service, as the Revd. Mr. Petley, who had engaged her, was gone away, and the present Chairman was not altogether willing to admit her claim. I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Board for the District, who, I believe, could not conveniently visit the place, explaining the claims of the Teacher, and stating the books that were necessary for the school. Mrs. Hearn appears to suit the place very well, and as a proof of the people's regard, they are building her a snug little dwelling house altogether at their own cost. The next day I set out for LaManche, *en route* to Harbor Buffett, but unfortunately there was no craft to be hired. Knowing full well the importance of a fair wind, I obtained a punt passage, four miles along the shore to Little Harbor, where there are some settlers, hoping I might hire a conveyance from thence. Still I was foiled; the fishermen were all out and not expected home till the next day. Here, then, I had to remain for the night. These families came here only last fall from Harbor Buffett, and as I had myself lived five years in that harbor, I was well acquainted with, and felt interested in all, the families. I felt pained to see and hear of their state of povcrty, and the little prospect there was of securing prosperity for the future; they were without seed potatoes or garden seeds to plant, and without live stock of any kind. I could not conceive of a new settlement being commenced under worse circumstances. The head of one of the families was sick, and being without bedding and without proper food, soon afterwards died. I lay down for the night on the floor of one of their tilts, without covering, and the following day I obtained a passage (12 miles) to Harbor Buffett, which was to be the Western limit of my tour. The inhabitants of Harbor Buffett have long enjoyed superior advantages to the other parts of the bay. Since 1841 it has been benefited by the labors of both a Clergyman and Teacher, and we might reasonably expect to see some fruits of their labors, and accordingly at Church on Sundays every person great and small, holds a prayer book and joins in the responses and singing; that cannot be seen elsewhere in the bay. Here I spent about a week visiting the school every day, and assisting the teacher in improving the discipline of the school. Being desirous of giving him the method of teaching the Alphabet practised in the Infant school, which I believe is the best yet discovered, I went into Mr. Bendell's work-shop and sawed out the requisite number of blocks, but I found it difficult

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to get letters to paste on them; however, it was accomplished, and I had the satisfaction of using them in the Alphabet class. The Revd. Chairman informed me that it would be useless to visit Spencer's Cove and Woody Island, as the Teacher for both those places was not just then at home, but he assured me that he was doing well for the small remuneration the Board could give him. It is to be regretted that the Board has not means to re-open the School at Isle of Valen, now some years closed.

I had now arrived at the Western limit specified in my instructions, and was prepared to return Eastward. Of the schools beyond this, I may be allowed to say I have received favourable reports from their respective Chairmen. In the District of Burin a large amount of work is being done for the means spent by the Board. On referring to the table of school returns it will be found that the people contribute largely towards the support of the Teachers, compared with other places, but I am sorry to see that they are about the worst paid Teachers of all under the Boards. In availing to the utmost of their privilege of training Teachers, they have given two young women a year each in St. John's, who have returned to take charge of schools, and a third is in course of training. With regard to the two that have been trained, it has been observed to me by a member of the Board that she who attended the Church Society School was not nearly so much benefited by her opportunity as she who attended the Wesleyan Academy; and giving as a reason that the former was engaged for the greater part of her time in teaching, whilst she received but little instruction herself. In the district of Grand Bank a change of masters has taken place in both the schools, but they are still in successful operation. In the district of Fortune Bay no change has taken place, except the closing of the English Harbor School by the removal of Mr. Lucas; all the other schools are reported in operation. In a letter lately received from the Rev'd Chairman of the Burgeo district, he expresses a wish that the suggestion contained in a former School Report, relative to a division of this district, were carried out. This would conduce to supplying a schoolmaster to some of those very destitute places between Hermitage Bay and Burgeo. Early in the summer an article appeared in the *Daily News*, calling attention to the moral destitution of a part of the Western Shore, in which it was stated that a Wesleyan Minister on his way from Channel or Petites to St. John's, had occasion to put into a certain harbor containing many families, where he conducted Divine Service, and afterwards ascertained that he was the first Minister of any denomination who had ever visited it. Being well acquainted with the Western Shore, I felt curious to learn what Harbor it could be, and found out that Fox Harbor, on the main land opposite Rameo Island, was the place referred to. I was there in 1857; there were then 82 inhabitants and

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13 houses or tilts, bearing the appearance of recent erection. The harbor is snug, with good fishing ground in the vicinity, and it appeared likely to become a thriving settlement. Last year I spoke to the Chairman of the District, about establishing a school there, but he considered that Rameo had stronger claims, and he could not undertake a school in both places. I would here observe again, that if the people will do little or nothing for their own moral culture, and depend so much upon the Boards, I do not see how otherwise the numerous small harbours can be attended to, unless by itinerating masters. In the summer, I met a Teacher from the LaPoile District; he complained of the want of books, and I gave him a small supply. The Petites School is, I understand, in a flourishing condition; the people have contributed the handsome sum of £23 towards the Teacher's salary. At Burnt Islands and Channel, the people appear to value their schools also, for they have contributed towards the Teachers' salaries £18 and £26 respectively. Having procured a passage from Harbor Buffet to Placentia, I engaged a seat in a carriage as far as I thought I could afford to pay the fare, considering the numerous charges I have to meet in travelling expenses, and walked the rest of the way to town. (A ride the whole distance costs £3). After some delay in St. John's, I took passage for Trinity. Arrived there on the 9th July, and walked the same day from thence to New Bona venture. The road has been improved since I first travelled it, but there are still some boggy lengths in it without gravel. I found Mr. Stewart taking his holidays; he called school together; of the first class, nine were present, average age, 10 years; reading well, spelling ditto; all write from dictation. I exercised them in all the rules in the Arithmetic to Practice inclusive, and found them prompt and accurate, writing fair, Catechism perfect. The next class reading well in First Book. The children in this school are carefully taught, and have made rapid progress during the last two years; one of the best cypherers is only 9 years of age. Mr. Stewart is about leaving this station to occupy one on the North side of Trinity. Although Mr. S. deserves a better station, yet I am surprised that no effort has been made to retain him. His salary here has been only £30 sterling, which has been but slightly augmented by fees, out of which he has been obliged to purchase fuel. It has been said that our teachers are all too low in point of ability to command the respect and hearty support of the people; but here is one instance, among some others that I could mention, of a teacher being even too good for the remuneration and the consideration he received from the people. An arduous walk of about four miles over steep hills, and through water courses, brought me to British Harbor. No road has yet been cut out, and it will require much skill to trace out even a tolerable path through such a rugged and hilly country. The average attendance at this school is sixteen; on the books twenty three, all present

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to-day: eleven stood up in first class, did well in reading and in spelling, and answered questions fair, considering they were not accustomed to the exercise; three of the boys are advanced to Practice, but for want of pencils I could not exercise the class in dictation or cyphering; they made some small calculations mentally very well. The school is entirely bare of elementary reading books and secular readers. In fact the only school books possessed are a few Testaments. From thence I obtained a passage to Ireland's Eye, a small island about four miles off. The school is not largely attended, twenty-four names on the list, about half of whom read moderately well, spell ditto, write poorly, know multiplication table and Church Catechism. School room in nice order.

July 11th.—Procured a passage to New Bonaventure, from thence walked back to Trinity. The School on the North side, lately kept by Mrs. Holden, I found closed, she having removed to occupy a station in the St. John's District; so I passed on to Salmon Cove. This place had been quite neglected until a few months ago, when the Board sent Mr. Jacob Pitcher, who had been a year under training in St. John's, to commence a school there. The inhabitants live on each side of the arm, which runs so far up that a journey round from one side to the other is too far for school children to undertake, so it was necessary to erect a school room on each side. This the inhabitants have done in a most creditable manner, with but trifling assistance from the Board, and the teacher divides his time equally between the two places. For the examination the children all assembled in the new school-room on the West side; a large number were present, amongst whom were several girls of advanced age, who had not the opportunity of learning to read before. Much progress had been made, and the diligence and behaviour were most pleasing. So far the teacher has been very successful.

The next day I walked to King's Cove, (17 miles). About half the distance on the Trinitv side, the road is rather good, and well laid out. The other half is badly pioneered, and left in a rough state.

July 10th-—Examined the King's Cove School, which is still in a low state, on account of the many deaths by dypthæria which occurred here. The teacher is fully competent and attentive. In the afternoon, kindly accompanied by the Rev. Chairman, I walked to Plate Cove and Open Hall.

July 17th.—Present at Open Hall School, 24—the full number on the Register. First Class, 11, have progressed well in reading; 2 boys cypher readily beyond Practice, and one parses in Grammar. Second Class reading fairly in dissylables.

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In the afternoon I walked to Tickle Cove. I found the school not so well attended as usual, on account of sickness prevailing. The average attendance at present is 18, 6 of whom read and write moderately well. The school-room is untidy and ill-furnished.

At Keels I saw many evidences of improvement. A competent master has been engaged, extensive repairs have been undertaken, and the school is largely attended by very diligent scholars.

Not being able to proceed directly from this Northward, I walked back to King's Cove, and was fortunate in securing a passage in Mr. Carroll's schooner to Bonavista, where, after two days' delay, I obtained a passage, in the Packet Boat, to Gooseberry Island. On the 1st of last November, (1861), this school was reopened under Mr. Harris, having been closed six years. A few months ago, the children of this place were idling on the hills or land-washes, to the great regret of their parents; now they are gathered together into a comfortable school-room, under the care of an attentive teacher, and they present as docile and orderly an appearance as can be seen any where. They have made surprising progress during the few months that school has been kept. Several have learnt to read in six months who were altogether ignorant before. The discipline of the school is good; the singing is well performed, and a considerable stock of hymns, as well as the Catechism, have been committed to memory. Forty children were present. Also, 17 adults availed of the night-school last winter, and got through a fair share of work. The school building is being improved, and the teacher speaks in high terms of the kindness of the people in supplying firewood, &c.

The other schools in operation in this District are under the care of conscientious, pains taking teachers, and are doing their work satisfactorily.

On returning to Bonavista, I found the two smaller schools closed, on account of sickness prevailing. I had an opportunity, however, of examining the school kept by Mr. Rowsell; his pupils are doing well, especially in writing. The school-room has been further improved, and is now quite a beautiful building. The Bird Island Cove school does not thrive; and the allowance granted by the Board for the teacher's salary is too small to induce a competent teacher to take this station.

Ltttle Catalina is certainly in a much better condition than when I first visited it; but the small grant (£25) to the teacher, and the meagre contributions of the people, prove a great discouragement. Great Catalina is efficiently conducted, and is in successful operation.

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The education grant to the District of Trinity Bay East is altogether insufficient to provide for its existing schools, and one or two more require to be established.

From Catalina I travelled back to Trinity, and from thence took passage for St. John's. My notes on the examination of the remainder of the schools will proceed regularly, from Heart's Delight, in Trinity Bay, to St. John's, rather than in the order of time in which they were visited.

Heart's Delight.—A change of masters was made here in July; found the new teacher, with his boys, very busy walling under the sills: it would be well if all teachers were to take an interest in the condition of the school premises. The school is well regulated, and good progress will doubtless be made in future; it is being conducted satisfactorily, and is pretty well supplied with books. There are 34 names on the Register, and 24 present, of whom half could read.

New Perlican.—On the books, 53; present to-day, 45; 3 in first class read in fourth book of J. N. S., 13 read in Testament moderately well; the writing somewhat improved; one boy well advanced in cyphering.

Scilly Cove.—Was suspended—the former teacher having been discharged, and the person appointed to succeed him had not yet arrived.

Hants' Harbor.—As many as 80 on the new register; present to day, 70. In first class, 12 read and write fairly, spell imperfectly. Second class, 12 read and spell only tolerably. All backwards in tables. School well supplied with books.

Seal Cove.—It always affords me pleasure to visit this school, for I invariably find both teacher and pupils much improved. The teacher is anxious to learn the best methods of conducting a school, and readily adopts any good suggestions that are made to him. The school-room is in a respectable condition; the roof well tarred, and the walls newly limed.

Old Perlican—.This school is still largely attended, and is successfully conducted. It is, however, very short of school books, and requires proper desks.

Grates' Cove.—Present 30; the average in winter is 46. The children are very young. Reading fair; writing careless. Drew out a time-table for the teacher's guidance, and helped him to work by it.

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Bay-de-Verds.—The day-school is well managed. Remaining there over Sunday, I had an opportunity of seeing a flourishing Sunday-school, superintended by the Clergyman's wife, and aided by the day-school teacher. 86 were present, 24 of whom were adult females. The reading and singing were excellent, and long lessons were repeated from memory.

Island Cove.—A large number of children attended this school: as many as 92 in the winter, but the scholars are still very backward. I endeavored to help the master to manage the school better, yet I could do but little for want of books and slates.

Burnt Point.—A school has lately been commenced here, and the new school-room is advancing towards completion. The teacher, who resides at Northern Bay, gives half of his time to this school.

Northern Bay.—This school is but a poor affair; the school-room is unfinished and comfortless, and the attendance of the children is very irregular, and the school unprovided with books.

Ochre Pit Cove.—Present to-day, 32; in winter time, 45. The discipline of this school is good, the attendance regular, and the teacher is zealously devoting himself to improve his pupils.

Western Bay.—The attendance was very fair last April—47: but since then it has become small and irregular. 12 present to-day; attainments very low; entirely bare of requisites.

Broad Cove.—Present to-day, 44; in the winter time the attendance has reached 118. The teacher appears to labor hard, but his school is not in good order; it is not well supplied with books and slates, and the room is still encumbered all over with fixed seats.

Perry's Cove.—The attainments of the children are very low; it is capable of much improvement.

Otterbury.—Ditto.

Freshwater.—This school is in charge of the same master that occupied the station when I first inspected it, but the attainments of the scholars are not as high now as they were then; no care has been taken to supply this school with the necessary books, so that the scholars may be properly classified.

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Carbonear.—Present 44; on the new Register 47 names. First class, 8: reading, moderate; spelling, fair; writing, fair—some specimens very good. Second class, 9: reading, moderate; spelling, ditto; writing, fair; younger pupils not well classified. The discipline of the school has been improved, by marks being taken, daily, for attendance, punctuality, cleanliness, diligence and behaviour, with a view to awarding prizes, at the end of the year, to the most deserving.

Carbonear, South Side.—Though somewhat improved since last year, the school is seriously hindered for want of books and slates. Under this circumstance, I could do little more for the teacher than draw out a time table, and explain its working.

Harbor Grace District.—For the purpose of improving the system of the teachers, I invited them all to meet me, on a certain day, in the Upper Island Cove school, which is so well conducted that it may be safely taken as a model school. All but one gave their attendance, and the day was spent most happily, and, I trust, very profitably by all of us. The school was in its usual efficient state, and called forth the admiration of the visiting teachers. I think it is a good plan—where practicable—to have all the teachers in each District present at every school examination, that they may copy what appears excellent, and avoid what is condemnatory.

Harbor Grace, North-side.—On new Register, 104 names; present to-day, 58; 28 read in Testament well; spelling perfect; writing of many, excellent, and all progressing; cyphering well advanced. The next division not classified, for want of books of an uniform kind, but doing as well as can be expected. The school is orderly, and the teacher is laboring with praiseworthy zeal to improve his scholars—his salary is much too low for the master of such a large school; also the teacher of Island Cove school deserves an advance.

Bear's Cove.—I regret to say, that at every examination I found the pupils so deficient, that I wonder any children are sent there when other schools are not far off. It is perfectly useless for imparting instruction in reading, writing, spelling, &c.; what may be done in needle-work I cannot say. A school is not needed at all at Bear's Cove.

Mosquito.—On the new Register, 31; present to-day, 34; 11 read in Scriptures, and 3 in 3rd book; reading, well; spelling, imperfect; writing, very careless; cyphering to compound rules. The rest not classified, and backward. Some specimens of marking, and other needle-work, were shown, which the girls were taught to do, by the teacher's wife.

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Harbor Grace, South side.—On the Register, 51; present to-day, 38; 16 in 1st and 2nd classes; reading, fair; spelling, moderate; questions on subject, answered ditto; writing, rather careless; cyphering, backward—all in simple rules. 4 in 3rd class reading simple tales, 8 in monosyllables, the rest in the alphabet. Gave the teacher a time table suited to his school, and the best advice in my power about the management of his school. Books, pencils and ink wanted.

Bay Roberts—Educational affairs in this District are in rather a satisfactory state; suitable school premises have been provided, and are now in a good state of repair. The attainments of the scholars in reading, are good, writing fair, but backward in cyphering. There is a want of better school books, which I trust will be supplied. The town of Bay Roberts must now require the establishment of a grammar school.

The St. John's Board manifest a praiseworthy interest in the work committed to them. They are anxious to provide, to the utmost of their means, for the educational wants of the District, whilst they exercise a vigilant supervision of the schools which they have established. As they have taken up so many stations, the care of building new school-rooms, repairing old ones, providing requisites, paying the masters, visiting and examining all the schools annually, must make a large demand upon the time of its officers. A contract has been entered into to erect a school room at Long Pond, to replace that which was burnt down in the summer, for it a very beautiful site has been secured; also a contract has been made to build a school-room three miles to the westward of the town, on a piece of land generously granted by H. Thomas, Esq., where they purpose opening a school next summer, in reply to a request from the neighbouring farmers, who have undertaken to erect a teacher's house, and to pay half the teacher's salary. Some fishermen from about Black Head, on the North Shore, coming with their families to Baline, to stay during the fishing season, and being desirous that their children should be taught in the mean time, a small grant was given to a worthy young man who came with them, to keep school. I believe he had about 20 pupils.

The Belle Isle school premises are in good order, and kept very neat by the teacher; the pupils, however, are backward; 32 names on the Register—28 present at examination.

The Broad Cove school has been re-opened under Mrs. Holden, an energetic mistress, who gave satisfaction in two other schools, having been closed over 12 months. 40 scholars were in attendance, (August

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14th,) a satisfactory number, as most of them are young, and were nearly ignorant when they entered, two months ago; the attainments are of course low, but the progress made in this short time, is a good indication for the future.

The Upper Gully School is an humble one. If the teacher were a younger man, I would recommend that he should give half his time to Seal Cove, two miles further west, as there are as many children to be taught there as in Upper Gully.

The pupils of the Middle Bight and Topsail schools are as forward as may be expected, when their juvenile age,and their irregular attendance, is considered; to attain a much higher degree of proficiency, I believe the habits of the people must be changed, for the teachers are painstaking men, both able and willing to teach more than the children stay to acquire.

St. John's, West End.—On the list, 150; average attendance, 134. Several children have been refused admission for want of room. In 1st and 2nd classes, 38 present, 11 absent; reading and spelling, fair; all write in copy-books—an improvement made in writing since last year; in mental arithmetic, questions answered lively. 3rd and 4th classes—present 28, 5 absent; read fair; all write on paper. This must be considered a successful school; the large numbers attending it is a proof of the suitableness of the locality chosen by the Board, and also that the master and mistress merit public confidence in their ability.

Maggotty Cove school having continued in an unsatisfactory condition for some time past, the Board felt it their duty to close it under the present master, and they purpose re-opening it in the spring, under another person.

Quidi Vidi.—On the list, present quarter, 29; last quarter, 42. Children taken from this school very young. The 1st class read nicely for their age, spell fair, write ditto; next class doing well. The Board have lately sent a Map of the World, and of Newfoundland, and a commencement has been made in Geography. The school-room is very comfortable, and well supplied.

The Torbay school was established, and continued for many years, by the Newfoundland School Society, but that Society having abandoned the station last spring, it was almost immediately resumed by the Protestant

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Board, who engaged Mr. Woods to conduct it. The examination gave me much pleasure; Mr. Woods gives promise of becoming a valuable teacher. Twenty-six scholars have entered, who are all making good progress.

Freshwater Bay, August 5th.—5 children present, 13 on the books; attendance very irregular; about 6 read in the Testament moderately well; spell imperfectly; writing bad; no tables taught. School-room well built and suitable, containing a school-room, kitchen and loft, for Teacher's use. It was built by subscriptions collected in St. John's by Mr. Knight.

RETURN OF PUPIL TEACHERS IN COURSE OF TRAINING.

Where being trained.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board nominated.	When term of training commenced.	When term of training expires.
Church of England Academy.	Thomas C. James.	St. John's Board	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1864.
	W. C. Pinkham...	Ditto	April 1, 1861	April 1, 1863
	John C. Moors....	Bay-de-Verds...	Sept. 24, 1861	Dec. 25, 1862 (now left)
Wesleyan Academy.	Francis Skeans...	Carbonear ... / Bay-de-Verds.	Sept. 24, 1861 / Nov., 1862...	Not specified / Ditto
	Bridget H. Wagg.	Burin Board...	Oct. 30, 1862	Ditto
	Samuel Pelly.....	Carbonear Board	Nov. 1862...	Ditto
Colonial Church and School Society's Central School.	Robert Lawrence..	Bonavista Board	June, 1860..	June, 1863
	Alexander Pitcher.	Burgeo Board..	Oct., 1861...	October, 1864
	James Haddon...	Ditto ..	June, 1862..	June, 1863
	Louisa Mills.....	Brigus Board...	Sept., 1860..	Sept., 1863
	Isabella Marrett..	Trinity West...	July, 1862...	Not specified
	Jane Perchard....	Harbor Buffett..	August, 1861	August, 1864
	Belinda Parmiter.	St. John's.....	August, 1862	August, 1865
	Fanny Whitten...	Ferryland	October, 1862	October, 1865
Colonial Church Society's School Harbor Grace.	Eli Martin.....	Harbor Grace		
	Emma Gardner...	Ditto ...	Nov. 1861...	

The above list shews fifteen teachers now in course of training; there are sixteen names given, but one has left to take charge of a school. As the Districts of Twillingate and Fortune Bay have not yet sent the two they are privileged to send, and the whole number allowed to Protestants is eighteen, it is manifest that some District has exceeded its pri-

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vilege.—This is seen to be Harbor Grace, which should propose only one Protestant. The second pupil teacher has been objected to by the Government, and is, I believe, for the present withdrawn ; but the Harbor Grace Board think that, as it is a serious inconvenience to a pupil teacher to have the allowance stopped after the quarter's attendance has been given on the faith of receiving the allowance, without previous notice, it should be continued at least a quarter after the objection was made by the Governmeut.

It is a hopeful promise for the future to see so many respectable and suitable young persons come forward to prepare themselves for becoming teachers in the Government schools, for as they will generally obtain charge of the newly established schools, and supplant inefficient masters and mistresses, the time cannot be far distant when all the schools may be in charge of competent teachers. The only regret on their behalf is, that the salaries attached to all the schools are so small, and that it is to be feared they will receive but little consideration from the people, until education shall be more generally appreciated. I write this advisedly, having in my mind several most worthy teachers, who are barely existing upon the Board salary, without receiving from the inhabitants amongst whom they reside any substantial tokens of esteem or gratitude for their painstaking labors. However, it must be satisfactory to the Government to see that the clause in the Education Act, making provision for the training of teachers, has such a practical effect in inducing quite a sufficient number of persons to qualify themselves, as far as they have an opportunity, for taking the office of teachers ; and it must be left to the Boards who engage them, and the people for whom they labour, to retain and requite their services. The operation of this section of the Act, I may say, makes, for the first time and henceforth, the occupation of a teacher a distinct profession in Newfoundland.

With regard to the attainments of the pupil teachers I cannot pronounce definitely ; I have no official connection with them that I am aware of, and there is no person appointed to examine them ; but having some knowledge of most of them, I may say that, on the whole, there is reason to be tolerably well satisfied, perhaps very well, considering the facilities within their reach. T. C. James, at the Church of England Academy, is well advaneed in classics and mathematics, and should make a first-rate Grammar-school master. W. Pinkham, at the same school, is doing well, and promises to become an intelligent teacher.

Being present at the examination of the Wesleyan Academy, I had an opportunity of seeing something of the performances of J. Moors

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and F. Skeans: the latter solved a problem in navigation, which convinced me that he had a fair knowledge of decimal fractions, logarithms and trigonometry. Considering that these young men had then been only about a year in the Academy, they certainly gave proofs of close application to their studies and corresponding improvement. Respecting Miss Darby, who received a year's tuition here, and is now engaged as a teacher, I received a letter from a member of the Board where she resides, expressing perfect satisfaction with the progress she made.

The greater number of pupil teachers attend the Newfoundland School Society's Central School. As regards the boys, they are there learning how to teach, and how to manage an elementary school, according to an excellent system, which will make them good practical elementary schoolmasters; but I apprehend the girls training in the female department are not spending their time to the best possible advantage to themselves.

A member of the Burin Board thus writes me respecting Miss Gaulton, who has lately returned home, having been a year in training at this school:—"I feel very sorry that Miss Gaulton has not profited more by her attendance at the training school. She says she received but little instruction—that she was employed teaching the greater part of her time in school. Now, if this is true, I don't wonder she is deficient. We do not send pupil teachers to teach school, but to learn those branches which are necessary to be taught in our Board schools." The father of one of the Protestant teachers now in attendance there, writes me that he is not satisfied with his daughter's progress, or the opportunities there afforded her of completing her education, and wishes something better could be done for her. But here a difficulty presents itselt. *Where else can she go?* According to the Act, the only places permitted to receive Protestant teachers, are the Church of England and the Wesleyan Academies, and the Newfoundland School Society's Central School. There is a choice of sending male pupil teachers either to the Central School or to one of the Academies, and Wesleyan Protestant teachers have the privilege of going to the Wesleyan Academy, where they admit females; but for Episcopalian females there is no choice. They can only go for training to the female department of the Central School, however unsuited it may be for qualifying them for their prospective duties. If the progress made by the Protestant teachers in the female department of the Central School is not satisfactory, there is no right to complain; neither the Society nor its teachers receive any benefit from their training—no charge whatever is made to them; the main object of the Society's teachers is to advance the education of their regular scholars, and if in doing this they can also bring forward the pupils to be trained, and obtain a little help from them

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in return, by hearing classes, it is well; but if not, it cannot be helped —there is no right to expect special teaching of them. At the Wesleyan Academy the Protestant teachers, and, I suppose, also at the Church of England Academy, the Protestant teachers are charged at the same rates as the ordinary scholars, and receive, as of course they have a right, the same amount of instruction, but there they have not the means of practising a proper system for an elementary school. The fact is, that although we have teachers to be trained, there is no training school established, and therefore no institution altogether suited for well qualifying them for their work; but under the circumstances, the Boards do the best they may for their apprentices. It seems like an oversight, that when an appropriation was made for defraying the expenses of pupil teachers, no arrangement was made for placing any Academy, or school, under an obligation to impart the special instruction required by them. The next desideratum to be supplied after the Depot is in successful operation, is a Training School, where candidates for the office of school-masters and school-mistresses can be at the same time instructed themselves in the different branches of knowledge which they will be required to impart to others, and exercised in that which is to be their proper business and calling—the actual work of keeping school.

Knowing full well the advantage it is to a teacher to possess some knowledge of music, and skill in performing upon a musical instrument, both for his own solace and his general usefulness, I much wish to see the facility afforded to all the Protestant teachers of acquiring some knowledge of this accomplishment whilst they are residing in the capital, where, perhaps, only they can be taught. Partly through my recommendation, four are now receiving lessons from professed music masters, at the expense of the Boards to which they belong. The charge—£10 each per annum—is perhaps too high for all the Boards to do the same, but if all the Protestant teachers were to be taught, and one master were engaged, the charge would be considerably reduced for each one. It would afford me much pleasure to be deputed by any Board to arrange for its apprentice to be taught music. The charge, however high, it must be borne in mind, will not recur year after year, for twelvemonths' tuition in music is quite enough to obtain a fair knowledge of the principles of the art, and regular practice afterwards, unaided, will secure a good degree of proficiency. Those Protestant teachers who are now learning music are suffering a serious drawback in not having access to a keyed instrument to practice on during the intervals of their bi-weekly lessons. A short time ago I received a note from one of the music masters, as follows:—" You must forgive me for again troubling you, but I consider it my duty to inform you, that without a Piano or Melo-

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deon, Master Pitcher cannot make that progress that either you or I would wish. If you would only be kind enough to use your influence on his behalf, I think you would be successful in obtaining permission to get one."

The 24th section appears to be not sufficiently explicit, and to prevent mistakes recurring in the future, the Colonial Secretary found it necessary to address circulars to all the Boards, defining its meaning so far as regards the number of pupil teachers which each District may have in training at one time. In this circular, I would humbly premise, there is a slight error, which affects the District of Burgeo only. The sum granted in the 24th section is £750: that is, as stated, an allowance of £25 each to 30 pupil teachers—two (and no more) for each of the 15 Electoral Districts. It is further therein specified, that £400 is for Protestant, and £350 for Catholic pupil teachers, which provides an allowance for 16 of the former and 14 of the latter. But as there are 15 Electoral Districts, there must be one District for which Roman Catholic Boards may not select a pupil teacher; and also, there must be some District for which Protestant Boards may select two to make up the 16; and as not more than two can be sent from any Electoral District, the privilege is, of necessity, restricted to that District left out by the Roman Catholic Boards. The District of Burgeo being more entirely Protestant than any other, it will be readily conceded that it should have the privilege of selecting two Protestant pupil teachers. All the other Districts may select one Protestant and one Roman Catholic pupil teacher —each at the same time—as stated in the Colonial Secretary's letter referred to. The Boards being now fully instructed, it is not likely that embarrassment will again arise respecting the number of pupil teachers selected by the Boards; but then, where there are two or more Boards in one Electoral District, some regulation is necessary to prevent the same Board from repeatedly exercising the privilege of nominating, as Harbor Grace has done, overlooking the right of the Bay Roberts Board.

SCHOOL DEPOT.

In my former Reports I endeavoured to show the necessity for instituting a School Book Depository, for the purpose of fully supplying all the Government schools with suitable books of an uniform kind. I now feel most happy in being in a position to state that the Government, having taken the matter into consideration, and obtained the concurrence of the Protestant Boards, have determined upon its establishment. On this subject, I had the honor to receive from the Secretary's

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Office the following letter, which will be read with interest by the members of the Boards and the school teachers.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
21st November, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying memoranda, shewing the nature of the replies which have been received to a circular letter addressed to the Protestant Boards of Education, from this office, for the purpose of ascertaining their views as to the establishment of a Depot for the sale of school books and other school requisites, and to acquaint you that His Excellency in Council, looking to the importance of a good supply of school books and other school requisites, and the very general opinion expressed in favor of the proposed Depot, on the part of the Boards themselves, has decided upon its establishment, and been pleased to appoint you to be the agent for carrying out this arrangement.

Your duties will be, from time to time, as the Government may direct, to order the books and other requisites which may be wanted, to take charge of them on arrival, accept and execute the orders of the several Boards, at cost and charges, keeping accounts of the whole, and paying receipts to Receiver General, half-yearly. For this service you will receive ten per cent. on the amount of sales, which the Government authorize your adding to the first cost of the books in making the sales. Your lists of books furnished the Government, with one or two added, (of which you are cognizant,) are those to be adopted for use; and His Excellency in Council considers that such supply of them as are on hand here at the booksellers' establishments should be purchased from them, if offered to you for sale upon reasonable terms; you will therefore ascertain, and report to me, as to the probable quantity to be procured here, in that way, and their probable cost.

It is also of great importance that the books should be kept in a dry place, and in a proper state of preservation; and the Government will be glad to hear from you as to the steps which you would propose to take in order to secure that object. I am not aware of anything further being required in the way of information, to enable you to commence the duties in question.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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The books recommended and approved of for general use, are the Irish National series, and the Sunday-school Union series. The former are, at least, as good as any published, and by far the cheapest that can be procured; besides, they are already much in use in the Board schools. The latter are intended to supply a deficiency in the former series, and to afford a necessary change in the morning's and afternoon's exercises. It is proposed to use the Sunday-school Union series in the morning, which supply appropriate spelling tasks for every class, and excellent religious reading lessons; and use the Irish National series in the afternoon, which afford instructive lessons on secular subjects. But as one or two Boards have expressed a wish to have the Christian Knowledge Society's series of reading books used in their schools, the Government have no objection to some of this kind also being kept in the Depository. I trust that ere long, not only will the wants of the schools in books be fully supplied at a cheap rate from the Depository, but that also it will prove the medium of introducing improved apparatus in school-keeping, not yet imported; then will one of the obstacles that has long retarded education be finally swept away.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

From the 25 Boards I have received 20 Financial Returns: 5 are still wanting, which I have now no hope of receiving, although I have rewritten for them. The defaulters are, Moreton's Harbor, Bonavista South, Ferryland, Lamaline and LaPoile. The three latter Boards have very small means, which are all spent in payment of their teachers' salaries; but still the duty of making a return should not be neglected by the Board receiving the smallest grant, as the general table cannot be completed without it. I may say I have never received any Financial or School Return from the District of Lamaline. I dare say the omission from Moreton's Harbor Board may be owing to a change of clergymen; the new clergyman, who has become the Chairman, may not be aware of the necessity for this return, though I wrote to him for it. I cannot account for the non-receipt of a return from Bonavista South, neither this year, nor last year, nor the year before. I would recommend the penalty provided in the Education Act to be applied to this Board, also to the Lamaline Board. The table of annual School Returns is also, I regret to say, incomplete, though I have written for the missing forms, and have delayed my Report to the latest day, hoping to include them. I have had some difficulty to get many of those which appear. If I were to send the blank forms to the teachers directly, instead of through the Chairmen of the Boards, I would receive them filled up more promptly; and doubtless the Chairmen would be glad to be released of the trouble.

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With two or three exceptions, I have reason to believe that the Boards hold their annual meetings in conformity with the Act, and that the business is transacted in a regular manner. With regard to those still neglecting this duty, having letters now before me from interested persons, complaining of the omission, I trust it will be attended to in future. As the best results of the Education Act can be obtained only when all its requirements are properly respected, it is to be hoped that the annual meetings of the Boards will be regularly held and well attended, and that the Returns for the information of the Government will be duly forwarded to the Inspector, that he may be able to furnish complete and satisfactory tables in his Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. ROBERT CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, January 1st, 1863.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

ESTABLISHED BY	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils in Attendance.
Government Elementary Schools	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290
" Commercial Schools	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202
Colonial Church and School Society	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436
Wesleyan School Society	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560
Church of England	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110
Presbyterian Church	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45
Total.....	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643

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FINANCIAL RETURN OF THE ELEMENTARY BOARD

	Educational District.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Balance from past year.			Paid in Teachers' Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Moreton's Harbor ..												
2	Twillingate	178	11	2	.....			93	1	2	150	0	0
3	Fogo	267	5	3	28	16	10	152	3	2	188	17	9
4	Bonavista North ...	238	16	2	.....			192	11	3	140	0	0
5	Bonavista West....	138	18	4	.....			206	2	0	112	9	0
6	Bonavista South ...												
7	Trinity Bay East...	107	6	8	.....			0	11	8	85	0	0
8	Trinity Bay North..	211	16	8	.....			23	14	6	187	5	3
9	Trinity Bay West ..	161	11	2	10	0	0	39	3	5	170	0	0
10	Trinity Bay South..	206	7	0	.....			72	1	10	168	0	0
11	Bay-de-Verds	284	0	0	.....			27	19	0	241	0	0
12	Carbonear	250	10	0	18	3	8	5	11	9	229	1	6
13	Harbor Grace	347	1	0	13	3	2	65	5	8	286	0	0
14	Bay Roberts	247	13	4	21	7	2	173	13	8	197	6	0
15	Brigus	208	6	8	.....			124	16	11	150	0	0
16	St. John's	769	5	8	57	13	10	0	4	7	606	5	3
17	Ferryland	11	10	0	10	0	0	1	10	0	10	0	0
18	Placentia Bay	102	10	0	.....			7	10	0	98	0	0
19	Burin	125	9	0	18	4	1	.....			125	0	0
20	Lamaline												
21	Grand Bank	86	4	10	.....			.....			75	15	0
22	Fortune Bay	188	12	0	.....			106	19	0	208	10	0
23	Burgeo	157	8	10	28	16	11	46	11	4	135	0	0
24	LaPoile												
25	Port au Basque....	95	3	9	.....			16	3	7	80	15	4

Education.

SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

Expended in building or repairing School Houses.	School rents.	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	9 11 2	.....	.....	.....	112 1 0
61 1 8	.....	1 9 6	.....	2 17 8	4 15 10	189 2 10
31 5 0	.....	20 0 0	.....	7 0 0	16 7 6	196 0 0
37 19 7	.....	6 18 0	.....	5 0 0	2 14 0	180 3 2
10 0 0	.....	0 2 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	7 16 4
11 13 3	4 0 0	0 10 6	.....	15 12 1	0 11 11	15 18 2
30 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4 14 7
5 7 7	.....	26 12 8	.....	5 0 0	0 19 3	72 9 4
54 19 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0
14 0 7	13 0 0	1 2 2	.....	11 10 0	1 2 6	4 8 6
31 8 9	18 0 0	13 2 5	.....	7 10 0	27 10 0	41 18 8
142 17 9	.....	10 0 10	.....	5 0 0	.....	87 9 9
50 7 0	16 15 0	4 15 5	.....	6 6 0	4 0 0	101 0 2
35 0 2	38 2 0	24 15 4	19 5 0	15 0 0	10 2 11	86 13 5
.....	2 0 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5 3 4
2 15 9	.....	4 2 9	.....	.....	.....	5 1 6
18 4 1						
23 14 4	.....	1 7 6				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 1 0
27 11 8	.....	41 8 6	.....	.....	28 16 11	Nil
18 11 0	.....	5 9 6	2 18 2	.....	.....	3 13 4

Education.

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS UPON TABLE OF FINANCIAL RETURNS.

No. 1.—No Return received.

2.—Correct. Since the 30th of June about £60 of the large balance on hand has been voted for school buildings and books.

3.—Correct, accompanied with a most satisfactory account in detail—the first correct account received from this District. The £2 17s. 8d. paid to Secretary, was charged and retained by the late Secretary—the present receives no salary. By the Return, it is evident the Board has the means to open another school, at least.

4.—The balance from past year was then given as £95 14s. 6d. The expenditure this year was £69 3s. 8d. less than the grant, so that the balance this year should be much less than stated. However, with such a large balance on hand, the teachers might have an addition of at least £5 each to their salaries, as they are below the average, and they justly deserve to be better paid. The proportion of the amount paid in teachers' salaries, to the whole grant, is far too small. Another school might be sustained.

5.—Correct. With such ample means, I think the school buildings might be in better condition and better furnished; but I am informed the Board purpose diminishing their large balance by undertaking considerable improvements.

6.—

7.—Correct.

8.—Correct.

9.—Correct.

10.—Correct. Most satisfactory full accounts of Expenditure received. From the total expenditure for books is deducted £1 0s. 9d. for books sold.

11.—Correct.

Education.

12.—Correct. £20 of the amount paid in teachers' salaries is set down as assistance given to the teacher of the Wesleyan School. I cannot see the justice of this payment, as this school receives considerable aid besides from the Government grant, and the Board Schools in the District are so scantily supplied; also the charge of £13 for rents is rather high, it is a charge that, if possible, should be avoided.

13.—Correct. The £27 10s. incidental, was thus spent:—To Mr. Lampin, a teacher of a private school, £7 10s.; to Mrs. F. Martin, schoolmistress, £5; to Mrs. Simmonds, for teaching needle work in Mosquito School, £5; to Mr. Wm. Davis, of the Island, a bonus of £5. The remark previously made about rents applies here—£6 has been added since last year.

14.—Correct. A large sum has been expended upon school buildings; and valuable property has been secured.

15.—Correct. The school-room at Burnt Head was purchased from the Newfoundland School Society this year. A most satisfactory account in full, of expenditure, was received.

16.—Correct. The full account of the year's expenditure has been received,together with vouchers for every amount charged—all satisfactory.

17.—*Ferryland—no return received; but I believe the whole of the small grant of £10 19s. 9d. is paid to the teacher of the Aquaforte school.

18.—Correct.

19.—Correct. A very large proportion of Grant paid to teachers.

20.—No Return ever received from this Board; would advise the compelling section of the Education Act to be put in force.

21.—Correct.

22.—Correct. A creditable return, shewing a large proportion of the grant paid to teachers.

23.—Correct. The £28 16s. 11d., incidental, was paid to the La-Poile Board.

24.—No Return received.

25.—Correct.

*The Ferryland Return has been received since writing the above—it is correct.

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Shoe Cove	1859	F. Fricker....	No return received.			.....			
2	Exploits, Burnt Island	1835	Andrew Pearce .				.....			
3	Moreton's Harbor ...	1842	John Pike				.....			
4	Tizzard's Harbor....	1842	G. V. Every ...				.....			
5	Twillingate	1847	John Moss.....	50	0	0	4	0	0	2
6	Herring Neck East..	1854	Andrew Miles....	50	0	0	1	2	6	2
7	Herring Neck West .	1856	James Pride.....	50	0	0	2	3	0	2
8	Change Islands	1856	John Jeans	46	3	0	4	0	0	4
9	Fogo	1857	Martin Stone	69	4	0	6	0	0	4
10	Barred Island Harbor	1858	Isaac Haggott....	46	3	0	2	17	0	..
11	Cat Harbor	1860	Moses Davis	.....			2	5	0	6
12	Cape Freels.....	1845	Thomas F. Parker.	35	0	0	0	10	0	6
13	Pinchard's Island ...	1844	John Hann	35	0	0	5	0	0	6
14	Flat Island.....	1846	Joseph Harris	35	0	0	6	0	0	6
15	Goosberry Island ...	....	Charles Harris ...	35	0	0	6	0	0	6
16	Tickle Cove.....	1837	John Skiffington ..	30	0	0	0	10	7	4
17	Keils	1861	Samuel Coffin	30	0	0	.....			4

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
....	....	30																
....	....	37																
....	....	27																
....	....	24																
66	36	102	31	46	25	55	260	38	26	38	35	27	28	18	6	4	1	
8	17	25	14	11	..	17	213	7	12	6	6	2	4	2				
12	11	23	12	11	..	23	223	7	4	12	7	6	6					
31	34	65	22	36	7	38	220	11	13	41	12	24	7	6	10	8		
30	15	45	3	25	17	40	265	5	25	15	11	23	12	7	9			
13	19	32	12	20	..	25	93	10	14	8	6	4	3	2				
18	21	39	13	18	8	31	129	8	18	13	10	4	3	1				
18	15	33	10	13	10	18	233	4	10	19	10	13	10	5	4			
36	27	63	17	30	16	45	240	15	15	33	11	24	7	12	6	12	12	
25	22	47	16	25	6	30	224	5	12	30	12	19	15	9	6	13	13	
20	22	42	22	19	1	30	.....	9	12	21	21	..	21					
17	13	30	17	13	..	20	208	18	3	9	3	8	5	3				
24	16	40	14	13	13	30	.....	13	14	13	7	9	9	3				

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
18	Open Hall.....	1856	Joseph Wollam...	30	0	0	2	4	3	4
19	King's Cove.....	1853	John Coffin	32	0	0	2	0	0	4
20	Newman's Cove	1847	Joseph Tilley	30	0	0	.....			6
21	Bonavista Central...	1854	Samuel Rowsell...	77	13	10	2	0	0	2
22	Canaille	1853	Elizabeth Robins..	25	0	0	.....			3
23	Bayly's Cove	1853	Abraham Abbott..	25	0	0	.....			3
24	Bird Island Cove....	1853	William Minty....	25	0	0	1	1	0	6
25	Little Catalina.....	1855	John Way	25	0	0	1	3	9	6
26	Great Catalina.....	1843	Mr. & Miss Netten	35	0	0	4	0	8	4
27	Salmon Cove	1862	Jacob Pitcher	34	12	3	.....			6
28	Trinity, North Side..	1848	Elizabeth Holden	34	12	3	7	10	3	6
29	Trouty	1843	John Gover.....	34	12	3	.....			6
30	New Bonaventure...	1857	John Stewart.....	34	12	3	2	19	6	6
31	British Harbor.....	1854	Thomas Gawlor ..	30	0	0	1	11	0	6
32	Ireland's Eye.....	1854	Wm. Watton.....	25	0	0	1	9	6	6
33	Heart's Ease	1859	George Vardy ..	No return received.			.....			..
34	Chance Cove.....	1860	.....				.....			..

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
32	22	54	11	32	11	23	217	3	24	27	2	14	8	1	2	18	6	
14	15	29	9	16	4	20	210	7	8	14	7	9	5	..	4			
27	12	39	17	13	9	..	.....	17	12	10	10	..	4					
34	38	72	23	33	16	41	185	20	22	30	21	43	11	12	13	14	4	
4	16	20	...	...	..	..	.....	15	3	2								
11	10	21	11	9	1	..	.....	17	4									
10	16	26	4	22	..	18	220	5	10	11	6							
23	14	37	7	28	2	22	276	11	13	13	10	7	4	3				
61	33	94	13	51	30	40	228	47	19	28	39	39	57	3	10			
23	33	56	11	25	20	28	142	8	48									
38	26	64	4	52	8	50	192	6	15	43	7	28	14	13	8			
10	14	24	6	18	..	19	182	3	11	10	7	2	7	..	2			
20	11	31	8	17	6	24	231	10	11	10	4	11	1	3	11			
17	6	23	5	13	5	19	262	7	7	9	5	15	..	6	11			
17	7	24	7	13	4	17	266	6	12	6	2	4	5	1				
....	....	42																
....	....	23																

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
35	New Harbor	....	Moses Parsons....	No return received.	.....	..
36	Heart's Delight.....	....	James Lever	40 0 0	.....	..
37	New Perlican	....	W. Swansborough	40 0 0	3 12 0	6
38	Scilly Cove	1853	Ben. Mullaw.....	36 0 0	4 9 7	6
39	Hants Harbor	1839	John Hussen.....	36 0 0	6 2 9	6
40	Seal Cove.....	1853	Robert Balbin....	36 0 0	2 4 6	6
41	Grates Cove	1840	Robert Janes.....	36 0 0	2 0 0	6
42	Bay-de-Verds.....	1846	Elias Piccott	35 0 0	3 12 5	6
43	Island Cove	....	Joseph Mahy ..	Imperfect Returns received.	.....	..
44	Burnt Point.....	1861	John Curtis....		.....	..
45	Northern Bay	....	John Curtis....		.....	..
46	Ochre Pit Cove.....	....	Philip Goudy ..		.....	..
47	Western Bay.....	....	William Loder .		.....	..
48	Adam's Cove.....	....	John Martin ...		.....	..
49	Spout Cove	....	Mary Howell...		.....	..
50	Perry's Cove	1843	John Swain.....	35 0 0	.....	6
51	Otterbury	1846	Joseph Jetson....	30 0 0	.....	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Average attendance.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters & Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
....	....	42																
19	10	29	9	19	1	24	.....	12	17	..	29	..	8					
30	30	60	27	33	..	30	.....	26	8	26	16	11	14	..	3			
35	55	90	25	59	6	71	217	24	27	39	30	27	25	12	7			
39	35	74	17	54	3	45	208	19	20	35	21	19	11	5	4			
18	20	38	13	23	2	26	216	8	13	17	13	17	8	6	3			
55	48	103	24	46	33	45	220	32	25	46	27	20	12	1				
16	24	40	21	17	2	..	.....	21	7	12	13	6	19	2				
.....	....	92																
16	11	27	10	15	2	..	....	5	13	9	8	1						
.....	....	29																
....	....	49																
....	....	47																
....	....	52																
....	....	10																
14	20	34	14	14	6	28	210	14	8	12	12	10	8	4				
20	17	37	16	20	1	24	212	13	14	10	7	2	2					

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
52	Freshwater	....	Joseph Parsons...	50	0	0	.....			..
53	Carbonear West	1853	Thomas Roberts..	50	0	0	4	17	6	3
54	Carbonear South	....	George Apsey....	50	0	0	6	12	2	4
55	Mosquito	1843	.....	.....			.....			..
56	Bear's Cove.....	1843	Sarah A. Comer..	36	0	0	3	18	0	5
57	Harbor Grace North	1848	James Godden....	50	0	0	7	15	9	5
58	Harbor Grace South	1843	.....	.....			.....			..
59	Bryant's Cove	1843	Thomas Stevenson	50	0	0	.....			3
60	Upper Island Cove ..	1856	William Martin...	50	0	0	6	5	0	3
61	Bay Roberts West ..	1853	John Beasant.....	46	3	0	10	3	8	4
62	Bay Roberts East	1861	Eliza Pack.....	30	0	0	0	17	6	4
63	Coley's Point	1843	Wm. Bursell.....	46	3	0	11	0	0	4
64	Hibb's Hole.....	1855	S. Killigrew.....	30	0	0	0	2	6	4
65	The Dock	1853	D. Lacy.....	45	0	0	2	4	10	4
66	Clark's Beach	1859	Alexander Serrick	50	0	0	4	0	0	8
67	Burnt Head.....	1844	William Smith	50	0	0	3	10	0	8
68	Bull Cove.....	1844	Thomas Youden..	50	0	0	1	15	0	8

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
60	61	121	33	75	13	110	.....	24	43	54	20	34	10	15	19			
61	46	107	13	59	35	50	204	34	20	53	40	49	24	18	14	8	11	
55	41	96	3	78	15	68	214	42	30	24	30	15	16	10	10			
20	20	40	4	19	17	26	236	6	12	22	7	14	10	4	3			
20	18	38	18	10	4	30	234	11	10	17	18	11	20	4				
61	37	98	22	60	16	85	235	21	25	52	11	43	28	12	17			
38	31	69	33	24	12	..	.....	24	27	18								
21	19	40	8	28	4	25	236	20	2	18	11	9	6	2	1			
50	45	95	20	60	15	60	230	5	20	70	9	30	12	10	8	3		
40	37	77	22	47	8	56	218	27	14	36	11	32	13	14				
40	49	89	16	60	13	36	221	21	29	39	42	10	16	..	1	1	1	
66	54	120	25	75	20	80	223	24	29	57	10	37	20	24	3			
13	14	27	11	16	..	14	229	8	4	15	9	3	9	3				
27	12	39	10	22	7	22	224	8	20	11	6	8	4	7				
24	27	51	19	17	15	40												
20	18	38	10	15	13	25												
17	19	36	12	16	8	24												

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Vacation.
					£ s. d.	
69	Upper Gully	1852	Charles Coates	45 0 0	.....	6
70	Middle Bight	1848	Richard Parmiter...	55 0 0	2 5 0	4
71	Long Pond	1851	Charles Saunders...	45 0 0	.....	3
72	Topsail	1845	James Allen	50 0 0	2 19 6	3
73	Belle Isle	1841	E. Walters	40 0 0	.....	3
74	Broad Cove	....	Mrs. Holden	.....	.....	3
75	Balline	....	.....	.....	.....	..
76	Torbay	1862	James Woods	36 0 0	.....	..
77	Quidi Vidi	1850	Ed. Humphrey	50 0 0	1 11 1	4
78	St. John's, West End	1859	Thomas Woods....	120 0 0	20 0 0	4
79	Maggotty Cove	1843	James Ewing	80 0 0	0 5 6	3
80	Freshwater Bay	....	Miss Knight	.....	.....	..
81	Ferryland.....	1861	Robert Temple ...	.....	.....	..
82	Aquaforte	1859	Caroline Winser ..	10 0 0	0 10 0	7
83	Harbor Buffett	1847	Nelson Bailey....	50 0 0	8 0 0	5
84	Spencer's Cove	1847	T. Stephens } ...	30 0 0	.....	
85	Woody Island		" }		.....	

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters & Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
17	23	40	15	21	4	22	215	20	11	9	1	8	5	3	..	2	2	
36	44	80	42	28	10	45	139	12	19	49	4	19	4	5	10	8	8	
32	43	75	30	32	13	42	.....	41	21	13	4	9	8	4				
27	18	45	6	33	6	32	224	5	18	22	3	19	6	6	7			
16	17	33	12	18	3	27	.....	9	12	12	...	9	5	..	...	2		
...	..	40																
...	..	20																
20	6	26	8	18		22	58	14	4	8	8	8	8	..	...	8		
24	16	40	20	15	5	22	206	16	10	14	7	11	6	6	2	6		
99	88	187	40	100	47	118	221	30	37	120	...	96	20	24	13	46	24	
66	21	87	23	39	25	53	229	...	...	..	33	16						
...	..	13																
9	4	13	2	3	8	9	.....	2	2	9	..	11	4	3	...	4	4	
2	7	9	3	6		8	180	2	4	3	2	4	3	..	..	1	1	
23	27	50	13	33	4	35	.....	10	6	24	15	21	8	8	3			
16	11	27	8	12	7	19	190	6	11	10	6	10	7	4				
17	16	33	11	5	17	17	108	10	11	12	14	9	9	6				

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
86	Oderin	....	No return received	.....	.....	..
87	Rock Harbor	1860	Isabella Hooper ..	12 10 0	10 0 0	..
88	Mortier Bay	....	No return received	.....	.....	..
89	Port-au-Bras	1859	Robert Hodder ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	..
90	Path End	1859	James Gaulton ...	20 0 0	10 0 0	..
91	Burin Bay	1859	Wm. Harding	17 10 0	12 10 0	5
92	Spoon Cove	1859	Francis Percey	15 0 0	10 0 0	..
93	Foot's Cove	1860	Ada Percey	15 0 0	15 0 0	..
94	Great Burin	1844	J. E. Churchill ...	27 10 0	8 0 0	4
95	Shallaway	1860	S. Moulton	7 10 0	3 0 0	4
96	Lamaline	....	No return received	.....	.....	..
97	Fortune	....	Alexander McKay.	37 5 0	31 0 0	6
98	Grand Bank	....	Henry J. Haddon .	38 10 0	28 0 0	6
99	Garnish	1851	S. Bowman	.....	2 15 0	..
100	Brunet	1849	G. Snelgrove	45 0 0	4 13 0	..
101	Sagona	1860	Thomas W. Bulley	40 0 0	40 0 0	4
102	English Harbor	....	No return received	.....	.....	..

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters & Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
....	....	20																
13	13	26	8	18		23	.....	8	9	9	2	16						
....	....	20																
5	11	16	3	12	1													
23	15	38	10	28		24	.....	10	19	9	..	17						
14	16	30	14	12	4	20	222	8	10	12	5	6	9	..	...	..	4	
13	19	32	18	12	2	22	.....	2	8	12	...	12						
9	11	20	2	13	5	16	226	4	8	8	3	12	9	..	...	..	1	
14	18	32	12	16	4	26	244	11	9	12	6	4	4	4	2	2		
10	9	19	4	11	4	14	216	3	6	10	4	3						
....	....	25																
39	50	89	30	46	13	74	262	17	16	56	12	28	12	6	4	1	1	
38	30	68	39	25	4	60	234	20	14	34	14	15	10	10	4	4	3	
24	16	40	29	10	1	10	193	10	16	14	10	..	14					
10	16	26	9	16	1	22	269	4	7	15	11	9	7	5	1	5		
33	25	58	22	25	11	34	239	19	20	19	21	11	13					
....	....	30																

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
103	Harbor Breton.....	1858	Phœbe Chapman..	15	0	0	.....			2
104	Grole.....	....	No return received	.....			.....			..
105	Hermitage Cove	....	"	.....			.....			..
106	Pushthrough	....	"	.....			.....			..
107	Burgeo.....	1844	Rev.J.Cunningham	.....			.....			..
108	Hunt's Island	1851	Sarah Crew.....	20	0	0	.....			6
109	Upper Burgeo.....	1858	S. McDonald	40	0	0	.....			6
110	Plant	....	No return received	.....			.....			..
111	Petites	....	George Robinson .	20	0	0	23	0	0	..
112	Burnt Island	1858	Fred. Tweedell ...	34	12	3	18	0	0	6
113	Channel.....	1855	John Jordan	46	3	1	26	0	0	6

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
11	7	18	2	11	5	11	251	4	5	9	4	7	6	2	1			
....	....	31																
....	....	14																
....	....	29																
78	56	134	....	....	....	..	320	39	28	67	18	25	14	16	13	36	36	
19	13	32	....	....	....	..	300	10	12	10	5	6	6					
23	30	53	....	....	....	..	.....	12	20	21	10	10	20					
....	....	30																
31	2	52	20	29	3	43	295	10	17	25	30	20	20	2	2	11	4	
11	9	20	6	9	5	14	259	5	4	11	7	6	3	4	3			
33	20	53	15	33	5	32	239	20	12	21	4	8	4	4	4			

Education.

RETURN OF PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY BOARD SCHOOLS

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
			£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Bonavista.....	....	Samuel Rowsell ..	57	13	10	2	0	0	2
Broad Cove.....	....	Alexander McKay	57	13	10	No return.			
Brigus	1853	William Green ...	57	13	10	22	15	0	6
Burin (Wesleyan)	....	Mr. Haddock	23	1	6	.....			..

INSPECTOR'S REMARKS.

The Grants to other localities where no schools are in operation are thus accounted for:—Muddy Hole Grant is unexpended, and is being reserved for building purposes. Twillingate Grant has been appropriated to building an excellent school-room; four years' grant, at least, has been thus absorbed. Trinity Grant does not appear to be required

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters & Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
34	38	72	23	33	16	41	185	20	22	30	21	43	11	12	13	14	4	
....	....	118																
30	....	30	1	20	9	24	219	1	2	27	3	27	12	13	4	8	9	
26	28	54	...	...	..	37	230	14	14	30	14	20	14	14	4	12	12	

at present for a Commercial School, and I believe it is proposed to hand it over to the Elementary Board. Burin Episcopalian Grant is unexpended: I am not aware what is proposed to be done with it. I have learned that the Grant to Harbor Breton, not being required for a Commercial School, is handed over to the Elementary Board. The Grant to Burgeo and LaPoile is divided amongst the Elementary Boards in the District.

Education.

RETURN OF EPISCOPALIAN AND PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS

Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' names.	Amount of Teachers' salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.			No. of Weeks of Vacation.
			£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
St. John's (Presbyterian)	....	James N. Neilson	46	3	0	90	0	0	6
Cod Roy (Episcopalian)	1860	Joseph Galpin....	.....			40	0	0	6
Pouch Cove (Episcopalian).....	1855	John J. Vile.....	30	0	0	8	0	0	..

Education.

IN OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
35	10	45	6	23	16	40	222	4	4	37	...	42	11	22	12	45	35	
21	18	39	6	24	9	29	243	11	15	13	5	9	7					
40	31	71	24	33	14	53	234	20	14	37	41	18	28	17	14	8	8	

Education.

RETURN OF COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH DURING THE

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	No. of Books.			Average attendance.	Average age.
			Boys.	Girls	Total.		
	St. John's—						
1	Central Boys	Mr. Major	118	....	118	74	9.4
2	" Girls	Mrs. Burke	....	79	79	44	11
3	" Infants	Miss Anderson....	67	48	115	60	5
4	St. John's, South-side	Mr. & Mrs. Crosby	42	38	80	40	9
5	Belloram	Rev. J. Marshall & Mrs. Marshall..	24	26	50	46	7½
6	Port-de-Grave	Mr. &Mrs. Maddock and Miss Collier	82	71	153	87	7½
7	Harbor Grace	Mr. & Mrs. Gardner	74	78	152	106	8½
8	Spaniard's Bay	Mr. & Mrs. Earle...	72	53	125	69	8
9	Brigus	Mr. & Mrs. Mills...	76	81	157	81	8
10	Bareneed	Mr. G. Payne	57	43	100	75	7½
11	Salmon Cove	Mr. Kelligrew....	35	40	75	24	8
12	Bishop's Cove	Mr. Dobie	27	35	62	52	9
13	Heart's Content.....	Mr. Thompson ...	54	62	116	62	8
		Carried forward.....	728	654	1382	820	8

Education.

SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND IN OPERATION YEAR 1862.

Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.							
Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narrative.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Dictation on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.	Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
80	38	....	....	83	21	30	88	9	5	7	38	59	30	55	30
43	25	11	....	45	7	42	37	..	10	16	11	11	43	43	
22	20	28	45	....	....	....	70	..	....	....	....	22			
43	12	9	16	21	5	9	45	..	5	....	20	18	9	9	
38	5	7	....	28	21	28	10	..	5	6	6	8	4	10	
92	20	29	21	77	25	21	112	4	13	6	24	44	12	4	2
79	48	14	11	68	....	43	109	6	7	30	29	41	28	56	
56	16	24	29	26	4	14	34	..	2	14	6	22			
73	39	33	12	53	....	45	86	..	5	15	11	28	5	5	
49	18	17	16	25	6	25	23	..	5	6	12	9	2	5	
21	25	16	13	15	....	4	30	..	....	8	7	8			
32	10	11	9	21	4	15	42	..	5	15	3	2			
47	32	21	16	28	14	30	20	2	8	12	11	15	1	9	
675	308	220	188	490	107	306	706	21	70	135	178	287	134	196	32

Education.

RETURN OF COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH DURING THE

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	No. on Books.			Average attendance.	Average age.
			Boys.	Girls	Total.		
		Brought forward.....	728	654	1382	820	8
14	Torbay.....	Miss Anderson....	17	11	28	19	8½
15	Swayne's Island.....	Mr. E. Bishop	20	18	38	30	7
16	Salvage	Mr.&Mrs.Thurman	30	21	51	45	7½
17	English Harbor.....	Mr. Moore.....	25	25	50	32	8
18	Trinity.....	Mr. Collis and Miss Lockyer	63	40	103	50	10
19	Greenspond.....	Mr. Edwards	142	126	268	130	7
20	Portugal Cove.....	Mr. Ward	48	52	100	53	8
21	Bonavista.....	Mr.&Mrs.Lawrence	117	110	227	74	8
22	Fogo	Mrs. Plomer	13	17	30	25	6
23	Twillingate	Mr. & Miss Wills	36	38	74	30	8
24	Petty Harbor	Mr. & Mrs. Bishop	38	41	79	52	8
			1277	1153	2430	1360	8

Education.

SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS IN NEWFOUNDLAND IN OPERATION YEAR 1862.

Reading.				Writing.				Arithmetic.							
Holy Scriptures.	Easy Narrative.	Monosyllables.	Alphabet.	Copy Books.	Cyphering Books.	Dictation on Slates.	Copies on Slates.	Fractions.	Practice.	Reduction.	Division.	Subtraction.	Grammar.	Geography.	English History.
675	308	220	188	490	107	306	706	21	70	135	178	287	134	196	32
9	7	9	3	5	2	4	24	..	...	5	3	4			
14	10	7	7	8	6	8	8	..	2	3	5	3			
18	20	11	2	9	2	18	31	..	4	17	6	6	...	18	
21	13	10	6	17	....	8	19	..	4	7	6	8			
63	11	6	23	50	13	46	25	4	10	14	13	10	1	4	
34	64	70	100	18	10	12	40	..	1	5	8	6			
35	18	32	15	30	8	18	67	3	7	8	12	9	11	35	
84	39	53	51	56	31	24	46	1	6	17	24	21	3	6	
6	6	7	11	8	....	....	20	..	...	...	...	9			
26	14	22	12	18	5	17	10	1	4	7	13	10			
43	15	11	10	15	4	15	42	..	7	7	4	6			
1028	525	449	428	724	188	476	1038	30	115	225	272	379	149	259	32

Education.

RETURN OF WESLEYAN SOCIETY'S DAY-SCHOOLS IN

No.	Locality of Schools.	When established.	Teachers' names.	Amount of Salary from W. Society.	Amount of Auxiliary Grant from Boards or Government.	Amount of Fees collected.	No. of Weeks of Vacation.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Old Perlican ..	1843	W. Christian ..	25 0 0	23 1 6	12 0 0	..
2	Black Head...	....	John Curtis	50 0 0	.....	6 2 9	..
3	Sound Island..	1847	Charles Downs...	.....	18 0 0	8 0 0	..
4	Pouch Cove...	....	Joseph Baggs ..	10 0 0	55 16 8	3 7 0	6
5	Cupids	....	T. E. Shenstone	7 10 0	25 18 0	3 5 6	4
6	Flat Island ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
7	Port-de-Grave .	....	S. Pelley	.....	.....	.....	..

REMARKS.

I have not included the Wesleyan School at Carbonear, it being no longer Elementary in character. The Elementary School was closed last spring, and what might be termed a Grammar School was commenced about the same time, under the management of a highly competent teacher, the fees being about £4 per annum for each scholar. There were 20 pupils ef advanced age present when I visited the school,

Education.

OPERATION DURING YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1862.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during the year.	Reading.			Writing.		Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slate.	On Paper.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three, or beyond.			
50	62	112	36	60	16	70	233	28	14	70	30	40	18	10	7	2	6	2
32	27	59	...	...	..	43	.....	11	20	28	6	10	11	5	3			
22	18	40	10	27	3	20	.....	11	13	16	4	20	6	8	3			
25	26	52	13	21	18	30	200	15	4	33	16	20	14	3	5	5	5	
40	50	90	25	32	33	80	141	23	40	27	20	40	15	7	3	12	12	
....	....	50																
....	....	63	...	...	..	..	.....	....	..	20								

evidently receiving much attention. However desirable it may be to have a superior school in connexion with the Wesleyan Church at Carbonear, it is still more necessary to have a good Elementary School in operation there, and I hope the latter will not be sacrificed to support the former. If the Government Grant in aid is given to support the Grammar School, it may be questioned whether it is strictly a legal act, as the grant is doubtless for common school purposes.

Education.

REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In presenting my fifth Report of the Catholic Schools of the Island, it affords me much pleasure in being able to state that, on my visitation of these Schools the past summer, I found the majority of them fairly conducted, while a small per centage of this majority were very efficiently so. The attendance, also, as compared with past years, was an average one on the whole; but in a few districts there has been an increase, not only as to the numbers on the books, but also with respect to the amount of pupils I found attending. I had also the satisfaction of seeing some efficient teachers added to our corps. But the greatest improvement effected the past year, was in the larger amount of books and stationery supplied to the schools as compared with former years. The cause of this increased supply arose from the fact of the £100 voted by the 21st Section of the Education Act, being equitably divided among the several districts according to population; and as the majority of the Boards appropriated their portions to supplement the usual amount set aside for the purchase of books, maps, &c., &c., a larger supply of these requisites has been secured to the Schools than in any former years. And although the amount supplied falls very far short of the requirements of these schools, it has been quite sufficient to prove—if indeed proof were necessary—by the very marked improvement observable in those Schools that had their supply of books for even a short time previous to my visit, what may fairly be expected when a regular supply of these requisites is secured to the Schools.

The Chairmen of the following Boards commissioned me to purchase books, maps, &c., for their schools during the past summer:—Burin, Placentia West, St. Mary's, Harbor Main, Brigus, Bonavista, Bay Bulls, and Ferryland. And in executing these commissions I experienced the usual amount of difficulty and delay in endeavouring to procure these books, &c., &c., in St. John's.

Knowing the great inconvenience that teachers are subject to, from their schools not being supplied with printed cards, I have had printed and distributed 50 sets, which will enable the teachers to teach the young children in class; and as each set commences with the alphabet, and goes on progressively up to easy reading, it will render it unnecessary

for those young children to be supplied with books, which they are sure to tear and destroy before they are long in their possession. I intend procuring a further supply next year, so that all the schools may be supplied with them.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

As the chief defect in our schools was the absence of any system in the mode of teaching practised by the majority of the teachers, His Excellency, with the view of removing this defect, gave the following directions in the letter of instructions which I had the honor of receiving previous to my commencing my inspection the past snmmer :—

SIR,—

"As the season is now fully arrived for your visiting the extern settlements, in the discharge of your duties as Roman Catholic Inspector of Schools, I am directed by the Governor to request you will, at once, proceed to the performance of the work in question; and in doing so, he would authorize you, as he has already done the Protestant Inspector of Schools, to give, where you may deem it desirable so to do, (and with the consent of the Local Boards,) such time to any schools as may be, in your opinion, sufficient to initiate the masters into a better system of instruction and of management therein. This will, in all probability, prevent your reaching the full extent of your limits; and you will therefore exercise your discretion how far you can, consistently with your instructions, proceed north and west, taking care, however, not to shorten your distance more than yon can avoid, &c."

Agreeably to this permission, I proceeded no farther north than Bonavista, nor west than Burin, visiting, within these points, 70 schools; and in each of these schools—with the exception of about half-a-dozen—I showed the teacher a method of teaching by classes, according to the system of Lancaster, putting the pupils present through a course of instruction in spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar, &c.. &c., for a period sufficiently long to enable the teachers to have a knowledge of the system. I also visited a portion of the schools in the Districts of St. John's Harbor Main and Brigus, a second time, to see if the system were carried out, and I am happy to say I found it carried out as correctly as the means possessed by each teacher permitted him to do so. For, of course, it is only when the schools are provided with every necessary for teaching, that this, or any other system can be effectively carried out. The cause of the six schools not being included in the above course of instructions arose, either from the very small number attending the school, or from the teacher being so thoroughly unfit for his position that the expectation of carrying out any system, through him, would be hopeless.

Education.

PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE YEAR 1860.

In the year 1860 I gave a statistical statement of the number and progress of the pupils attending the 90 schools then in operation. I have this year been furnished with Returns from a similar number of schools, from which it will be seen that, on the whole, there is not much variation between the two years, with respect either to the number of pupils attending, or their advancement in the branches taught in the schools.

Years.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
				Spelling & reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammer.	Geography.
1862	90	4801	2957	2199	1061	1327	1390	223	213
1860	90	4639	3195	2401	799	1143	1157	145	141
		Decrease							
		162	238	202	262	184	233	78	72

Yet, when the Districts are taken separately, or the aggregate statistics of the six following Districts are taken together, an improvement will be found to have taken place in these Districts, of a very encouraging character, and also highly suggestive as to the cause of this improvement.

Education.

Districts.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
			Spelling and reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
Fortune Bay & Burin	436	258	176	111	107	157	37	37
Placentia West	230	180	105	45	40	65	12	12
Harbor Main.....	537	402	230	106	69	86	20	24
Harbor Grace	433	250	155	138	277	188	46	53
Bonavista & Trinity..	163	99	63	42	50	65	3	3
Ferryland	360	234	214	78	96	103	8	11
	2159	1423	953	520	639	664	126	140
Compared with same districts for year 1860	1633	1097	749	257	309	281	49	44
Increase.....	526	326	204	263	330	383	77	96

Shewing the progress made in each of these Districts for the past 2 years.

Education.

Districts.	No. of Pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
			Spelling and reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
Fortune Bay & Burin	124	19	30	71	50	114	29	29
Placentia West	40	22	23	23	35	59	10	10
Harbor Main.....	209	197	94	40	25	41	18	18
Harbor Grace.....	152	96	3	91	172	96	12	32
Bonavista & Trinity..	7	14	12	26	30	41	2	2
Ferryland	8	6	42	12	18	32	6	5
Increase since 1860..	533	340	204	263	330	383	77	96
Decrease	7	14						
	526	326						

I have joined Burin and Fortune Bay, as I find they were so in the Return for the year 1860; but the improvement that has taken place may fairly be all placed—or nearly so—to the credit of the Burin District.

In 5 of the above Districts, the Boards have, for the past two years, made some endeavors to procure for their schools even a moderate supply of books and stationery. In the other District, namely, Harbor Grace, I have found the schools tolerably well supplied—at least, comparatively speaking—although I am not aware of the Board having made, as yet, any appropriation for that purpose.

Education.

But the fact of the only improvement that can be shown to have taken place for the past two years, is in these Districts that had the advantage of a very moderate supply of books, &c., proves pretty plainly what it is we now lack to make our schools what they ought to be.

There are two other Districts, where the Boards have made the same creditable exertions to supply the schools with books, &c.; but the Returns from which do not exhibit any progress when compared with those of 1860. These are Brigus and Bay Bulls; but the fact of the Convent school at Brigus being established since the year 1860, the Returns from the Board schools this year are necessarily decreased by the number of females attending the Convent schools. The same excuse, to some extent, might be fairly pleaded for the Board schools of the Bay Bulls District not showing any improvement, from the number of females that have left these schools to attend the Convent school at Witless Bay.

In the remaining Districts—with the exception of St. John's—the Returns show very little alteration in the present state of their schools as compared with their condition in the year 1860. In the District of St. John's there are 23 schools established, all of which were in operation the past year. I have been furnished with returns from 21 of of these schools. In the year 1860, Returns from a similar number of Schools were given, and a comparison of the Returns for the two years will show a great falling off in the attendance and progress of the children in this District.

Years.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils on books.	Average attendance.	Number of Pupils learning.					
				Spelling & reading easy lessons.	Reading with ease.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.
1860	21	1524	1155	807	273	467	452	50	49
1862	21	1160	687	543	218	306	321	45	47
Decrease	....	364	468	264	55	161	131	5	2

Education.

In each of my two last Reports I called attention to the very great deficiency of books and stationery in the majority of the schools in the St. John's District, describing them as being more deficient in these particulars than any similar number of schools in the Extern Districts. Now, although it would not probably be correct to ascribe the falling off these two Returns exhibit, solely to the want of the books and stationery, I feel quite satisfied that it had no small share in producing it.

As, however, the Government are about taking the necessary steps to establish a Protestant and Catholic Depository, or Book Store, the difficulty that at present exists to procure these books, will be removed, and consequently the excuse that might fairly be brought forward now for neglecting this all-important matter can no longer be pleaded.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOARDS.

A paragraph in my Instructions directed my inquiries to the present formation of the Education Boards, to see that their numbers were complete, and if deficient, to inform the Government thereof, &c., &c.

Upon inquiry, I could not discover, from the Chairmen, that any of the Boards required to be filled up. But in point of fact, it is matter of very little consequence to fully half the Catholic Boards, whether their numbers are completed or not, as they have never met since the year 1858, when the present Education Act came into operation. The Districts where the Boards do regularly meet each year, are—as far as I could ascertain—Harbor Grace, Brigus, Harbor Main, St. Mary's, Trepassey, Little Placentia and St. John's.

Now, the neglect on the part of the Chairmen in not calling their Boards together once each year agreeably to the provisions of the Act, is highly improper, as casting a slur on the other Members of the Board —who having accepted of the position—been duly Gazetted, and having received their commission, find themselves passed over, and never consulted upon a single matter connected with Education in their District, during probably the whole time that they occupy the position.

But, besides the absurdity of appointing persons to form these Boards, and then having their existence ignored altogether, there is great reason to fear that this course of procedure tends to injure the cause of Education itself, as it unfortunately happens that a feeling of suspicion is engendered in the minds of the Members of the Boards so slighted; and they imagine that there must be something to conceal, either in the management of the Schools, or in the appropriation of some imaginary

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funds which they are sure to fancy remain in the hands of the Chairman; and as they freely communicate these suspicions to their neighbors—the parents, in fact, of the children attending the schools—the cause of Education must necessarily suffer.

For it does not matter how untruthful all these suspicions are, and how completely they are set aside by the annual Returns furnished by the Chairmen, as well as the publicity given by the Inspector's Reports to all other matters touching the management of the schools, the Reports, as a general rule, never meet the eyes of these parties, they continue to labor under the false impressions that have taken possession of their minds; and thus, instead of being promoters of Education, which, from their position as Members of Boards, one would naturally expect from them, they are made—by this unwise exclusion from all participation in the management of the schools—the very reverse. Now, as all this can be easily avoided by the annual meeting of the Boards, I trust I have stated sufficient to influence the Revd. Chairmen, who have hitherto neglected it, to comply with the legal obligation of having their Boards meet once each year.

I intended to have given, this year, some statistics connected with the schools, in addition to those supplied by the School Returns, and had taken notes to enable me to do so, but my note book was lost in the *Blue Jacket*, as I was unfortunately a passenger on board of her when the melancholy occurrence of her being burned, on her passage from Portugal Cove to Brigus, took place; I must, therefore, postpone, for the present, these statistics, as I could not, from memory, pretend to give a statement accurately that was based on figures. But I have no such difficulty with respect to my Report of the general character of the schools as I found them on my inspection.

In conclusion, I have only further to state, that the school fees have fallen off this year to the amount of £60 from what they were last year, the District of St. John's alone shewing a decrease of £29.

With these remarks, I beg leave respectfully to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

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REPORT.

DISTRICT OF BURIN AND FORTUNE BAY.

There were six schools in operation the past year, of the eight established in the District of Burin, four of which are conducted by females, and all progressing favorably. I found the four I visited, namely—Burin, Beau Bois, Fox Cove, and Oderin, well attended, and the children were pretty fairly supplied with books and stationery. In fact, the Burin Board was one of the first that set aside a portion of its funds to provide books and stationery for the schools under its charge; and the creditable improvement which the school returns show that has been made during the past two years, and which the inspection of these schools enables me to verify, proves how wisely that money was spent. The Burin Commercial School is well conducted by its present teacher, Mr. O'Donnell. Fox Cove and Beau Bois schools continue in charge of the two female teachers, Miss Ward and Miss Walsh, whose attention to their pupils and success in forwarding their studies, I have made mention of in previous reports.

The only alterations that have taken place in the Burin District since my previous visit are—the teacher of the Spanish Room School has been transferred to the Oderin School, and the former one closed in consequence, as the Revd. Chairman informed me of the inhabitants not fulfilling their promise of having the school-house finished last Spring. Since I visited the District, I have been informed that the school-house is now completed at Spanish Room. The Oderin school has largely benefitted by the change, as Miss Brien, who has charge of that school, is a very excellent teacher, as the improved condition of the school, in every thing, testified. The Lamaline school is closed, and will continue so until a school-house is erected there, when a trained teacher from the Presentation Convent, St. John's, will take charge of it. The remaining two schools of this District, namely—St. Lawrence and Lawn, I did not visit. I have always found them, however, on previous visits, to be well conducted.

There are at present two schools in operation in the District of Fortune Bay, one at Great Jervois, and the other at St. Jacques. The latter was established October, 1861. The Harbor Briton school is closed, as only two schools can be sustained from the small amount received by this District for educational purposes, namely, £56 10s. ; and as the resident Clergyman, the Revd. R. Brennan, states, in transmitting me the account of the expenditure of that small sum, that were it not for a balance re-

maining in his hands from former years he would be unable to sustain even these two. And he further states that to meet the requirements of the Catholic population of that district, would require at least five schools, and he suggests that the appropriations for educational purposes for Fortune Bay, ought not to be made according to the strict gauge of population, inasmuch as the inhabitants of that District receive in any other way so little from Government, particularly in the matter of poor relief.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA WEST.

I found the schools in this District progressing favorably. Two trained female teachers from the Presentation Convent, St. John's, had charge of two of the schools, namely—Presque and Merasheen, and were conducting them very satisfactorily. The school at Paradise continues in charge of Miss Power, who leaves nothing to be desired in her management of the school, the progress of her pupils showing her successful tuition. The school at St. Kyran's is also fairly conducted by its present teacher, Master Sullivan.

Three of these schools, namely—Paradise, Merasheen and Presque, have a good attendance of pupils, the St. Kyran's and Anne's Cove Schools a more limited one. The latter school, the Chairman, the Rev. James Walsh, informed me would be closed until such time as the inhabitants would erect a school-house. This is a very necessary move on the part of the Chairman, as the miserable shed where the school was held, was totally unfit for such a purpose.

The school-house at Presque is not yet completely finished. The St. Kyran's and Merasheen school-houses, also require some repairs; and all three require school furniture. As the Board, however, has now sufficient funds, there being, by the Revd. Chairman's Return, a balance of £80 on hands the 1st of July last, I look forward to see all these improvements effected on my next visiting these schools. All these schools were moderately supplied with books; and since I visited them I sent a further supply of some books that I saw they most required, together with some stationery.

DISTRICTS OF GREAT AND LITTLE PLACENTIA.

There is so little change in the schools of the Little Placentia District, and consequently so few remarks to make respecting them, that I have connected the two Districts together. The three schools in the Little Placentia District continue to be conducted by the same teachers

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that had charge of them last year. The school at Little Placentia is fairly conducted, but I was sorry to find that there was no Register kept, and was very much surprised when the teacher stated, in the presence of the Chairman, that he had the permission of the Board to discontinue keeping it. The Red Island school was not in operation, as the teacher was availing himself of his vacation, for the purpose of fishing. The teacher of the Fox Harbor school, notwithstanding his age and incompetency, is still retained, the Board being unwilling to deprive him of the situation he has held so long, and without which now he would be unable to support himself. This is one of a few similar cases that we had to contend with from the commencement.

There are at present but two other teachers, whose services are retained for reasons somewhat similar to those that here influenced the Little Placentia Board.

The only change that has taken place in the schools of the Great Placentia District, is in the Commercial School, which is now conducted by Mr. Curtis, formerly teacher of the Salmonier School. The late teacher, Mr. Rielly, became last fall a candidate for the representation of the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, with the understanding—as he and his friends state—of being permitted to re-take charge of the School if he failed in being returned. The Chairman, the Rev. E. Condon, I understand, denies that any such promise was given him. But if it were not the intention of the Chairman to permit him to re-occupy his former position as teacher, it was most injudicious to permit him to retain the key of the school-house, which must have led him and his friends to think that the situation was still open for him, and which ultimately resulted in some very discreditable scenes on the occasion of the present teacher taking possession of the school. I was happy to find, however, on my visiting the school, that it was very well attended—in fact a very large attendance—and that all unpleasant feelings had apparently subsided. The only drawback to this was, that all the books belonging to the school—and it was always well supplied—were removed from the school by the late teacher; and this is another unfortunate result of the key of the school-house being permitted to remain in his possession, and will necessitate an outlay to re-supply the school with books, which the other three school-houses in the District would be so much benefited by having expended on them.

The school at the North-East Arm was closed, as the teacher was taking his vacation—which was eight weeks. There has been nothing done to the school-house since my former Report; and the teacher, whom I saw, made the usual complaint of the destitute condition of the school,

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with respect to books and stationery. The other two schools I did not visit, but their character, of course, remains unchanged since last year's report; and at present I do not feel much hope of any great improvement taking place in them.

On my visiting this District last summer, I applied, as usual, to the Revd. E. Condon, as Chairman, to furnish me with an account of the expenditure of the money granted to this District for Educational purposes for the past year, and not having a printed form with me. I drew out one, leaving those columns—under the heading of which I knew there was no expenditure by the Board of Placentia—out of the form, I enclosed it to the Revd. Chairman, with a request that he would fill it up at his earliest convenience. I received a verbal message from him, stating that he was unable to fill it up in consequence of the altered form —the only alteration being what I have stated—and as no explanation that I could give his messenger—the present teacher of the Commercial School—would enlighten the Rev. gentleman as to what was meant by the "Ordinary appropriation for the District," and as he persisted in stating that he could see no difference between the "Balance on hands" and the "Balance from last year," I was compelled to leave without the return; and on my arrival in St. John's placed the matter in the hands of the Government, who at once communicated with the Revd. gentleman, enclosing him a printed form, which was promptly returned, filled up and signed by the Rev. E. Condon, as Chairman; all the difficulties which he stated prevented him from filling it up for me, having, I presume, in the mean time vanished.

Accompanying this Return, however, was a communication to the Acting Colonial Secretary, of which I was furnished with a copy, and from which I give the following extract:—"As Mr. Kelly made a strange Report last year, of this District, he not only distorted some of the facts which I gave written down, but he states a positive untruth in the 17th page, viz—that I stated there was a sum of £27 of a balance on hands, as I made no such statement either in words or writing." On receiving the copy of this letter, I at once placed before the Acting Colonial Secretary the original Returns I received from the Revd. E. Condon, for the years 1860 and 1861, filled up in his own handwriting, and compared them with the printed Reports, to show that they were true copies of those furnished me. *These Returns I still hold in my possession*, and I now republish them:

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Years.	Ordinary appropriations for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Amount paid in Teachers' salaries.	Expended in repairing or building school-houses.	School rents.	Expended in School requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Balance on hands.
1860 Total amount received per annum.	£140	I know no such Grant.	Nil.	£138	No account kept this year.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1861	£138		£8	138	Nil for 1860.	Nil.	Nil. 1860		Nil.	£29 11 7*

(Signed) E. CONDON, *Chairman.*

* This is the amount stated, both in the Return furnished and in the Report, and not £27.

I now quote my remarks on last year's return, to show whether they were untruthful, or in any way distorted the statement furnished me.

"This Return is incorrect. The whole amount received in this District, as I stated last year in correcting the Return then furnished, is £146 currency. The Chairman states, he knows no such grant as a special one for his District. He will see, by the Education Act, that the sum of £40 sterling is specially voted to support a Commercial school in Great Placentia.

"In last year's Return the balance on hands was stated to be nil, and yet a balance of £8 is now given as remaining on hands from last year. This year a balance of £29 11s. 7d. is stated to be on hands, and although I cannot see, from the statement given, how this balance arises, I am pleased that so much is available to the Board to make some of the many improvements required in their schools."

I now give the Return which the Rev. Chairman forwarded to the Acting Colonial Secretary for the present year; and considering the peculiar circumstances under which it was given, one would suppose that it would be free from the inconsistencies of former Returns, and yet it will be seen that it is impossible to say from this Return, whether there was a balance on hand or not, on the 1st of July; or if there were a balance, what the amount of that balance was.

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Ordinary appropriation for the District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing school-houses.	School rents.	Expended in school requisites.	Fuel.	Amount paid to Secretary of Board.	Balance on hands.
£146 0 0	£40	£9 10	£120	£19 14		£12			£44 0 0
The total yearly receipts from the Government.	Stg.	Cy.	Cy.	Cy.		Cy.			This is total amount on hands, and includes the balance of the reserved fund, as well as the current quarter's salaries of the Teachers.

Under the heading of the "balance on hands," the Rev. gentleman states that "£44 is the total amount on hands, and includes the balance of the reserved fund." What is the reserved fund, and what is the amount of that balance? And he further states, "as well as the current quarter's salaries of the Teachers." Which current quarter's salaries? Is it the quarter's salaries ending the 30th June, to date up to which all these Returns are made, and which would reduce the £44 by the amount due the Teachers? or is it the quarter's salaries that would be due the end of the month (September) in which he sent this Return, and which would not lessen the amount at all, as it would belong to the next year's transactions?

It is very much to be regretted that the Rev. Chairman of this District cannot keep the account of the school-money intrusted to his keeping, in such a manner as would enable him to give a Return of its expenditure, in the same plain and intelligible manner that the Chairmen of the other Catholic Boards do.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

There is no improvement in the schools in this District, and as the Board seems determined to continue the same mode of expenditure of their grant, which I had reason to find fault with last year, I am pre-

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cluded from the hope of seeing the schools of this District improve or altered in the slightest degree from the miserable position they are in at present.

In Salmonier there was one school in operation the past year, but I can hardly say that there was a school-house there, the house where the school was held scarcely deserving the name. There was no school at the north-side ; neither is there a school house erected there, although in no part of the Island is it easier to get material to erect a school-house than in Salmonier, where the material is growing almost at the very doors of the inhabitants. But if I am correctly informed, the inhabitants only require some assistance from the Board, to secure their erection in a short time. At the River-head of St. Mary's a house that was purchased by the Board is used as a school-house, but it is wanting in every article of school furniture. The school was closed when I called, as the teacher was at the fishery, and I was informed he is absent the greater part of the summer.

In St. Mary's harbor the state of education may be fairly inferred from the fact of the register showing an average attendance of only 16 boys to the Commercial school there, and that with a population of 700 inhabitants ; and of the entire number attending, only three are stated to be writing on paper, and four as far as the Rule of Three.

It will be seen that in my last Report I found fault with the manner in which the Board expended their education grant, making no appropriation for building, or assisting the inhabitants in building the school-houses that are so much needed, and pointing out to them that so long as that mode of expenditure was followed they would be in no better position ten years hence than they were then. The following appropriations made by the Board at their meeting last July, of which I have been furnished with a copy, will show how little disposed the Board seem to be to carry out my suggestion :—

Convent School.....	£15	0	0
Supplementary Commercial School.....	5	0	0
Salmonier, North Side	25	0	0
" South Side	14	0	0
John's Pond	10	0	0
Point LaHayes	5	0	0
River Head, St. Mary's	20	0	0
Holyrood.....	25	0	0
North Harbor	5	0	0
Books and Stationery for Schools.....	4	0	0
	£128	0	0

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This comprises every shilling of funds that will be at the disposal of the Board for the ensuing year, and of course all hope that the smallest improvement will be made, either in erecting or repairing school-houses or providing them with school furniture, during that time, must be given up, and under these circumstances it would be perfectly useless for me to offer any further suggestions until such time as I see the Board is disposed to carry out those I have already given.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

There were seven schools in operation during the past year in this District. I visited these schools twice during the past summer, and on each visit I found a very large attendance of children in all these schools, fully equal to the average attendance given in the School Returns, and which would give an average daily attendance for each school of nearly 60 pupils. All these schools, with one exception, are very well conducted. The Holyrood school is at present in charge of a Mr. Vetch, a young man who spent some time in the Training school in St. John's, and who is conducting the school very creditably. Chapel's Cove school continues in the charge of Mr. Lawler, and is the exception alluded to, but his services are only retained until such time as the young man at present in the Training school will be capable of taking charge of it. Harbor Main and Salmon Cove schools are both progressing favorably under the management of Messrs. Kennedy and Walsh. The Cat's Cove school is also very well conducted by its present teacher, Mr. Woodford, who succeeds the late teacher, Mr. Conway, whose demise I am sorry to have to record.

The teacher who had charge of the Beacon Cove school has been very properly removed from the situation, as he was totally unfit for it, and the school has been given in charge to a Miss Donnelly, who is conducting it most efficiently, and has made a great improvement in it since she has taken charge. The remaining school, the one at the north side of Holyrood, and intended chiefly as a female school, was conducted by Miss Walsh, at the time I visited it, but I understand that Miss Walsh has since then left, and the school is for the present closed; but it is intended by the Board to have a school-house very shortly erected here, and also one at the south side of Holyrood, and the teachers intended for these two schools, two females, are at present in training to qualify themselves for the position. When these two schools are in operation the educational requirements of this Dictrict will be very fairly supplied. All these schools were pretty well supplied with books and stationery.

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DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

There is not much alteration in the schools of this District since my last Report. They are, with one exception, well conducted, and going on very favorably. I have already accounted for this District not being among the number of those that I have given as exhibiting, from the School Returns, evidences of improvement during the past two years, in consequence of the number of females who have left the schools in the neighbourhood of Brigus to attend the Convent School. I find also that some of the schools in this District have just now a larger attendance of pupils than they had at the time the Returns were furnished.

The Teacher of the Turk's Gut school has resigned, being unable, from his age and infirmities, to fill the situation any longer. This has relieved the Board from the unpleasantness of dismissing him, and which, from their unwillingness to do, has prevented the appointment of a more competent person this some time back. A person has been employed to take charge of it for the winter, after which a permanent appointment will be made. The school at Brigus has been removed from the old school-house to the vestry of the Chapel, which has been provided with a stove, and will make a comfortable school-room until such time as the new school-house is erected. The school has now a daily attendance of from 25 to 30 pupils, and is most efficiently conducted by Mr. Power.

The school at Cupids, the exception mentioned, does not exhibit any improvement, nor do I look for any while the present teacher has charge. The other two schools are very well conducted, and well attended, namely, Northern Gut and Bay Roberts schools. The latter school continues in charge of the same teacher, Mr. Keefe, and is progressing favorably under his care. The Northern Gut school is at present conducted by Mr. Kenny, who had charge of the Spaniard's Bay school for some time. As I have more than once, in previous Reports, mentioned Mr. Kenny's exertions as a teacher in a favorable manner, I am happy in being able to repeat my satisfaction at the manner in which he conducts the school at Northern Gut, which is very much improved since he took charge of it. A frame of a school house has been procured by the Chairman, the Rev. E. O'Keefe, for Bay Roberts ; it is to be erected this winter, and I feel satisfied will be completed as speedily as the funds at his disposal will permit him.

The school at Colliers is placed in an anomalous position at present ; it is nominally under the Brigus Board, who continues to draw the teacher's salary and pay him, but as Colliers has been lately joined to the parish of Harbor Main, the school is in reality under the direction of the Board of that District. The school is pretty fairly conducted at present.

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DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

All the schools in this District are working well. The Spaniard's Bay school is at present conducted by the teacher who last year had charge of the Low Point school in the Bay-de-Verd District. He is a good teacher, and only requires a little more supervision than he was subjected to in his former position to make him an efficient one. The Island Cove school, though elementary in its course of instruction, is, nevertheless, doing its work pretty fairly, as the teacher is attentive, and most anxious to impart all that he is capable of teaching to his pupils. The school at Feather Point is fairly conducted, and the school-room is now supplied with desks and forms, as well as a very fine stove. These three schools require a supply of reading books very badly. The school at River-head of Harbor Grace, as well as the St. Patrick school, continues to be most efficiently conducted, though not so regularly attended as one would fancy they ought to be, considering the many advantages the pupils attending these two schools enjoy. The school-house at Mosquitto has been repaired, and is now a very comfortable one; I found the school with a fair attendance of pupils, and conducted with tolerable success by its present teacher, whom I believe to be attentive, and, I could see, most anxious to give satisfaction.

In each of the localities of this District where schools are established, there is now a good comfortable school-house, all of them well finished, and at present in a thorough good state of repair, and provided with the necessary amount of school furniture. This creditable state of things must be gratifying to His Lordship, Dr. Dalton, whose great anxiety to accomplish these improvements led him to expend a large sum the past years, over the amount placed at his disposal from the school funds of the District.

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR AND BAY-DE-VERD.

There is no alteration in the two schools in Carbonear since my previous Report of them, either in the number of pupils attending or the management of the schools. Mr. Mackey continues to conduct his school very fairly, considering the difficulties which, I am sorry to say, he still labours under, of the want of books and other requisites necessary for such a school as he has charge of. The Crocker's Cove School continues under the management of Miss Brandsfield, who conducts it with a moderate share of success. The school has the same limited number of pupils attending during the summer as stated in former Reports.

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As there were four schools closed in the Bay-de-Verd District this summer, I did not visit it. In my Report of last year I pointed out the very bad state of the school houses at Western Bay, Northern Bay, Job's Cove, and Low Point; and as there were no funds belonging to the District in the hands of the Chairman, the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, to enable him to effect these improvements, he very properly suspended these schools until such time as the funds accumulated by their suspension, will enable him to make these school-houses what they ought to be. I only wish that the same course was taken in every District, where, from a similar cause, the want of funds, the Boards are unable to build the necessary amount of school-houses in their Districts, or to put in a proper state of repair those already built.

DISTRICTS OF BONAVISTA AND TRINITY NORTH.

I found the four schools in these two Districts, namely, Ragged Harbor, King's Cove, Sancroix, and Trinity schools, working very satisfactorily, and the children exhibited a fair amount of progress since my previous visit to these schools, in all the branches they were learning. Two of these schools, namely, at Trinity and King's Cove, were tolerably well supplied with books and stationery, and since I visited the District I sent a supply for the other two that will sufficiently meet their present wants. The school house at Ragged Harbor requires a thorough repairing; in fact, it was never properly finished, and this neglect on the part of the Board is the more to be regretted from the fact of the school-house being built by the inhabitants with very little assistance from the Board.

For the third time I am compelled to state that there has nothing been done as yet towards erecting a school-house at Sancroix. Since I visited these Districts I was informed that a teacher has been appointed to take charge os the Bonavista School, which was closed for the previous twelve months. A school is very much required there, and I trust it will now be kept in continuous operation.

I have not received from the Chairman the return of the disbursements of the school money for these districts for the past year.

In the District of Fogo there is but the one school in operation, namely, at Fogo Harbor, and this has been the case for the past three years; and why this state of things is permitted to continue, I am quite at a loss to comprehend. There is a school-house at Tilton Harbor erected now about two years, and yet no teacher has been employed to take charge of it. It cannot be from want of funds, as I have shown in last year's Report that a large balance of the school meney of this Dis-

trict must remain unexpended; I am also sorry to be compelled to state that I have not received any financial statement of the school money for the past year, although I have made repeated applications for it, and this makes the third year that this account has not been furnished from this District.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

As I have already stated in my opening remarks, there is a great falling off in the attendance of the children to the schools of this District, as shown by a comparison of the Returns furnished by the teachers this year with those for the year 1860.

The number of children I found attending these schools, the past summer, on my visiting them, would not give more than an average attendance, excluding the Orphan Asylum and River Head Schools, of about twenty pupils to each school.

The majority of the schools in this District are fairly conducted, and, of course, would be much more efficient and successful if supplied with books. There is no improvement in the Torbay, Pouch Cove, or Kilbride schools, which continue to merit the character given of them in former Reports. In the Flat Rock school a slight improvement has taken place since last year. There is no improvement in the Black Head school, which I believe to be very badly conducted, as I find the children completely ignorant of every thing they are said to be learning. The same may be said of the Portugal Cove and Kelligrews schools—at least so far as the backwardness of the pupils—and the latter school is very badly attended, the largest attendance I have ever seen there being 12; I visited it three times the past summer. The pupils I found attending the female school at Petty Harbor were very backward, and there was no register to produce. The teacher, in excuse for the absence of improvement in her pupils, pleaded the want of books.

All the school-houses in this District are in a tolerable good state of repair, but the teacher of the Fresh Water school (St. John's Bay) complained that the school-house has not been properly finished, which makes a residence in it very uncomfortable. I was surprised to find that the teacher of the Portugal Cove school was permitted to build a shop adjoining the school-house there, and which completely destroys its appearance. A very fine school-house has been erected on the Topsail road, but it has not as yet been opened for the reception of pupils. The schools at Topsail and Belle Isle were closed the latter part of the summer, the former by the resignation of the teacher, and the latter from the teacher being dismissed, on account of his being unable from age to discharge the duties of his position.

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DISTRICT OF BAY BULLS.

There has no alteration taken place in the six schools of this District since my last Report; all of them were in operation the past year, and with the exception of the Caplin Cove school, doing their work very fairly. I found 50 children assembled in the male and female school at Bay Bulls, both of which are very well conducted; the former I have always had reason to be pleased with from the manner in which it was conducted, and the latter is fully realizing the hopes I entertained of its usefulness.

The Witless Bay school has improved since last year's Report of it, the examination of the children being much more satisfactory this year than last. The Mobile school is also fairly conducted; the teacher, who is a very intelligent young woman, is quite suited to forward the studies of the children attending this school. The Toad's Cove school I did not see in operation, in consequence of the illness of the teacher—it is a fairly conducted school.

I drew the portion of the £100 belonging to this District, by the order of the Chairman, but was unable to procure the books in St. John's that were required for the schools, and was compelled to commission a person to send for them to Boston.

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

The eight schools of this District, that I visited the past summer, were all in operation. The Brigus school continues in charge of Miss Doyle, who conducts it, as stated in former Reports, very fairly. The school-room is too small, but can easily be enlarged by letting in an adjoining room; and it is also deficient in school furniture. The School-room at Cape Broyle is even smaller, as it would not accommodate, with comfort, 20 pupils.

These two school-houses were originally dwelling houses, which the Board purchased and converted to their present use; and although this might be the quickest and most economical way of providing a locality with a school-house, there is this drawback, that you never can, from the construction of such houses, have a school-room sufficiently large—unless where the attendance of pupils is very small; neither can it be properly lighted or ventilated, while the exterior of the house will be anything but characteristic of the purposes for which it is used. The school at Cape Broyle is what I have stated of it in former Reports—*not such a one* as the *salary* received by the *teacher would warrant* a person in expecting.

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The Commercial school at Ferryland is at present in charge of a Mr. Flannery, who is conducting it very efficiently. Mr. Flannery is a very suitable person for his position, and I have no doubt of the improvement of the school while in his hands.

The Aquaforte School gives a fair return for the amount expended in its sustainment—£15. It is held in a room of the teacher's house, sufficiently large for the number of pupils attending, and warm and comfortable.

The two schools in Renews are going on very fairly. A Mr. Dutton, who is a young man, and tolerably well fitted for his position, has charge of the male school; and the female school continues in charge of Miss Power, who, I believe, discharges her duty faithfully, and with moderate ability.

The Fermeuse school has improved since last year: the children acquitting themselves, on examination, much more satisfactorily than they did last year.

All these school-houses require something or other to be done to them —the last-mentioned requires a porch. The Cape Broyle and Brigus school-houses, in addition to what I have already stated they require, want the platforms leading to both of them to be repaired very badly. The Ferryland school-house is not completed in the interior yet; and the two school-houses in Renews require painting, and their roofs tarring, with other smaller items. And in view of all these requirements, the money voted for educational purposes in this District is yearly frittered away in sustaining some small schools that I am satisfied give little or no return.

If all these improvements were once effected, the sustaining those small schools might not be fairly censurable; but so long as their sustainment prevents the necessary and pressing wants of the principal schools from being supplied, they are anything but commendable.

I drew the amount due this District of the £100, but as I have already stated with respect to Bay Bulls, was unable to procure the books in St. John's.

Education.

DISBURSEMEMT OF SCHOOL MONIES FOR THE YEAR 1862, OF THE EDUCA-

Reference to remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.	Special Grant.	Balance from past year.	Over expenditure last year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Fortune Bay	56 10 0	.....	8 6 0	.....
2	Burin	280 2 1	69 4 7	23 15 11	.....
3	Placentia West	146 0 0	.....	25 13 0	.....
4	Little Placentia	107 18 7	.....	7 17 1	.....
5	Great Placentia	99 17 0	46 3 0	9 10 0	.....
6	St. Mary's	126 15 4	46 3 0	2 1 5	.....
7	Trepassey	46 3 0	.....	7 13 0	.....
8	Bay Bulls.....	181 4 3	46 3 0	.....	.....
9	Ferryland	211 0 0	57 13 10	.....	65 9 6
10	Harbor Main	245 4 2	57 13 10	.....	66 0 6½
11	Brigus	231 9 2	.....	56 9 2	.....
12	Harbor Grace, Bay-de-Verds & Carbonear	612 10 3	173 1 0	.....	257 19 8
13	Bonavista & Trinity North.....	No Return.			
14	Fogo	No Return.			
15	St. John's.....	1102 9 7	.....	253 11 8	.....
		3447 3 5	496 2 3	394 17 3	389 9 8½

Education.

AS FURNISHED BY THE RETURNS FROM THE CHAIRMEN TIONAL BOARDS.

Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School rents and fuel.	School requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Over expenditure of Boards.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 16 0
326 4 3	.....	.....	4 18 0	.....	.....	42 0 4
75 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80 13 0
110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 15 8
120 10 0	19 14 0	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	44 0 0
174 15 0	.....	.....	1 16 9	.....	1 12 0	
32 0 0	15 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 14 8
170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 0 0
203 16 0	20 10 8	4 5 0	2 11 0	.....	27 18 4	
185 0 0	34 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 16 2½
157 0 0	54 13 4	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	66 5 0
535 15 0	123 18 8	.....	7 11 9	60 0 0	199 13 2	
649 5 0	300 15 3	31 5 11	4 5 0	30 0 0	.....	341 10 1
2799 5 3	576 14 6	43 10 11	33 2 6	100 0 0	229 3 6	648 10 11½

Education.

No. 1.—This sum of £56 10s., is included in the return furnished by the Rev. J. Cullen for Burin District. The Rev. gentleman draws the money for both Districts, and accounts for its expenditure in his Return; so that on the present occasion there is a double Return for this money.

No. 5.—I have already commented upon this Return in the body of my Report. It should be filled up in the same way that I gave it.—The ordinary appropriation for the District being £99 17s. currency, and the special grant £46 3s. currency.

No. 7.—The ordinary appropriation for this District is £47 3s. currency. Under the heading of the 'balance from last year,' a sum of £7 13s. is returned as "received from the Estate of the late Rev. J. O'Neill."

All the remaining Returns require no comment—they are quite correct.

Education.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE NON-APPROPRIATION OF THE GRANT FOR EDUCATION FOR TILTON HARBOR AND FORTUNE, TO THE PAYMENT OF TEACHERS THEREAT.

(Notice of question of W. V. Whiteway, Esq.)

St. John's Newfoundland,
November 8th, 1862.

Sir,

I beg to enclose for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council, two petitions, one each from Fortune Harbor and Tilton Harbor, signed, as you will perceive, by a great number of the inhabitants of those localities, complaining of the non application to its legitimate purpose of the proportion of the Educational Grant to which the people of these places are entitled. You will see that these petitions are addressed to the House of Assembly, but I enclose them to you, as I apprehend the Executive is the source from whence these parties ought to obtain redress.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY.

Honorable the Acting
Colonial Secretary.

Education.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly, in Legislative Session convened.

The petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of Tilton Harbor,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That since January, 1858, there has been no School-master at Tilton Harbor.

That there are upwards of 350 inhabitants residing at Tilton Harbor.

That your Petitioners are informed that for the past four years there have been grants for educational purposes, and that they are entitled to a share of such grants; but that this locality has received comparatively nothing.

That your Petitioners' children are growing up in ignorance, no School-master having been appointed since 1858.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause enquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, so as to ensure their just portion of the Education grant, being expended in providing the means of education for the children.

And, as in duty bound, will pray.

John Dwyer,
William Greene,
Garrett Dwyer,
John Loby,
Patrick Foley,
Michael Dwyer,
Thomas Day,
his
Maurice ⋈ Foley,
mark
Daniel Bagan,
James Dwyer,
Aeneas Dwyer,
Michael Mahany,
Michael Bagan,
Lewis Dwyer,
John Alvert,
Cornelius Bryan,
Samuel Bennett,
David McGrath,
Florance Dwyer,
John Brawders,
Daniel Foley.

Education.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly,

The Petition of the Subscribers,

Hereby humbly Sheweth,—

That for five years previous they have not had any teacher to instruct their children, and we most sincerely hope that your Honorable House will take this matter into consideration. We have done all that was in our power to procure a teacher for our children: still its of no avail; and in other parts of our locality, where there is not one-fourth the population, they have always got a teacher. If your Honorable House will grant our request, we, the inhabitants of Fortune Harbour, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Thomas Quirk,
Michael Bryan,
Thos. Croak,
Martin Byrne,
Samuel Gillespie,
John Power,
Richard M. Hamilton,
William Quirk,
James Bealing,
Nicholas Hines,
Edward Gillespie,
Michael Byrne,
John Lirre,
Alexander Gillespie.

Education.

(Copy)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
14th November, 1862.

MY LORD,—

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from one of the members for Twillingate and Fogo, with the accompanying Petitions from the inhabitants of Tilton Harbor and Fortune, complaining of the want of a school-master. I would beg to observe that the sum of thirty pounds sterling, per annum, appears in their favor under the Education Act, and for which sum a warrant has been quarterly issued in your favor. I will therefore feel obliged by your acquainting me, for the information of the Government, as to the reasons which have led to the want of which the petitioners make complaint.

I have &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Right Reverend
DR. DALTON,
Harbor Grace.

Education.

(Copy)

HARBOR GRACE,
24th November, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 14th Instant, enclosing Petition from certain Inhabitants of Fortune and Tilton Harbor, with a letter of one of the members for Twillingate and Fogo, complaining of want of school-master in those localities, and as regards the latter place, of the mis-appropriation of thirty pounds grant, allocated for Educational purposes there, " and for which sum warrants issue quarterly in my favor." As to the application of this money I have nothing whatever to do. So far, therefore, as I am concerned, the charge of the Tilton gentlemen is entirely false, and inasmuch as it refers to the Chairman of the Education Board of that place, I am inclined to regard it as equally incorrect; for I have reason to know that this money, which certain parties would not regret to see squandered in favor of an aged friend, quite worthless as a teacher, has been used, or a considerable portion of it, by the Chairman, for the legitimate purpose of erecting a school-house there, to replace that which was burnt accidentally or otherwise shortly anterior to the dismissal of the late teacher. In this circumstance will be found, I presume, the chief reason why no teacher has as yet been appointed. If one were appointed without a school-house, he could hardly earn his salary; and Education would rather be retarded than promoted by such appointments. On this subject, however, as well as with regard to the complaint of the people of Fortune, I'll take the earliest opportunity to communicate with Rev. Mr. Ward, who, I have no doubt, will be able to justify the opinion which I entertain of his integrity. In the mean time,

I have, &c.,

(Signed), † J. DALTON.

Honorable the Acting
COLONIAL SECRETARY, St. John's.

Education.

RETURN MOVED FOR BY W. V. WHITEWAY, ESQUIRE, IN TWILLINGATE AND FOGO

Detailed statements of amounts appropriated for R. Catholic educational purposes in Twillingate and Fogo, in each Educational District.	Detailed statements of expenditure, by whose orders such monies have been paid, and to whom paid,—also, for a return of R. C. Schools (if any) in those districts—names of Masters of such schools, (if any,) and amounts paid each of them.
*1857. Twillingate ..... £4 Moreton's Harbor .... 23 Fogo ..... 50 £77 1858 to 1862. [Under Education Act, 21 Vic., Cap. 7, passed 10th May, 1858.] Fogo ..... £63 1 4 Twillingate and Moreton's Harbor ..... 33 1 4 Tilton and Fortune Harbor Commercial School, under R. C. Board..... 30 0 0 For each year £126 2 8	The Act gives the Board unlimited powers of appropriating the Education money in the establishing and support of schools. The warrants for each quarter are made out in favor of the Chairmen of the different Boards, who (under the control of the Boards,) disburse their respective proportions. This information, therefore, must come from the Chairman of the Board at Fogo, (Dr. Dalton,) or from the Roman Catholic Inspector of Schools. The former has been written to for such information as required by Mr. Whiteway, as respects the District of Twillingate and Fogo.

NOTE.—£100 voted for Books and school requisites per annum, of which the District is entitled to its proportion.

* The amount under head of appropriation has been compared by

Colonial Secretary's Office,
5th March, 1863.

Education.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, OF R. C. EDUCATION IN FROM 1857 TO 1862, INCLUSIVE.

Accounts of all monies expended In erection of School Houses or otherwise for R. C. Educational purposes.	Names of the Members of Roman Catholic Educational Boards, with the names of the Chairmen.
The remarks in the preceding column are applicable to the information required in this one. (See preceding column.)	1857. Twillingate—no board. Fogo—Rev. P. Ward, Chairman, and Messrs. John Brine, John Burke, Patrick Burke, Patrick Dwyer, J. Fitzgerald and N. Fitzgerald. 1858 to 1862. (Under Education Act, 21 Vic. C. 7,) [passed 10th May, 1858.] Twillingate—no board. Fogo—Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, Chairman, Rev. P. Ward and Messrs. John Brine, John Burke, Patrick Burke, Patrick Dwyer, and J. Fitzgerald.

me with the Financial Secretary's Ledger, and found correct.

JOSEPH CROWDY.

Education.

REPLIES OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION TO CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 22ND JULY, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPOT FOR SALE OF BOOKS AND SCHOOL NECESSARIES FOR PROTESTANT BOARD SCHOOLS.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S,
22nd July, 1862.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,—

The Government being desirous of establishing in St. John's, by means of the annual allowance provided under the 21st Section of the Education Act, a Depot of books and school necessaries, where the several Boards may at all times be supplied at a cheap rate, I am directed to enquire whether the enclosed list of books,which have been recommended by the Inspector, is such as you consider suitable for this purpose, and if so, what number you will probably require in each year for the schools under your charge.

☞ Should your Board object to any of these, or prefer others, you will be kind enough to communicate to me their views in this particular.

I have &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman of the
respective Protestant Boards
of Education in the Island.

List of Books for approval of Protestant Boards:

Reading Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Arithmetic, published by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

Sunday School Union Spelling Books, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Reading Books, parts 1, 2, 3.

St. John's Catechism of Newfoundland.

Swan's Copy Books.

Lennie's Grammar.

W. K. Johnstone's Maps of the World.

History of England, published by the Christian Knowledge Society.

Watts' Divine and Moral Songs.

Bibles and Testaments can be procured at present at either Depository in St. John's.

Education.

ST. JOHN'S,
August, 25th, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Protestant Board of Education for the District of St. John's, to transmit to you a copy of the following resolutions adopted at their last meeting:—

"This Board have had under consideration a letter from the Colonial Secretary, respecting the formation of a Depot for school-books and stationery; in reference to which the Board beg respectfully to say,—

"1st.—That this Board would deprecate the appropriation to this object of the money granted in the 21st section of the Act for the encouragement of education, as even that sum is too small for the maintenance of the Board schools in efficient repair.

"2nd.—But as the formation of such a depot as is contemplated by Government promises to be of advantage to the Board schools generally, they would greatly desire to see it in operation by a further specific grant from the Legislature for this object.

"3rd.—The Board has no objection to any of the school-books or maps mentioned in the letter above referred to, believing them to be a very excellent class of books."

Yours repectfully,

M. HARVEY,

Secretary.

Education.

HEART'S CONTENT,
August 7, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

In replying to the Circular of the 22nd July, respecting the Depot for books to supply the various Boards of Education, I am requested to state that our Board consider the selection most suitable, and would require annually about £5 or £6 worth; if our funds would admit of such an outlay.

I am anxiously waiting a reply from you concerning the pupil teacher I nominated last spring. She is accepted by the Board, and we are waiting to hear further from you.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. GARDNER,

Honorable the Acting
COLONIAL SECRETARY, St. John's.

THE PARSONAGE, BURGEO,
August 11th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

In reply to your circular of the 22nd ult., I beg to say that we quite approve of the books recommended by Mr. Haddon, tho', at the same time, suppose we are not to be restricted to the use of them only. I should think from £10 to £15 worth would suffice for the schools under the Burgeo Board.

Vacancies having occurred in the Road and Education Boards, by the departure of Mr. Dawe from the country, I take this opportunity of recommending Dr. Hunt, to fill the vacancy on the Education Board, and Walter Ford, on the Road Board;—Mr. Dawe's successor refusing to supply his place on either.

I shall feel obliged if you will fill up these places at your earliest convenience, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

To R. CARTER, Esq.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Education.

CARBONEAR,
August 12th, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Chairman of the Protestant Board of Education for this District, to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Circular of the 22nd ultimo, having reference to the formation of a Depot for Books, &c., in St. John's.

All the Books recommended by the Inspector the Board think favorably of, except the Reading Books of the National Education School for Ireland, instead of these the Reading Books 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

W. W. BEMISTER,

Secretary.

The Hon'ble ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Col. Secretary, St. John's.

A full meeting of the Protestant Board for this District being held to-day, they took into further consideration the Government circular of the 22nd July last, respecting the establishment of a Book deposit, for the Schools in St. John's.

That in addition to the observations conveyed to the Government on the 13th August, recommend the additional Books, 1, 2, 3 & 4, Mason's Spelling, and Pinnock's History of England.

The writing of

W. W. BEMISTER, Sec'y.

J. BEMISTER.

CARBONEAR, Oct. 8, 1862.

Education.

FERRYLAND,
August 21st, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

A Depot for school-books will be a great boon to the out-harbour clergy. My Board objects to none of the books mentioned; but I see no Geography named—nor any maps but those of the World. I trust these deficiencies will be filled up, and that Swan's *graduated* copy-books, (which are decidedly the best,) will be always on hand. Owing to the kind grant I received this spring for books, I am unable to state how many I shall require per annum; probably, this year, none; but my numbers are so few, that the quantity used by them will be proportionately small.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TEMPLE.

Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BONAVISTA,
25th August, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, dated 22nd July, respecting the Depot. The enclosed list of books have been agreed to by a meeting of the Board of Education, held the 8th August. By the list sent the Inspector appears to have omitted all Arithmetic books, which I think would be advisable.

The amount of books required by the schools of Bonavista is about ten pounds worth.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. C. BAYLY.

The Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Education.

TRINITY,
4th Sept., 1862.

SIR,

Mr. Smith has handed me your Circular of the 22nd July last, on the subject of forming a Depot of Books and School necessaries, and enquiring what number we shall require in each year.

In reply, I have to state that our fund for school requisites being small (£2 8s. 7d. currency per quarter), we cannot give an extensive order without running the risk of involving ourselves in debt. You will perceive that we do not contemplate receiving back the cost of those furnished to our poorer children; many would be deprived the benefit of the School from their inability to pay according to the 21st section of the Act.

Our immediate wants are, 12 dozen First Books, and 6 dozen Second Books, if possible, we must have this supply this year; we also want spelling books and copy books, which, I fear, we must have on credit.

Irish National School Books are those in use in the schools under our management.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. SWEETLAND,

Chairman, P.B.S., T.B.N.

N.B.—I have written to McConnan, to furnish the Books required.

B.S.

Education.

Fogo,
Sept. 8th, 1862.

Sir,—

In reply to a Circular dated July 22nd, I beg to state that this Board has hitherto supplied itself in Educational Works from the catalogue of the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and that it would prefer continuing so to supply itself, either direct or from the Society's repository in St. John's. Swan's copy books appear to be the only books on the list appended to the Circular which the Board would require (over and above the S. P. C. K. books above mentioned.) Other school requisites, such as ink, pens, inkstands, penholders, &c., might, perhaps, have been added to the list forwarded with advantage.

I am, Sir,

Obediently yours,

REGINALD M. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Twillingate,
October 14, 1862.

Sir,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, received in August. At the meeting of the Board, held this week, it was agreed the books referred to should be used in all schools under our charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS BOONE,

Chairman.

Robert Carter, Esq.

Education.

HARBOR BRETON,
November 20, 1862.

SIR,—

Some time ago I received a letter from you, dated July 22nd, stating that the Government were desirous of establishing a Depot of books and school necessaries, and enclosing a list of books, &c.

I beg to inform you, in reply thereto, that I was unable to assemble the Members of the Board until last week, when your letter having been submitted to them, I was instructed to inform you that, with some exceptions, they approve of the books mentioned, and that they deem the list on the other side, herewith sent, sufficient for this District.

I regret the delay in replying to your letter, which was unavoidable.

And I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. K. WHITE,

Chairman.

List of Books deemed necessary for Schools in Fortune Bay District.

1 Gross each of 1, 2, 3, 4 Reading Books and Arithmetic, 1 Gross of Sunday School Spelling Books, 1 Gross Copy Books, 6 Dozen Grammars, 10 Sets of Maps, 6 Dozen Histories of England, and 6 Dozen Geographies, of which there are none in the list.

Education.

CATALINA,
4th Aug., 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd July, 1862, addressed to me, or Chairman of Protestant Board of Education, Catalina, and will lay it before the Board at their next meeting.

As an individual member of the Board, I would beg to state that I quite approve of the Books and School requisites recommended by the Inspector, as per list sent, and consider them very suitable for the schools in this District. Whether any other Member or Members of the Board will object to any of them, or prefer others, I cannot tell till we meet.

Mr. Prestwood, the late Chairman of the Board, has removed to Carbonear, as probably you are aware, leaving the letters and papers of the Board in the hands of Mr. Duke, his successor at Bonavista, presuming, as it seems, that he, of course, ought to succeed him too in the office of Chairman of this Board. Now I never could understand why there should be two Wesleyan Ministers on the Board, when one of them is a non-resident, and a Member of another (Bonavista) Board. I have often felt vexed and annoyed at it, as though we were incompetent to manage educational matters without having *two* Wesleyan Ministers on the Board, and wondered why one should not suffice. On the same principle, it would seem that the Rev. Mr. Bayly might, with equal propriety, be a Member of this Board too, for Bird Island Cove (which is included in this Educational District) is a part of his Mission as well. If we look at Catalina as being the most populous and important settlement in the District, (which it certainly is,) we find that when the last census was taken, there were 133 more Church of England than Wesleyans in Great Catalina. Or if we include Great Catalina and Little Catalina, the numbers of Church of England and Wesleyans are nearly equal. If we were to try to convene a meeting of our Board now, in all probability there would be only myself present to represent the Church of England, while, perhaps, there would be four Wesleyans who would be able to attend. Mr. Bremner is laid by with a very severe attack of Gout, &c., and Mr. Tilly (at Bird Island Cove) is crippled in his knee, and would have ten miles to come to the meeting, though I doubt whether he would be able to come at all. And then what could I do alone, if all the rest were disposed to thwart me in any matter that I thought best for the District. If I might be allowed to suggest any alteration in the constitution of the Board, I would advise and recommend that Bird Island Cove be taken in connection with the Bonavista Board, for it is at least five miles nearer to Bonavista than to Catalina ;

Education.

and it would be more convenient and less fatiguing for Mr. Tilly, or any other person, to walk five miles than ten, to attend the meetings of the Board. I believe the Inspector, too, has represented the fact of having two Wesleyan Ministers on this Board as being unfair, so that we are both of the same opinion in that respect. Mr. Bremner, too, I think, takes the same view of it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM NETTEN,

Member of the P. Board of Education for T. B. E.

The Honorable Robert Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Catalina,
27th October, 1862.

Sir,—

I beg to transmit to you, for His Excellency's information, a detailed account of the expenditure of the Protestant Board of Education for Trinity Bay East, for the educational year ending 30th June, 1862, as required by the 12th section of the Education Act, which I hope will be found correct and satisfactory.

The returns required by the same section were duly prepared and sent to our late Chairman, (Revd. P. Prestwood,) some time in July; at least, I can answer for the School at Catalina; and I have no doubt but that the teachers at Little Catalina and Bird Island Cove sent in theirs too. I conclude, therefore, that the said returns were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary's Office two or three months ago. But I am not positive about the account of expenditure; I have, therefore, prepared one, hoping it will be received in due time, that is, "on or before the last day of October."

Education.

I also beg to enclose a list of books, &c., which will probably be required for the schools of this District for the current year, as requested in your letter to this Board, dated 22nd July, 1862. And may I beg to be informed what proportion of the grant for the several purposes mentioned in the 21st section of the Act will be due to this Board, after the books, &c., are paid for, if there should be anything?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM NETTEN

The Hon. Robert Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

List of Books, &c., which will probably be required for the three Schools in the District of Trinity Bay East, for the Educational year ending 30th June, 1863.

30, Part 1 Spelling Books		12 Part 4 Spelling Books	
30 " 2 " "		12 " 5 " "	
30 " 3 " "			

Swan's Copy Books:

18 No. 4	12 No. 6	18 No. 9	12 No. 11
18 " 5	18 " 7		

5 Dozen Watts' Divine and Moral Songs, 3, First Book of Arithmetic, 3 Boxes (each 100) Slate Pencils, 1 Box (a gross) Steel Pens. (Bibles and Testaments we will procure from some other Depot.)

The parcels might be directed and sent to the care of Messrs. Clift, Wood & Co., and they would forward them by the earliest opportunity.

WILLIAM NETTEN,

Chairman.

Education.

REPLIES OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION TO CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 22ND JULY, RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPOT FOR SALE OF BOOKS AND SCHOOL NECESSARIES FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD SCHOOLS.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S,
22nd July, 1862.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,—

The Government being desirous of establishing in St. John's, by means of the annual allowance provided under the 21st Section of the Education Act, a Depot of books and school necessaries, where the several Boards may at all times be supplied at a cheap rate, I am directed to enquire whether the enclosed list of books, which have been recommended by the Inspector, is such as you consider suitable for this purpose, and if so, what number you will probably require in each year for the schools under your charge.

Should your Board object to any of these, or prefer others, you will be kind enough to communicate to me their views in this particular.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman of the
respective Catholic Boards
of Education in the Island.

List of Books for approval of the Roman Catholic Boards.

Series of Books (for schools,) of the Christian Brothers.
Dublin Universal, or any other good Spelling Book.
W. K. Johnston's Maps of the World.
St. John's Catechism of Newfoundland.

Education.

(Copy.)

St. John's,
August 5th, 1862.

Sir,—

I should apologise for not having, before this, replied to the Circular of the 22nd July. The books mentioned are unobjectionable, as far as the Christian Brothers series and the Catechism of Newfoundland, and I suppose the Spelling Book also. Several Members of the Board, I believe, are absent, but I will have them called together at the earliest opportunity. In the Orphan Asylum School the practice of getting out books and selling them at first cost, has been already adopted. In the College 'tis the same, unless the pupils wish to buy them elsewhere. I have not the least idea of what number of books the St. John's Board would require. We find a great difficulty in making the poor people understand the necessity of providing books for their children. I have got a number of *Tablets*, reading, spelling, and figures, which are given gratis to the schools, and are more serviceable for teaching children than books, not being liable to be torn or lost.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) † J. T. MULLOCK.

Honorable Colonial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Brigus,
28th July, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 22nd instant, which I have submitted to our Board of Education, the Members of which desire me to state, in reply, that they entirely approve of the Books mentioned in your series, as well as of the Depot, where the books can be had at a uniform and cheap rate.

As Mr. Kelly, our Inspector, is expected here early in September, we (the Board) have resolved to leave it discretionary with him to select the quantity and quality of the books that may be required for our schools.

Hoping, in the mean time, that the above explanation may be deemed satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. O'KEEFE.

The Hon. Robert Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

Education.

HARBOR MAIN,
August 2nd, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 22nd ulto., with reference to the intended establishment in St. John's by the Government, of a Depot of Books and other school necessaries, which, doubtless, is a step in the right direction, which must necessarily be attended with the most beneficial results.

I beg also to state, that to the annexed list of books furnished by the Inspector, I feel there cannot be the slightest objection, as they are highly approved of for the use of Catholic Schools.

As to the number which we may require each year for our Schools, I am sorry to say, that I am not at present in a position to give a more definite answer, than merely to state that the Board will be prepared to appropriate at least £12, each year, to the purchase of books; this sum including, of course, the annual allowance under the Act, as also the amount resulting from the sale of those books to the pupils.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), KYRAN WALSH,
Chairman of B. of Education.

The Hon. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

FERRYLAND,
August 7th, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular of the 22nd ulto., which did not reach me till the 3rd instant, I beg to state that I'm much pleased with the information it contained, viz.: "that the Government were intending to es-
"tablish a Depot of Books and school necessaries, where the several
"Boards may at all times be supplied at a cheap rate," and indeed I must say that such was much wanted. The list of the books you furnished me with, I fully approve of; but having lately purchased some books from Mr. Graham's, we will not want much this year. But so highly do I approve of the Christian Brothers' series, (what we have had of them being now nearly worn out,) that I would be desirous to get seven or eight dozen of each of the 2nd and 3rd class books, and about nine or ten sets of the Maps of the World and of Newfoundland.

Education.

Some time since I received a Circular, through you, from the Government, which referred principally to the sections of the Education Act, relating to the training of Teachers, and not having a copy of the Act then by me, or in my possession, is the cause why I have not replied to it ere this. But having procured one lately, I beg to state that I, (on the part of our Board,) shall fully comply with the provisions and regulations contained in that portion of the Act, viz.: the 24th and 25th sections. There has been only one in this District who has received any training as yet, and that only for a few months. He is teaching at pre sent, in Renews, of which place he is a native,—of the name of Dutton. He is well disposed and attentive, but must spend some short time more in the College at intervals. Hoping that the above statement will suffice for the present, and prove satisfactory to the Government,

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES MURPHY.

The Hon. Robert Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary,

(Copy.)

King's Cove,
August 10th, 1862.

Sir,—

In reply to your Circular of 22nd ult., regarding the establishment in St. John's, of a Depot of books and school necessaries, for the use of schools in this country,

I have to inform you, that I cannot offer an opinion on the matter at present, until I hear from the Bishop.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. SCANLAN.

Education.

(Copy.)

GREAT PLACENTIA,
September 10, 1862.

SIR,—

Your circular of 22nd July came to hand. We think the Christian Brothers' Books about the best could be got, and we have used them and the Maps you write about, say for six years. I regret I cannot state positively the number we will require, as I bought £12 worth of them; and as they have not arrived here, and as the number of children in the school has increased so much since I bought the books, the only things I can state positively is, that we won't have enough without applying to you, which we shall as early as I can make any thing like a calculation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. CONDON, P. P.,
Chairman.

To the Hon'ble ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Col. Secretary, St. John's.

Education.

RETURN OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CARBONEAR,

[NOTICE OF JOHN RORKE, ESQ.,

NAME OF MASTER.	NO. OF SCHOLARS.	MODE OF INSTRUCTION.	AMOUNT OF Government.
Alexander O'Donovan.	To March 1860, number was 28. During the Summer 16, and at present 13. This paucity of pupils is attributable to these reasons, viz. : Some left for business, others for College ; others to reside in Harbor Grace, and of those attending preparatory Schools few are admissible to the Grammar School.	Classes (when practicable) taught by lecture and subsequent examination on the subject lectured on.	£50 for building a chimney and making fence to premises of Grammar School.

Education.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1860.

IN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.]

CONTRIBUTIONS.	EXPENSE OF SCHOOL.	REMARKS.
Voluntary.		
None.	Fuel and Incidental expenses, viz :— Repairing Locks, &c., Servants, cleansing & scouring school-room, cleaning drains and chimney, &c., £14.	The fewness of pupils on the books at present is also owing to the fact of every boy who was capable of work, having been withdrawn for the Labrador fishery ; the lateness of their return from same, and subsequent delay in getting their affairs arranged so as to enable them to attend school. A portion of the Grammar school-house yet remains unfinished, viz. : one room, (the best in the house) 30 by 16 feet. The House cannot be comfortable till this be finished, and four stoves for the flues of the newly built chimney procured. The roof of the house requires repairs, and the entire house painting. ALEXANDER O'DONOVAN.

Education.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CARBONEAR, FOR

Name of Master.	No. of Scholars.	Mode of Instruction.	Amount of Government.
Alexander O'Donovan.	Twenty-one—of whom six read Navigation, five Greek and Latin, three Geometry, three Mensuration. All Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.	When possible as in teaching Geometry, Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., by lecture.	None (except £200 per annum, salary of Master.)

Education.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

Contributions.	Expense of School.	Remarks.
Voluntary.		
None.	Coal ..... £7 10 0 Servant for cleaning School, &c. 2 0 0 Glass ..... 0 12 0 Incidentals 2 10 0	The school-house is sadly in want of repairs. The rain pours literally in torrents through the roof, rotting the floors, and causing the ceiling to fall. A portion of the house (the best part of it) 30 feet by 16, has never been finished, left unboarded and unceiled, and an entire floor (the garret) 40 by 40, requires flooring. Two stoves are required; to procure which there are no funds. By the estimates of Carpenters, not less than £60 would suffice to put the house into tolerable repair, viz: to furnish the above mentioned part, to repair and tar the roof, to provide stoves, &c., and paint the school-room and exterior of building. ALEXANDER O'DONOVAN.

Education.

RETURN OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CARBONEAR,

Name of Master.	No. of Scholars.	Mode of Instruction.	Amount of Government.
Alexander O'Donovan.	At present, 14. Of these, three read Latin, one reads Greek. Five Navigation, one Geometry, and Algebra. All, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. All learning Writing.	Classes. When deemed necessary, the subject for Instruction is elucidated by Lecture, on which the pupils are subsequently examined by the Master.	Nothing more than the Master's Salary.

Education.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

CONTRIBUTIONS.	EXPENSE OF SCHOOL.	REMARKS.
Voluntary.		
None.	Glass and Glazing Windows £1 15 0 Coals 7 10 0 Repairs to Locks, &c. 0 10 0 Sundries 3 0 0 (Signed) A. O'D.	The paucity of pupils is attributable to the fact that in most cases the services of those who are able to work, are required by their parents. Of those who attended school during the last year, two have left to prosecute and complete their studies in College, with a view of obtaining professions. The school-house is sadly in want of repairs. The roof is quite leaky—admits the rain in several places, thereby causing the ceiling to fall off, the floors, on which it lodges, to rot, and rendering them almost uninhabitable. (Signed) ALEXANDER O'DONOVAN.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN HAMILTON, OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "HYDRA," OF HIS CRUIZE ON THE SOUTH COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN CHARGE OF THE SERVICE OF PROTECTING THE FISHERIES, &c.

H. M. Ship, "*Hydra*,"
St. John's, Nfld., 30th June, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to inform you that in my last cruize on the South Coast, I visited St. Pierre, Grand Bank, Harbor Breton, Bay of Despair, Gaultois, (Hermitage Bay,) Burgeo, Great Lawn, Little St. Lawrence, Burin, Trepassey ; and by boat, or personal communication, with Little Lawn, Great St. Lawrence, (Delean Bay.)

2.—At Harbor Briton, Bay of Despair, Gaultois, and Burgeo, and the intervening coast, up to LaPoile, the cod-fishery is carried on all the winter, but this winter's catch has been below the average. In Bay of Despair and Hermitage they fish in 150 and 200 fathoms of water, and the Hermitage Bay men, I was informed at Burgeo, prefer fishing in that depth to shoaler water.

3.—The French Bankers were returning in numbers to St. Pierre, with their early catch, which had been very fair, and for their supply of caplin bait for the summer's fishing. Owing to the bad season last year, I was informed that only 100, instead of 140 vessels, as usual, had come from France this year. This was confirmed by the number of large boats still hauled up, with their winter covering of boughs on, which would not have been the case had the usual number of vessels arrived.

4.—In Fortune Bay complaints were made of the use of the bultow by our own fishermen—and Mr. Evans, of Grand Bank, told me he had seen large numbers of the mother fish, full of spawn, brought in. I believe our own men acknowledge the impolicy of it, but plead necessity. I recommended the complainants to petition their Legislature, as it was not illegal. I am told the French have abolished the use of it in the vicinity of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

5.—Herring had been most abundant this year in Forture and Hermitage Bays ; in the latter, immense numbers had been driven on shore,

Fisheries.

probably by a whale, six of which have been taken this year in that Bay, (we saw large numbers spouting,) each produces ten or twelve tons oil, and is considered worth £100 sterling. Immense quantities of herring had been taken to St. Pierre for bait, and sold as low as a franc a barrel. I need scarcely say the traffic in bait is openly carried on to an immense extent along the South Coast in the vicinity of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and forms one of the principal means of living to the inhabitants.

6.—The caplin did not strike in on the coast till about the 15th or 20th, being a week later than usual—up to which time the fishery had been but poor ; but it then became remarkably good, and, I was informed, gave promise of being the best season, both in quantity and quality of fish, for many years. Even the fishermen, who seldom speak sanguinely, were very well satisfied with their prospects. In passing Cape St. Mary's there were an immense number of small schooners, about 30 tons, fishing, and apparently doing well. At Trepassey the catch was very good, although it had only commenced on the 15th. The difference in time in the commencement of the fishing along the South coast, varies very much. Commencing from Trepassey, June 1st, the usual date of commencing—off Capes Pine and St. Mary's, May 20th, is about the usual period. At St. Lawrence, Lawn, Lamaline, May 1st is about the usual period ; and at Grand Bank and Fortune, by an arrangement amongst themselves, April 10th is fixed as the day for commencing ; while from Harbor Breton to LaPoile, the fishery is carried on throughout the year—the winter catch is generally larger than the summer.

7.—I saw no French boats on our ground, and one boat, hauling caplin in Little Lawn, was the only encroachment I heard of on the part of the French, in reply to my enquiries. I think they are too well supplied by our own people, to have any object in doing so. In the autumn, I was informed they frequently proceeded to the Barrachais, near Grand Bank, and dig for bait, which is contrary to the Treaty.

8.—One complaint was made of a violation of the 4th section of the Fishery Act of this year, by a man living in a small Cove ; but he could not prove the bait was intended for exportation, nor do I think in the constant dense fogs that prevail in the caplin season, on the South Coast, a violation of that portion of the Act could be proved, from the impossibility of tracing the boats after leaving their hauling place.

9.—As you requested, I made enquiries as to the working of the Co-

Fisheries.

lonial Act 21 Vic. Cap. 2. The larger size for the mesh of the herring Nets was the only objection I heard urged against it.

10.—At Harbor Breton I received a requisition (a copy of which I enclose) from Mr. Gaden, the Sub-collector of Customs, to assist him in enforcing the law. From the evidence brought before me, the Master of the vessel had sold large quantities of Rum at the Island of Sagona for fish, thereby causing a great deal of intoxication and disorder among the inhabitants of that island—some 200 in number—and where no Magistrate or influential person resides. This being in direct violation of the 28th section of the Imperial Act, 8th and 9th Vic., Cap. 93, for regulating the trade of H. M. Possessions abroad, I acceded to Mr. Gaden's request, and started from Harbor Breton, with the intention of preceding to Belloram, but a dense fog obliged me to return ; and in consequence of fresh information Mr. Gaden received, I gave him the cutter under the command of Lieutenant Smith, to visit Little Harbor, in Delean Bay, about 7 miles away. There he ascertained the schooner, which was commanded by a noted smuggler on that coast, named Dunn, a Nova Scotian, had left the day before for Passage. I believe a very considerable amount of illegal trading to be carried on along the South Coast, by Nova Scotians and American vessels, not entering at the Custom House, for the District, by which the Colony is defrauded of considerable revenue ; and the merchants of the fish to which they are entitled, after supplying the people with the outfit, to enable them to prosecute the fishery, and a very demoralizing system consequently arises on both sides ; the merchants charging largely to cover bad debts, and the people knowing it, evade payment, when they can, by disposing of their fish to the illegal traders, (who, giving no credit, cannot loose,) and pleading a bad catch to the the merchant who has supplied them with their outfit. As a proof, I give the price of pork and flour at the outports and at St. John's—

	Outports :	St. John's :
Pork	£6 10	£3 10
Flour	2 8	1 15

the freight to the outports being a very small portion of the margin. At Sandwich Bay, last year, a barrel of Pork cost £7 10s., a price which obliged the people to half starve themselves, as it was a bad season. The only remedy I can see, would be a Colonial cruizer—local knowledge being essential—and the harbors frequented by the traders being small, or an increase to the staff of the Custom House authorities in the various Districts.

Fisheries.

11-—I have already verbally informed your Excellency that I visited St. George's Bay, LaPoile, Fortune, Great St. Lawrence, and St. Mary's, in May, and that nothing worthy of notice occurred.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed), R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

His Excellency
Sir A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, &c., Newfoundland.

(COPY)

HARBOR BRETON, FORTUNE BAY,
11th June, 1862.

SIR,—

Having received information that a schooner from Nova Scotia had arrived at the Island of Sagona, on a trading voyage, with a general cargo, the Master of which had broken bulk, and disposing of the said cargo without having entered at any Custom House in this Colony, and also having been informed that there was a large quantity of Rum and other articles on board, which are subject to duty, I most respectfully beg leave to request you will be good enough to give me your assistance to enable me to enforce the laws of the Customs.

I have recently heard that the Schooner has left Sagona and gone to either St. Jacques or Belloram, which places I have no means of visiting, unless you comply with my request.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS E. GADEN,

Sub-Collector.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON,
H. M. S. *Hydra*,
Harbor Breton.

P.S.—I omitted to mention that the above vessel has not paid the Light dues.

Fisheries.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN HAMILTON, OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "VESUVIUS," OF HIS CRUIZE ON THE LABRADOR AND WEST COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN CHARGE OF THE SERVICE OF PROTECTING THE FISHERIES, &c.

H. M. Ship, "*Vesuvius*,"
St. John's, Nfld., October, 1862.

SIR,—

It is with very great regret I have to inform your Excellency of the total failure of the Herring fishery on the Labrador coast this summer, and also of the very indifferent Cod fishery, which, I do not think, can average 20 quintals a man along the whole coast, from Blanc Lablois to Cape Harrison; the catch varying from 5 quintals a man at Square Island, to about 90, fifty miles north of Cape Harrison, the largest that has come to my knowledge; (Cape Harrison was only rounded at the end of July, on account of the ice). This latter catch was entirely taken by jigging, as no bait could be procured; but the fish were very numerous up there, but of a very inferior quality, while it is a curious fact that caplin, (bait) has been on the rest of the coast in larger quantities, and for a longer period than for many years—but no fish.

The fishermen attribute the scarcity to the unusual quantity of field ice that has been met with this year, particularly as large numbers of dead fish have been seen floating on the surface. I can scarcely agree with them, as the fish to the northward of Cape Harrison were caught amongst floating pieces of floe ice, and the temperature of the water is the same as last year, and field ice was then from Domino, Lat. 51°, July 7, seen within a week of the latest date this year, and the number of bergs this year was few, in comparison with last.

The fishery on the north-east portion of the French Shore, has also been quite as indifferent; while on the west coast, from Ferrolle to Cape Ray, it has been the best season they have had for very many years, averaging, I estimate from reports, about 150 quintals a man at least, while on the Newfoundland portion of the Labrador shore, very little fish came in till the bait had left; but to the westward, in the vicinity of Salmon Bay, the Nova Scotian and American schooners that follow the fish, had done very well.

The feeling of despondency on the coast was very great, with so little provision made for the approaching winter, particularly among the winter residents.

Fisheries.

1.—I enclose a list of the stations visited this year, with a few remarks on the Western French Shore, where I found, as a rule, the feeling between the French and our own people was a very friendly one.

2.—There had been no French trespassers on the Labrador coast this year, owing, probably, to the sufficiency of employment arising from the large catch on their own shore—not even to haul for caplin. I was, however, informed that several had come over again last year, when it was known that the *Hydra* had gone to the northward.

3.—I am glad to be able to inform your Excellency that there has been no renewal of the political and religious animosities that prevailed so much last year, and most of the disputed cases I have adjudicated on, would probably not have occurred, had the season been a good one, (except at Battle Harbor,) and in all cases where both parties resided in Newfoundland, I referred them to their own civil authorities, and those who came before me in the Straits of Belle Isle, I referred to Mr. March; and as they were mostly disputes in which natives of other Colonies were concerned, I would beg to suggest to your Excellency, that the Superintendent of Fisheries should be directed to hold a Magisterial Court at the places he visits, and to give notice to that effect, as the people pleaded ignorance of his being a Magistrate; the 10th August being the time when contracts cease between employers and employed, and I believe some very unfair dealings occur. I also think that more benefit would arise to the Colony if the two-and-a-half months during which that Officer is employed, was to commence on the 1st of July, and terminate in the middle of September, instead of as at present, as no French encroachments ever commence before the 15th of July, and last for probably about a month in the Straits of Belle Isle; and he would be very usefully employed during the remaining time in the vicinity of Battle Harbour (which retains its reputation of being the most lawless and disorderly place on the whole coast) Salt Ponds and Square Island, in preventing breaches of the peace between Nova Scotians, Americans aad Newfoundlanders about barring herring, and in settling minor disputes. In Battle Harbor numerous thefts of herring nets occurred; another robbery was by a Southerner (as those who return to Newfoundland are called) who went up Lewis Inlet and broke open and took everything from the winter house of one of the residents. Fortunately it was discovered and the things were returned before he sailed; unfortunately for the furtherance of justice, the aggrieved man would not complain to me. Two cases occurred of Southern men hiring houses and rooms for the summer from winter residents (in one case a poor widow, and in the other old people) and refusing to pay the rent, on which the unfortunate parties principally

Fisheries.

depended for their winter support. To settle this matter I had to walk 4 or 5 miles, the *Vesuvius* not being able to get nearer Battle Harbour, and only for the hardship of the case, I would not have interfered, as I must here express to your Excellency (as I did last year) how insufficient the powers of a Magistrate are for an unsettled coast, and how impossible it is to comply with all the legal forms laid down for an English Magistrate, particularly with regard to the evidence of the portion of the population of Irish descent, whose talent in evading direct answers has not deteriorated by migration; one case was paid from fear, in the other I seized sufficient fish to do so, as the man would make no arrangement. The small vessel employed by the Superintendent would lay in all the small coves where these things occur, and I have decided not to act again as a Magistrate in these minor cases, as I find it impossible to do so satisfactorily, except in aggravated cases, in which there can be no legal doubt.

4.—The illegal sale of spirits by American, Nova Scotian and Canadian traders, is a great source of demoralization on the Labrador, (the people purchasing spirits with fish which ought to go to their suppliers,) and if it is the intention of the Newfoundland Government to establish Custom Houses there, I would beg to suggest to your Excellency the necessity of those vessels being warned by their own authorities to comply with Act 21, Art. 8 & 9 Victoria c. 93, as otherwise they will plead ignorance of the establishment of Custom Houses. I have also heard that it is probable large quantities of goods procured from English and other Colonial traders are likely to be smuggled into Newfoundland this year.

The complete failure of the herring fishery has prevented my obtaining, as I had hoped to do, personal observation on the manner pursued in barring herring; so I have no further remarks to offer on that subject than those in my letter to your Excellency of August 27th. Some Nova Scotian masters expressed themselves satisfied at your having confirmed the period of two days allowed them for clearing their seines.

6.—It was currently reported, and I believe with truth, that the Americans had expressed their opinion that they were not bound by the laws of Newfoundland, and had also expressed their intention to bar in herring as usual, and defend their seines by force, if necessary, and the Newfoundlanders of Battle Harbor and Salt Ponds were equally determined to prevent it, and from some of the Nova Scotian masters having asked me if the Reciprocity Treaty did not except Americans, it was evident the subject had been discussed, and I am of opinion that if herring had come, there would have been a serious riot, in which fire

arms would probably have been used had the *Vesuvius* not been present; and to prevent which I remained a week later on the coast, than I otherwise should have done, and till all prospect of herring coming in was over.

7—I visited Salmon Bay; it is very much visited by American and Nova Scotian fishing schooners, being an excellent harbor and fishing station; but I could not hear of its possessing any other recommendation, in the shape of mines, cultivatable lands &c., it is similar to all other parts of Labrador; nor can I see any more occasion for an American Consul there, than at Cape Harrison, Battle Harbor, or Salt Ponds, which are quite as much, if not more frequented by American schooners. I heard the person who expects the appointment of American Consul, is a trader there. There are only four families permamently residing in the vicinity, and no authority of any kind near; it is in Canadian jurisdiction.

8—I hove to off Hilliers Harbour, and sent the pilot to inform Matthew Roberts, that on a repetition of his offence, he would be tried by the civil authorities at St. John's; he expressed his contrition, and on his part complained of the French having robbed him of a salmon net, this year, and he was refused admission to the junior officer's ship on applying for redress, as all the French had left, I could not verify his statement. As the American fishermen and those from other colonies, said they were not aware that the principal part of the Labrador coast is under the Newfoundland Government, (and more especially the Americans,) I think any change in the fishing laws should be made known to their respective governments, that they might receive due warning on clearing from their respective Custom Houses, which might save considerable trouble, as they could not then plead ignorance. The weather this summer has been unusually cold, rainy, and stormy on the Labrador, and several lives were lost at Indian Tickle, from boats capsizing, (a rare event) and being blown off the coast. On visiting the Funks Islands, I found the shipwrecked crew, had already been rescued, as your Excellency is probably aware.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain and Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

His Excellency
Sir A. BANNERMAN,
Governor, &c., Newfoundland.

Fisheries.

FISHING REPORT, 1862.

FRENCH SHORE, RED ISLAND.

Red Island is considered by the French one of their best fishing stations on the West Coast, as far as catching fish is concerned, but for boat work and drying, it is not so favorable, as with the exception of two small beaches extending about 50 yards from the cliffs, it rises very abruptly from the sea ; all the fish has to be hauled up these cliffs for drying, by capstans on a built incline, and lowered down again in the autumn for loading the vessels, as there is no safe anchorage near it. This entails an amount of labor that could only be done by a firm employing considerable labor, and quite beyond the means of scattered fishermen. The flakes and buildings were in admirable order, owing, I imagine, to the admirable arrangements of the Prud'homme, a frank, intelligent man, who had been there 16 years, having organized the whole establishment which now employs 138 people. The catch had been very good up to the date of our arrival, 26th July, 5000 French quintals. We passed about 40 boats with 2 men in each, hauling fish in very fast ; these boats are small and flat-bottomed, for greater facility of beaching.

The fishery is now carried on by a firm from Granville ; the house-flag was the only one flying ; nor do I think the French consider they have any more territorial right there than on any other part of the Newfoundland Coast. Mr. Perley's report on that subject must have been owing to a misconception on his part of the French mode of dividing their stations every five years amongst the armateurs. The mainland in the vicinity is rather exposed, and is not well adapted for boat work. The settlers are well treated by the French, but are not allowed to compete with them in the fishery. They maintain themselves by farming ; the pasturage must be good, judging from the richness of the milk. They have no difficulty in procuring sufficient hay to keep their cows during the winter. The French arrive about 24th April, and leave October 1st.

LARK HARBOR, JULY 27TH.

Here I found 4 or 5 English families who winter up the Humber, where they catch herring through the ice, and salmon in summer, from beginning of June to the end of July. They are not molested in their fishing by the French, who form no permanent settlement here or along the coast to Hawkes Harbor, but follow the fish in their migration to the Eastward. Six brigs, containing 40 men each, arrived April 24th, one filled with green fish, in three weeks, which was taken to Ferrolle (N.F.)

to be cured ; the last left June 24th ; the season had been very good ; they (the settlers) fish occasionally as late as Oct. 25, and dispose of their catch to Quebec and Nova Scotia traders for goods. They are principally of Nova Scotian descent. No regular Clergyman visits the coast from this to Point Rich ; the Bishop has done so in his visitation to Labrador.

Monday, 28th.—Left Lark Harbor at 5 A.M., and arrived at Port Saunders 9 P.M., a thick fog, and strong S. W. wind having detained us. The French Frud'homme came on board.

POINT SAUNDERS TO SAINT BARBE'S BAY.

There is a permanent establishment, employing 100 people. Two barques, of 300 tons, were here ; the catch was good—3,600 French quintals. Only one English family was here, who act as guardians in the winter ; they reported a very good salmon fishery in Hawkes Harbour. Left at 5 A.M., and coasted to St. Barbe's Bay ; saw about twenty vessels in the various harbors of Port au Croix, Old and New Ferrole ; and many batteaux taking up bultows, which appears to be the prevalent system on that part of the coast. The catch had evidently been very good, from the large quantities of fish on the flakes ; to the eastward of St. Barbe's the hook-and-line is used.

I found here a small French man-of-war schooner ; the French do not fish here, except from vessels. There are several English settlers in the vicinity ; one of these complained that, two years ago, the French had tried to eject him from a salmon river in Genevieve Bay ; he had fished for seven years, and had placed nets in it ; he had refused to leave, unless ordered by the Captain of an English man-of-war, or told his proceedings were illegal by a competent authority ; since then, he had not been molested, but was threatened by some of the French fishing captains with ejectment ; as he is in possession, I advised him to hold on to it. Flower Cove is, at this season of the year, a great resort for the French fishing vessels.

Fisheries.

PLACES VISITED.

1ST CRUISE.

	Arrival.	Departure.
Red Island	—26th July	.....27th July.
Lark Harbour	—27th "	.....28th "
Hawke Harbour	—28th "	.....29th "
St. Barbe's Bay	—29th "	.....31st "
Blanc Lablois	—31st "	.....31st "
Forteau	—31st "	..... 7th August.
Lance a' Loup	— 7th August	.....11th "
Black Bay	—11th "	.....12th "
Belle Isle	—12th "	.....12th "
Cape Charles	—12th "	.....14th "
Square Island	—14th "	.....15th "
Occasional Harbor	—15th "	.....17th "
Charlotte Harbor	—17th "	.....20th "
Muddle Harbor	—20th "	.....23rd "
Niger Sound	—23rd "	.....24th "

2ND CRUIZE.

	Arrival.	Departure.
Forteau	— 7th Sept.	.....10th Sept.
Bradore	—10th "	.....12th "
Salmon Bay	—12th "	.....13th "
Muddle Harbor	—14th "	.....17th "
Sealing Harbor	—17th "	.....19th "
Dominoe Harbor	—19th "	.....20th "
Sophia Harbor	—20th "	.....23rd "
Muddle Harbor	—23rd "	.....26th "
Crimalleure	—26th "	.....27th "
Hillier's Harbor	—27th "	.....27th "
Harbor Grace	—29th "	

R. V. HAMILTON,

Captain H. M. S. Vesuvius, and Senior Officer.

Fisheries.

THE MEMORIAL

Of several Masters of Fishing Vessels belonging to Nova Scotia and the United States, fishing on the Coast of Labrador, and complaining of the Herring Act, and the mode provided for by that Statute for barring Herring, addressed to Captain HAMILTON, *of H. M. S.* Vesuvius, *the* 21st *August*, 1862.

(COPY.)

To the Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Vesuvius, *engaged in the protection of the Fisheries on the Coast of Labrador.*

The Memorial of We, the Undersigned, Masters of Fishing Vessels lying in Sizes Harbor, engaged in the Herring Fishery, beg to state, that since arriving here, have been informed of an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, regulating the said Fishery on this Coast: And whereas the said Act specifies that no Herring shall be seined, except by shooting, tucking, and hauling forthwith; and as no time is mentioned therein for clearing seines of fish; to avoid disputes, and secure our voyages, we would suggest that some stated time be given, and would request that owing to the uncertainty of the striking of Herrings on the coast, and shortness of the stay of the schools of Fish, that at least three working days be allowed to take the Fish from the Seines, without which the said Act is nearly a prohibition to us; as another cause for the time we have asked for, we beg to say we have gone to a heavy expense in fitting out, as usual, for this fishery.

(Signed,)

DAVID SEABOYER,	Master of Schooner	*Louise* of Lunenburg, N. S.
EBEN J. LOCK,	"	——— Guysboro
THOMAS MYNER,	"	*J. C. Miller*, Lunenburg, N. S.
JNO. PUBLICOVER,	"	*Papier*, Halifax, N. S.
WM. SUNBERN,	"	*Emma*, Newburyport, Mass., U. S.
WM. S. HEWITT,	"	——— "
ALEX. BUDRAUX,	"	*Newell*, "
JNO. FRASER,	"	*Enterprise*, Bay of Islands.
GABRIEL SEABOYER,	"	*Ocean Belle*, Lunenburg, N. S.
FRANCIS C. COOK,	"	*Inkerman*, Halifax, N. S.
WILLIAM BURGOYNE,	"	*Sentry*, Lunenburg.
WILLIAM GRIFFEN,	"	*Lordbrig*, Isaac's Harbor.
JAS. MCDONALD,	"	*Ariel*, P. E. Island.
WM. WALSH,	"	*Britannia*, Halifax.
JNO. BALLONG,	"	*Experiment*, Halifax.

Sizes Harbor, Labrador, August 21st, 1862.

Fisheries.

(Copy.)

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
Sizes Harbor, 22nd August, 1862.

Sir,—

In reply to the Memorial signed by yourself and the Masters of Nova Scotian and American Vessels in this Harbor, who have fitted out as usual for the Herring Fishery, and in ignorance of the law recently passed by the Newfoundland Legislature, I beg to inform you, and to request you will inform the Masters of the other Vessels, American and Nova Scotian, signing the Memorial, that having heard their verbal objections to the law, and also taking into consideration their Memorial, I have decided, pending the decision of His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, to so far accede to the Memorial, as temporarily to modify the Act, by granting two clear working days for them to take the fish from the seines, till my return with His Excellency's decision.

To prevent dispute in my absence, I would suggest your supplying bait liberally, and the presence of a Man-of-War will prevent depredations being committed for the purpose of sale.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain.

Mr. David Seaboyer,
Master of the Nova Scotian Schooner *Louise*.

Labrador, Lance-aux-Loup,
4th August, 1862.

Sir,—

We would respectively beg your attention to the following statement, in which we show ourselves to be illegally "opposed" in our *exclusive* right of Salmon Fishery, by Messrs. William Odell & Brothers at Pinware, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the coast of Labrador, the said opposition causing us much detriment and pecuniary loss.

This opposition consists in frequently, and particularly this season, putting and setting, contrary to all legal right, and against our express orders, a large number of Salmon nets in Pinware Salmon River, across

Fisheries.

the entrance and outside the entrance of said River, thereby obstructing and preventing a large number of Salmon from entering our Nets, who only have the exclusive right of fishing Pinware Fisheries in and about the River, &c.

Our "Title Deeds" to all and every, "the messuages, tenements, buildings, cellars, Fisheries, lands, hereditaments, and premises, whatsoever, "situate at Lance-aux-Loup, Saint Modeste and Pinware," were duly registered in the Supreme Court of St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 10th day of June, 1830; and the aforesaid Salmon Fishery of Pinware has without fail been annually fished by the owners of Lance-aux-Loup for the past seventy years, as can be shewn by the Title Deeds, (a copy of which are now at Lance-aux-Loup), and Mr. Thomas R. Crockwell, now resident at Lance-aux-Loup, can verify that for himself or owners, he has yearly fished the same Brook or River for the past twenty-nine years, and that during the whole of that time, no one has ever placed or set a net or seine of any description in the said River, but on sufferance from the owners of Lance-aux-Loup, except placed there by parties vexatiously and ruinously opposing the owners of the right of Fishery.

We would, therefore, pray that you would be pleased(should you have authority so to do) to cause justice to be meted to us by restraining the Odells from in any way placing or setting any kind of Nets, Seines, Rhodes, or Anchors in any position at Pinware Salmon River or Brook, that may cause any injury to our exclusive right of fishing the same.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) STABB, ROW & HOLMWOOD,
Per THOMAS R. CROCKWELL.

Captain HAMILTON,
H. M. War Steamer *Vesuvius*.

(COPY.)

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
LANCE-AUX-LOUP, 8th August, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—

In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., I have to inform you that Mr. March is Stipendiary Magistrate employed by the Colony for the protection of the Fisheries, and from his acquaintance with fishery laws and customs, is much better qualified to decide on the merits of the case you

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have referred to me, than I can be; and therefore recommend your referring the case to him; or, as the Salmon fishery is over for the season, and there is no immediate necessity for a decision, I think a better plan would be to refer the case to the Newfoundland Government, that they might decide what steps should be taken next season in reference to it. I will enquire into the case at Black Bay, that I may be able to give the Governor, (to whom I shall report the case,) full explanation on the subject, but I must decline any interference in the case myself.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain.

Messrs. Stabb, Row & Holmwood.

H. M. Ship *Vesuvius*,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
27th August, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copies of a correspondence between Mr. Crockwell of Lance-aux-Loup and myself, and also a copy of a Memorial from the Masters of American and Nova Scotian Herring Vessels lying in Sizes Harbour, with my reply.

With regard to the first, I visited the River at Black Bay,accompanied by Mr. Ainsworth, pilot of this ship, who has been engaged in most branches of the fishery on this coast. Mr. Odell pointed out his posts, and one of Mr. Crockwell's men, those belonging to his employers—the accompanying diagram will give you an idea of the relative positions, and except the one marked A, it appears that Mr. Crockwell might as well complain of Nets laid down in any part of the Bay.

As he refers to legal documents for his proof of ownership, your Government will be enabled to judge as to the correctness of his claims, for, as in all cases on the Labrador, I found two sides to the story, and the Odells state they have fished the river for thirty years.

With reference to the Memorial, I have had a great deal of conversation relative to the policy or impolicy of barring herring, with Newfoundland planters connected and unconnected with herring seines, and the

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opinions are so various and conflicting that I find myself unable to come to a decision. The Nova Scotians and Americans are naturally all against it, and complain greatly, that after having gone to the expense of fitting out for the herring fishery, they find, on their arrival on their ground the present law, of which they had no previous intimation, and that if strictly enforced it would be impossible for them to make a voyage. As their Memorial appeared to me to be reasonable, I so far acceded to it as to grant two clear working days to remove the fish, as it was clearly shewn, that if a school of herring were barred in on a Saturday evening —were the Act strictly enforced, they would lose their catch, no work being done on Sunday ; and from all information I was able to procure, the herring come in and remain for a day or two, and strike out to sea again, and perchance do not appear again for a week or ten days, and in some seasons only one or two of these opportunities offer. A crew of 8 men can only properly cure 50 barrels a-day, and all the Masters said they would to half cure them first, and complete it when they had leisure, which would much deteriorate the quality of the fish.

With regard to the Americans, I have some doubt as to how far the Act can be applied to them, as when the Reciprocity Treaty was made, barring herring was allowed ; it is a point on which I should wish your Excellency's opinion.

The fishery has, I regret to state, been very indifferent, in many places a total failure ; neither had the Herring struck in up to date (24th) of my leaving.

On the West Coast, the French have made the best season ever known, consequently there has been no trespassing on the Labrador shore this year.

Several Civil complaints were made in the Straits of Belle Isle, which, as Mr. March was in the vicinity, I referred the parties to him. Beyond his limits I had only one case of a trifling nature, and all information represented the state of affairs as very peaceable and quiet.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. VESEY HAMILTON,

Captain.

His Excellency, Sir ALEX. BANNERMAN, Governor.

Fisheries.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO STEPHEN MARCH, ESQUIRE, AS ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES IN 1862.

(Signed)
A. BANNERMAN,
Governor.
[L. S.]

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

Whereas the Legislature of this Colony has voted a sum of money to the Government, for the purpose of enabling it to take the necessary measures for securing from encroachment the fishery privileges of the inhabitants of this Island and its Dependencies, I, the Governor, do therefore, confiding in the zeal and discretion of you, Stephen March, Esquire, hereby appoint you to the office of Acting Superintendent of the Fisheries, during the present season. In the discharge of the duties of which office of Acting Superintendent, you shall conform yourself to such instructions as shall be furnished to you for your guidance by me, or by the Governor of this Island, for the time being.

Given &c., &c., the 13th June, 1862.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Svcretary.

(COPY.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
13th June, 1862.

SIR,—

In transmitting to you the accompanying Commission, appointing you to be Acting Superintendent of Fisheries, during the ensuing summer, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that your duties will principally be confined to the Straits of Belle Isle, and along the coast of Labrador, and that the period of service for which the vessel hired for your accommodation is engaged, is two and one half calendar months. The schooner "Duck," Stephen Blundon Master, is the vessel so engaged.

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A boat and crew has been engaged from William Collins, for the protection of the Fisheries at and around the Island of Belle Isle. Mr. Henry Knight has also been engaged to take charge of a boat and crew at Cape John ; and you will, so far as your opportunities may admit of, exercise a general superintendance over the whole of the protective service.

His Excellency does not deem it necessary to point out any new line for your cruise ; much would depend upon the state of the wind and weather, and therefore it must be left to your discretion to cruise about in those localities where you think foreign vessels are most likely to frequent, and where your services will be most useful in warning off intruders ; but he would impress upon you the propriety of avoiding, in every way, both in demeanor, and by actual resort to violence, any collision or conflict with French fishermen ; and should it become necessary to warn them from encroaching, confine yourself to such warning, taking a list of the names, &c., of the vessels so trespassing, and reporting any and every such encroachment.

A British Man-of-War will be employed in the protection of the Fisheries in the Straits during the ensuing summer ; and His Excellency wishes you to observe any instructions the Commanding Officer may deem it expedient to give you,as regards your own movements in the service in question.

It has been further reported to His Excellency, that much inconvenience has arisen from the names of the fishing craft not being painted upon them, *according to law*. His Excellency wishes you to ascertain the names of the owners of the vessels, in which the law is not complied with, as well as those of any unregistered vessel you may fall in with.

The evils resulting from the wanton destruction of the Herring, and which might result (as in the case of the Mackerel) in their discontining their migration upon our shores, engaged (as you are aware) the attention of the Legislature in its last Session, who passed an Act for the Protection of that Fishery, and I enclose you thirty copies of the Act in question, which you will distribute at the several places on the Labrador from whence this fishery is prosecuted, and use every legitimate and prudent means in securing the enforcement of its provisions, both among our own fishermen and those resorting thither from other countries. If your ocular experience should point out any ways in which the Act might be beneficially amended, His Excellency would be glad to be informed thereof ; and he would likewise wish to receive from you, in your Report, such particulars relative to that fishery as you may be able to gather.

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I enclose you also eighty-five copies of a "Notice" to be posted in the different Harbors, notifying the intentions of the Government to put the Revenue Acts of Newfoundland in force on the Labrador, after the present fishery season; the proceeds arising therefrom to be applied towards the maintenance of a Court of limited Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and towards the Protection of the Fisheries. It must be apparent the unfairness of permitting the cost of protecting the Fisheries to fall upon the people of this Island; and recent experience has demonstrated that the large population, during the summer, require some more satisfactory means of protection and remedy than it has enjoyed of late years.

You will cause these Notices to be posted up in the several Harbors and Settlements upon the Labrador Coast within the limits of this Government, and you can further notify parties (interested therein) who may make enquiries upon the subject, that to carry out the foregoing arrangement, a short Act will be introduced into the House of Assembly at its next Session.

You will keep a Journal of every day's proceedings, and make any observations thereon that may strike you as likely to be of service in the future prosecution of a duty similar to that with which you are now intrusted.

His Excellency will pay you the sum of two hundred pounds, upon the completion of the Service in question.

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

STEPHEN MARCH, Esq.
&c., &c.. &c.

P. S.—You will make enquiries, for His Excellency's information, relative to the French cutting timber on the Coasts of this Island or Labrador; and as to Brandy or other Spirits being imported by the French to the Northward of the Island, and sold to vessels calling on their way from the Labrador.

(Signed) R. C.

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COPY OF REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES, FOR THE SUMMER OF 1862.

Monday, June 23rd.—Left St. John's Harbor for the Coast of Labrador; wind south-west; called at the head lands and made enquiries respecting the fishery up to this date; the people in Trinity, Bonavista and Green Bay, cannot average more than three quintals of fish per man.

Friday, June 27th.—Fell in with a large quantity of ice in Green Bay; at nightfall a strong breeze of wind sprang up from the north-east, with heavy rain, exposing us to great danger all night.

Saturday, June 28th.—Strong breeze and heavy rain; wind north-east; put into Round Harbor at 10 A.M.

Sunday, June 29th.—Strong breeze and rain all day; wind E.N.E.

Monday, June 30th.—Fine all day; light breeze from the north-east.

Tuesday, July 1st.—Wind E. by N.; light breeze and foggy all day.

Wednesday, July 2nd.—Calm and fine all day; left Round Harbor at 10 P.M.; light breeze from the westward.

Thursday, July 3rd.—Variable winds and light breeze; sailing through ice all day.

Friday, July 4th.—Wind W.S.W.; light breeze; sailing through ice all day.

Saturday, July 5th.—Variable wind; light breeze; made Belle Isle in the morning; went within about four miles from the Harbor's mouth; no Batteaux fishing there. About 1 P.M. the wind sprang up from the E.N.E.; we left for the Coast of Labrador, and arrived at Chimney Tickle at 7 P.M.

Sunday, July 6th.—Wind N.E.; fine in morning, afternoon foggy.

Monday July 7th.—Wind south; foggy weather all day; a dispute arose between Mr. Gordon and some of his men; I was called to settle the case, which I did, I hope, to the satisfaction of all the parties; I was informed that the dispute had arisen through intoxication, and that there were parties selling spirituous liquors there without license.

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Tuesday, July 8th.—Wind variable ; fine in morning, foggy in afternoon ; having received information that French batteaux had been seen on the west end of Belle Isle, and as the time had not arrived for the French visiting the Labrador Coast, I left for Belle Isle.

Wednesday, July 9th.—Strong breeze from the eastward, and foggy throughout the day.

Thursday, July 10th.—Calm and foggy all day.

Friday, July 11th.—Wind N.E. : moderate breeze and foggy all day ; left Belle Isle at 4 A.M., and arrived at Henly Harbor at 10 A. M. As soon as we were in harbor the same parties which had a dispute last year about setting salmon nets on the fishing ground, came on board and complained of the people of Chateau taking up four of their salmon nets and putting them on shore. The parties complaining left their nets on shore, while other places could be used and abundance of salmon to to be caught. It is the opinion of some of the most experienced men that the way in which salmon nets are set on our best fishing grounds is very injurious to the fishery, and that the establishment of a Court, or other authority, competent to settle these disputes, seems to be desirable. Left Henly Harbor at noon, and arrived at Red Bay at 6½ P.M.

Saturday, July 12th.—Wind variable ; foggy and moderate ; left Red Bay at 11 A.M., and arrived at Forteau at 8 P.M. The fishery is very bad up to this date ; the average catch is no more than two quintals per man.

Sunday, July 13th.—Wind east ; strong breeze and heavy rain all day.

Monday, July 14th.—Wind variable, and heavy rain all day.

Tuesday, July 15th.—Wind west ; left Forteau, and arrived at Flower Cove ; received information that the French had driven away British subjects from St. John's Island, and would not allow them to fish on the Coast of Newfoundland ; and that they had been obliged to go across the Straits, into Brador Harbor, to catch fish.

Wednesday, July 16th.—Wind S.W. ; moderate ; left Flower Cove at 10 A.M., and arrived at Blanc Sablon at 4 P.M. ; prospects of a good fishery here.

Thursday, July 17th.—Wind N.N.W. ; light breeze ; left Blanc Sablon, and arrived at Brador Harbor ; found the Newfoundland fishermen, who had been driven away from St. John's Island, there, and took their declarations, which are as follows :

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William Young, St, John's Island, declares that the French, to annoy him, have built a stage within six feet of his own, and gave him orders to remove his house before the spring of next year, or else they would pull it down for him ; they took the beach that he occupied, and would not allow him to cure his fish, only when they thought proper ; he also said that they cut large quantities of serviceable timber, every year, and took it away to France.

John Cain, St. John's Island, complained that the French have ordered him to remove his house, which he has occupied at that place for thirteen years ; if he does not remove it, they will pull it down next spring ; they have moored one of their brigs alongside of his stage this summer, so that he cannot come alongside of his own stage to heave up his fish ; he said he knew them to cut great quantities of serviceable timber every year.

Michael Organ, St. John's Island, complained that the French have taken possession of a small beach that he had been occupying for a number of years, and that they have bolted another stage unto his, so as to hinder him from having any access to it ; he also says that he knows them to cut great quantities of serviceable timber every year, to take with them when they leave the Island.

Robert Lewis, Bonne Bay, complained of having been driven away from St John's Island, on the 1st day of July, by the French Revenue Cutter, after taking from him from five to six quintals codfish, and putting it on board a French brig ; they also took his punts, but returned them after two days.

George Harding, Boone Bay, complained of having been driven away from the Coast of Newfoundland by the French ; and had to cross the Straits, to the Coast of Labrador, in a small boat.

John Baker, LaPoile, complained of having been driven away from the Coast of Newfoundland, by the French, after taking away his boats and fish.

Stephen Robinson, LaPoile, complained of having been driven away from St. John's Island, by the French, after taking his punts and some of his fish ; he also complained that, when he was getting under sail, they came along side of his schooner and cut his jolly boat a drift ; he took a handspike to strike the man that was cutting the boat adrift, but as soon as he did there were five or six muskets and bayonets presented to his breast ; they even manned one of their cod-seine boats to drive him out of the harbor.

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Friday, July 18th.—Calm throughout the day.

Saturday, July 19th.—Wind S. W.: strong breeze.

Sunday, July 20th.—Wind west; strong breeze and heavy rain.

Monday, July 21st.—Wind N. E.: strong breeze; left Brador Harbor, and arrived at Blanc Sablon.

Tuesday, July 22nd.—Variable wind and fine weather; left Blanc Sablon, and arrived at Forteau.

Wednesday, July 23rd.—Wind west: strong gale; left Forteau at 6 A.M., and put into Lance a Loup; spent a part of the day at Cape Charles Light-House; could see nothing of French batteaux on the Labrador coast, nor has there been any seen up to this date. Light-house in excellent condition; Mr. John Blampied, the keeper, appears to be competent, in every respect, for the situation he holds.

Thursday, July 24th.—Wind west: strong breeze; left Lance a Loup at 5 A.M.,; called at West St. Modeste, from thence to Piednoir and East St. Modeste Island; arrived at Red Bay at 3 P.M.

Friday, July 25th.—Wind west: fine breeze; left Red Bay at 5 A.M.; called at Henley Harbor, and Chateau—proceeded unto Belle Isle, found two Newfoundland fishing crafts there; discharged my duties, and proceeded for Cape Charles; arrived there at 7 P.M., fishing almost a total failure as far as we can hear.

Saturday, July 26th.—Wind west: fine breeze all day; went to Battle Harbor.

Sunday, July 27th.—Strong breeze from the S. W., and fine weather.

Monday, July 28th.—Wind W. S. W.: moderate breeze with rain squalls; left Cape Charles at 6 A.M., and anchored at Chimney Tickle at 2 P.M.

Tnesday, July 29th.—Wind variable: light breeze; left Chimney Tickle at 5 A.M., and arrived at Red Bay at 8 P.M.

Wednesday, July 30th.—Wind N. E.: light breeze; left Red Bay at 11 A.M., and arrived at East St. Modeste at 2 P.M.,; fishery very bad.

Thusrday July 31st.—Calm all day; went up Piednoir River, to see

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about some salmon nets which had been set by William Odell and Brothers, to the injury of Stabb, Row & Holmwood's House in Lance a Loup.

Friday, August 1st.—Wind N. E.: fine and calm in morning; strong breeze and fogy in afternoon; left East St. Modeste Island at 5 A.M., and arrived at Lance a Loup at noon.

Saturday, August 2nd.—Wind N. E.; strong breeze; left Lance a Loup at 5 A.M., and arrived at Forteau at 9 A.M.; met Her Majesty's Steamer *Vesuvius* there.

Sunday, August 3rd.—Wind E. N. E.: strong gale and foggy weather. The Royal Mail Steamer *Caledonia* arrived at 9 A.M., from Quebec; at 5 P.M. H. M. Steamer *Cygnet* arrived here from St. John's, Newfoundland.

Monday, August 4th.—Wind east, strong breeze all day. The Royal Mail Steamer *Caledonia* left for England at 7 A.M.

Tuesday, August 5th.—Wind N. E.; light breeze: left Forteau at 6 A.M., and arrived at Lance Amour at 2 P.M.

Wednesday, August 6th.—Wind E. N. E.; left Lance Amour at 5 A.M., and arrived at Lance a Loup at noon.

Thursday, August 7th.—Wind N. E.; left Lance a Loup at 6 A.M., and arrived at West St. Modeste at noon; very foggy.

Friday, August 8th.—Wind N. E.; fine all day. William Fowler came to me and complained that his character had been injured by certain reports, circulated by Mrs. William Odell. I mediated between these parties, to the best of my ability, and restored harmony between them.

Saturday, August 9th.—Wind west: foggy in morning, afternoon fine; left West St. Modeste at 11 A.M., and arrived at Red Bay at 2 P.M.

Sunday, August 10th.—Wind east: light breeze with rain squalls.

Monday, August 11th.—Wind variable: light breeze; Her Majesty's Steamer *Desperate* arrived at Red Bay at 6 P.M.

Tuesday, August 12th.—Wind west; fine all day.

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Wednesday, August 13th.—Wind W. to N. W.; light breeze and foggy weather in the morning; strong breeze and fine weather in afternoon; left Red Bay at 11 A.M., and arrived at Chateau at 5 P.M.

Thursday August 14th.—Wind N. to N. W.; strong breeze, and foggy in morning; afternoon fine, left Chateau, and arrived at Henley Harbor.

Friday, August 15th.—Wind west: foggy, with rain squalls; left Henley Harbor at 4 A.M.; went to Belle Isle, and arrived at Cape Charles at 7 P.M.

Saturday, August 16th.—Wind W. N. W.; strong breeze and heavy rains all day.

Sunday, August 17th.—Wind N. W.; fine all day.

Monday, August 18th.—Wind west: strong breeze and fine weather; left Cape Charles at 5 A.M.; called at Belle Isle, and arrived at Fortune Harbor at 8 P.M.

Tuesday, August 19th.—Wind variable and light breeze; left Fortune, and arrived at St. Antony at 7 P. M.

Wednesday, August 20th.—Wind variable: light breeze all day; left St. Antony at 4 A. M.

Thursday, August 21st.—Light variable wind all day.

Friday, August 22nd.—Light variable wind all day; arrived at Twillingate at 6 P. M.

Saturday, August 23rd.—Wind W. S. W.: strong breeze and heavy rain all day; left Twillingate and arrived at Seldom-Come-By.

Sunday, August 24th—Wind W. to N. W.; strong breeze and rain squalls.

Monday, August 25th.—Wind W. N. W.: strong breeze all day; left Seldom-Come-By, and arrived at Catalina at 7 P. M.

Tuesday, August 26th.—Wind S. W.: strong breeze and rain squalls; left Catalina, and arrived at Trinity at 5 P. M.

Thursday, August 28th.—Wind N. W.: fine breeze; arrived at St. John's at 8 A.M.

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From many years experience, in almost every branch of our fisheries, it is my candid opinion that the use of cod seines and bultows, and the indiscriminate setting of salmon nets on our best fishing grounds, blockading those Coves to which fish and bait should have free access, is damaging our best interests to an alarming extent. As far as I can understand, it is the opinion of the most experienced French fishermen that cod seines have been the means of ruining their fishery on the East Coast, from Cape John to Cape Quirpon; the seines do not only destroy the mother fish in the act of spawning, but likewise destroy the spawn already deposited; and from personal knowledge, I can say, that where the fishery is carried on with the hook and line, instance Isle au Bois, Blanc Sablon, Forteau and Lance a Loup, they are most always sure of a saving voyage, while the cod seines are a failure. I have been told that the French intend to abandon both the use of seines and bultows; our own fishermen hold similar opinions.

Another subject to which my attention has been directed, is the large quantities of serviceable timber which the French annually cut and take with them at the close of their fishing voyage. I do not conceive it to be my province to enquire if such is in conformity with the treaties, or how far it may affect them; but it certainly is my duty to take notice of such circumstance, and report accordingly. And the necessity of legal and medical advice amongst so many of our people as annually migrate to the shores and coast of Labrador, is a subject demanding the consideration of the Legislature; as respects the former, several cases have been brought before me in my Magisterial capacity, and no doubt the authority of Capt. Hamilton has likewise been availed of; but amongst so many thousands scattered over hundreds of miles, it is only reasonable to suppose that disputes will occur; and the limited services of the Fishery Commissioner, whose duties do not extend beyond the Straits of Belle Isle: and those of the Captain of the Ship of War on the station, cannot afford that legal redress which is necessary, or even desirable. With regard to medical aid, I have been told that last year the Doctor of H. M. S. *Hydra* attended upwards of four hundred cases. Could not the subject be entertained by the Legislature, and an Act passed enforcing a certain amount of payment, the result of which would enable one of our medical men to spend his summer months travelling from harbor to harbor on the Labrador Coast? Who can estimate the advantages which such an arrangement would produce? The saving of life, removal of suffering—and the prosperous results of honest labor, are well worthy of attention.

Another suggestion presents itself, namely, the adoption of a different mode of conducting or prosecuting the summer voyage, or rather that pursued by the fishermen of Nova Scotia and parts of the American con-

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tinent ; I mean, to leave early in May and go to the West Coast of the country ; commence fishing there, and follow the fish as it proceeds Northward. In many instances, during the past two seasons, vessels thus engaged have had their fare of fish before leaving Isle au Bois, at a time when our Labrador fishery had hardly commenced. Our fore-and afters and Western boats which spend the early part of the summer—too often at a loss—in the Southern Bays, might thus calculate, with certainty, on a large catch before the Labrador fishery commences.

My duties were confined to too circumscribed an extent of coast, viz., from Lance Sablon to Cape Charles, to obtain such information, either by observation or otherwise, in the operation of the Herring Act recently passed, as to give my opinion on its working. Some are in favor of it: others express a contrary opinion ; besides which, the herring fishery was almost a total failure. Yet I have not seen or heard anything to cause me to alter my own opinion, that the indiscriminate use of large seines, burying, as it is termed, thousands of barrels of herrings, is not only inimical to the general interests of the fishery, but the ultimate destruction of the herring.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) STEPHEN MARCH,

Superintendent of Fisheries.

Fisheries.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Governor and Council:

We, the undersigned, do certify that not one French fishing craft has been seen on our fishing grounds this season. Such thing had not been known for many years. We attribute this to the faithful manner in which Mr. March has discharged his duties, with fidelity and perseverance; for which we tender our sincere and hearty thanks to the Newfoundland Government, for protecting our best interests.

On behalf of the people of Forteau,

(Signed) R. H. ELLIS.

On behalf of the people of Point Amour,

(Signed) JOHN BLANFIELD.

On behalf of the people of Lance a Loup,

(Signed) CHARLES LeEEUVRE.

On behalf of the people of Red Bay,

(Signed) WILLIAM PENNEY.

On behalf of the people of Chateaux,

(Signed) ROBERT JOYCE.

On behalf of the people of Henley Harbor,

(Signed) EDWARD BEMISTER.

On behalf of the people of Cape Charles,

(Signed) WM. F. TAYLOR.

On behalf of the people of St. Modeste Island,

(Signed) WILLIAM LILLEY.

Labrador, August 18, 1862.

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REPORT OF MR. HENRY KNIGHT, IN CHARGE OF A BOAT AND CREW, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES AT CAPE JOHN, IN THE SUMMER OF 1862.

To the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—

In sending in my Report upon the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John, during the past summer, I would beg leave to call the attention of the Government to that part of it under the head of Remarks, relative to the large quantity of fish taken by the French at the Horse Islands and Gull Island, off Cape John, as such a practice materially interferes with our fishermen who resort thither for the purpose of fishing. I have been asked frequently if the French have a right to fish at these Islands. I will be thankful to be informed in any future instructions, should I be again placed in charge of the protective service at the Cape, whether such fishing is in accordance with existing treaties, and whether it will be my duty to warn them off as encroaching on British ground.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY KNIGHT.

1862.

REPORT ON PROTECTION OF FISHERIES AT CAPE JOHN.

June 2nd.—Sent boat and crew from Shoe Cove to Mansfield Bight, to make erections and other arrangements for the protection of British fishermen at Cape John. One French brig commanded by Captain LaMie, arrived at LaScie, up to this date. Owing to the unusual quantity of of large field ice in the neighbourhood of Cape John, nearly all the French ships bound for LaScie, and other ports on the French Shore, did not arrive until towards the middle of the month.

June 3rd.—Men variously employed in the neighbourhood of the boundary, up to the 10th, when the first French batteau and seine-boat

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came round the Cape in search of fish. Immense quantities of ice still about the Cape. No fish on the ground, owing (to use the Frenchmen's term) to " too much of the *glace*."

June 11*th*.—Guard boat rowed to boundary ; two seine-boats at South Bill, trying with the jigger for fish ; took very little for the day.

June 12*th*.—Rowed to boundary ; wind S.E., with rain ; Frenchmen afraid to remain on Cape ground, in consequence of the ice and heavy sea.

June 13*th* —No caplin yet ; some French boats fishing with herring.

June 14*th*.—Fine day ; wind S.W. ; rowed to limit at daylight ; a few boats about the Cape ; fish very scarce.

June 15*th*,—Guard boat rowed to Cape. Spoke French seine-master ; reported arrival of all the LaScie vessels. No fish taken for the day.

June 16*th*.—Several boats on the ground ; seine-masters inquiring if any caplin at Shoe Cove. 10 quintals taken this day at the boundary.

June 17*th*.—Wind N.E., with sea. Frenchmen took refuge in Mansfield Bight, and remained all day at anchor.

June 18*th*.—Moderate ; Frenchmen left for the Cape ; first appearance caplin ; 15,000 fish taken at Cape for 5 seines. At dark rowed to camp.

June 19*th*.—Plenty caplin in Cape Cove ; Frenchmen busy all day ; took 20,000 fish for this day.

June 20*th*.—Large field ice in the offing ; Wind N.E. Very little fish taken for the day.

June 21*st*.—Wind S. ; fine weather ; plenty caplin ; very little fish for hauling. At dark left for Brinie's Cove.

June 22*nd*.—At sunrise rowed to Cape. At 4 A.M. French commenced work ; hauled about 10,000 fish. Great numbers of hook and line boats on the ground ; very little fish taken by them. At dark rowed to camp.

June 23*rd*.—At daylight rowed to limit ; several French boats in Cape Cove ; fish very scarce ; great number of craft going north ; Frenchmen getting uneasy about the voyage. At dark rowed to camp.

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June 24th.—At 3 A.M. rowed to Cape. Wind N. E.; very cold. Several boats at the boundary; took 5,000 fish at the Cape this day. At 9 P.M. Frenchmen covered for the night.

June 25th.—At daylight Frenchmen uncovered and commenced work, but took little fish all the day. At noon several seine-boats went to the westward of LaScie.

June 26th.—At sunrise rowed to the boundary. Saw but 7 boats all day. Fish very scarce. Ice still about.

June 27th.—Rowed to the limit. Saw but 5 boats. Took from the Cape, to-day, about 30 qtls.

June 28th.—Boats left the Cape, and went to Brinie's Cove, west of LaScie.

June 29th.—Saw no Frenchmen at the Cape all day. Wind S. E., and sea on.

June 30th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape this day. Wind south. Fish very scarce.

July 1st.—At 3 A.M. rowed to Cape; saw no Frenchmen until 4 A.M. 4 seine boats came round North Bill. Remained at Middle Bill all day. Fish scarce. Saw 18 vessels pass north.

July 2nd.—At daylight Guard boat went to Cape; 3 seine boats at the limit; spoke seine-master: told me they were doing nothing with the fish; hauled at the limit, to-day, about 4,000 fish.

July 3rd.—At daylight rowed to boundary; Frenchmen not uncovered; at 4 A.M. shot out 5 seines, and hauled about 7,000 fish. At 2 P.M. 11 seines at the limit; not doing much. At dark rowed to Brinie's Cove.

July 4th.—Rowed to limit at daylight; 11 boats at South Bill: hauled, throughout the day, 10,000 fish. Seine-master reports loss of a Frenchman, by drowning, whilst taking salmon from a net at Hell-Grapple-Head, near Brinie's Cove, west of LaScie.

July 5th.—At 4 A.M. rowed to limit. Wind S. W. 4 seine boats and 10 batteaux rowing back and forth. Fish scarce: only 2,000 fish taken by all the boats, this day, at South Bill.

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July 6th.—Wind N. E., and heavy sea ; French boats took refuge in Mansfield Bight, and remained all day : had a conversation with one of the officers : he said the average catch, for all the seines, was about 25,000 fish.

July 7th.—Wind moderate. Frenchmen left for Cape about daylight ; took from Cape about 40 qtls. this day.

July 8th.—Wind S. W. Rowed to the limit at daylight. 8 boats at the Cape ; hauled this day about 60 qtls.

July 9th.—At 3 A.M. Guard boat rowed to Cape ; 11 seines and 32 batteaux at South Bill ; fish scarce. Frenchmen inclined to encroach ; took about 100 qtls. from boundary this day. At dark went to camp.

July 10th.—At daylight left Brinie's Cove for Cape. Frenchmen uncovered at 5 A.M. ; commenced hauling. Wind S. E. ; bad weather. Took very little fish this day. At 5 P.M. went to Brinie's Cove, and hauled up Guard boat.

July 11th.—At 3 A.M. left for Cape. Wind S. W. Frenchmen rowing about ; fish scarce. At 2 P.M. spoke English subject ; told me French Captain sent orders to him to take up his salmon nets ; I told him to let them do it. At 9 P.M. Frenchmen covered for the night.

July 12th.—Wind N. W. ; blowing hard at the Cape. Nothing done all this day.

July 13th.—At 3 A.M. Guard boat rowed to boundary. Frenchmen uncovered. Commenced to haul at 4 A. M. ; took from the limit this day, for 33 boats, 12,000 fish. Wind S.W.

July 14th—Wind E. ; strong breeze. Frenchmen all north of the Cape. Guard boat remaining in Brinie's Cove all this day.

July 15th.—Wind S.S.E. ; strong breeze. Saw no Frenchmen at the Cape. Remained at Mother Burk all day.

July 16th.—Wind West. Left Brinie's Cove at 3 A.M. At 6 A.M. 11 boats came to the Cape, and hauled about 40 quintals all day.

July 17th.—Wind S.W. ; fine weather. 40 boats at the Cape ; fish very scarce. Spoke several men ; all complaining of the voyage.

July 18th.— At daylight left camp for the Cape. Several boats anchored at Mother Burk ; took from the limit 4000 fish. At dark rowed to Brinie's Cove.

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July 20*th*.—Wind N.E. ; strong breeze. At 7 A.M. 23 batteaux and 9 seines came into Mansfield's Bight for shelter ; remained all day ; sea high ; asked liberty to cook soup in our camp.

July 21*st*.—Wind moderate. At 6 A.M. French boats left for the Cape ; sea high ; no fish taken for the day.

July 22*nd*.—Calm ; fine weather. Frenchmen very busy. Fish scarce ; took from Cape about 7,000 fish for 154 men.

July 23*rd*.—At 3 A.M. rowed to limit ; Frenchmen uncovered and commenced work. No fish ; caplin plentiful. Frenchmen complaining of the voyage.

July 24*th*.—Left camp at daylight ; wind south, with fog ; counted 40 boats at the Cape. At 7 A.M. 1 boat hauled 15 qtls., and 4 others about 10 qtls. each, for the day.

July 25*th*.—At 3 A.M. rowed to Mother Burk. At 6 A.M. spoke Frenchman ; told me there was no fish north : worse even than at LaScie : their average, at present, about 33,000 per seine ; about half last year's catch for same time. Took from South Bill, this day, about 6,000 fish. At 9 P.M. left Mother Burk.

July 26*th*.—At 3 A.M. rowed to boundary ; at 4 A.M. several seines shot out, but took no fish ; at 7 A.M. one seine took one batteau load. Nothing more done all day.

July 27*th*.—Wind E., : strong breeze. At 6 A.M. French boats went North of the Cape ; no fish at the limit.

July 28*th*.—Wind S. E., with heavy sea ; forced to haul Guard-boat on the beach. Frenchmen north of the Cape.

July 29*th*.—At 6 A.M. launched Guard-boat and rowed to the Cape ; 18 batteaux at Middle Bill. Fish scarce all day.

July 30*th*.—45 boats at the Cape ; took very little fish for the day. Frenchmen troublesome.

July 31*st*.—Frenchmen rowing round all day. No fish for the seine ; hook and line men doing a little.

August 1*st*.—At 3 A.M. left Brinie's Cove, and rowed as far as Mother Burk. Frenchmen rowing about ; took about 50 qtls. from Mother Burk. At dark Frenchmen covered for the night.

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August 2nd.—Wind S. E., and rain. French schooner passed the Cape, bound for LaScie. Fish scarce; Frenchmen doing nothing this day.

August 3rd.—Wind E. Caplin scarce; herrings plentiful; no fish of any account. Frenchmen complaining, and anxious to pass the limit.

August 4th.—At daylight Guard-boat rowed to boundary. A number of French batteaux at Middle Bill; hauled this day about 40 qtls, at Middle Bill, for 11 seines; hook and line men more successful than the seines. An officer informed me that they had orders not to set any bultows this season, and also said he thought the French would soon discontinue the seines. He said several rooms were giving the hook-and-line a fair trial, and found the latter more profitable, and with less expense. He further said they were of opinion that the seine was injuring their fishery. Letters were received at LaScie from several of the Captains north, who could not average more than 250 qtls. per ship, with a crew of 64 men, and at a cost of 40,000 francs each, leaving France. As far as they could hear, along the shore, the catch was nevcr so short, and that LaScie was the only port which could boast of half a voyage at present. At dark camped for the night.

August 5th.—At 5 A.M. left camp; wind S.W. A number of boats at the Cape: doing nothing. Caplin in deep water; herring plentiful. Very little fish taken this day.

August 6th.—Left Brinie's Cove at daylight. At 4 A.M. Frenchmen commenced work, but no fish. Caplin scarce. Wind E.N.E.: moderate.

August 7th.—Wind N. E. French boats came to Mansfield Bight. Batteaux men landed and cooked their soup, and remained all day. Spoke 7 seine-masters: they told me that their catch, up to date, was as follows:—64,000 fish, 60,000, 59,000, 46,000, 42,000, 40,000 34,000. They said they would receive no bounty this summer, as they were under 100,000 fish each. At 3 P.M. moderate. Frenchmen left for the Cape.

August 8th.—Fine weather. Rowed to Mother Burk. Frenchmen all day rowing about the ground; took very little fish. Caplin in deep water.

August 9th.—Wind S. W.; fine weather. All daylight rowed to boundary. At 3 A.M. Frenchmen uncovered. No fish for hauling. Spoke to the mate of the ship *Alcide*, Captain Duchene; he asked if I knew of any opportunity to send letters to St. John's.

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August 10*th.*—Frenchmen rowing about all day. No fish.

August 11*th.*—Wind west. No fish. Frenchmen anchored all day.

August 12*th.*—At 4 A.M. rowed to Cape; several boats at the boundary. No fish for the seine; some caught with the hook and line.

August 13*th.*—Strong wind; N. N. W. Frenchmen anchored most of the day. The greater part of the batteaux fishing at Horse Islands, and others at Gull Island, off Cape John.

August 14*th.*—Wind S.E. French seine boats went north of the Cape.

August 15*th.*—Saw but one seine boat for the day. Caplin very scarce; herrings abundant.

August 16*th*—Saw but 2 seine boats and 6 batteaux for the day. Caplin disappeared.

August 17*th.*—No French seine at the Cape. Several batteaux at Gull Island, fishing with hook and line.

August 18*th.*—No seine at the Cape, 18 batteaux fishing alongshore, each taking from 300 to 400 fish.

August 19*th.*—At daylight went to limit. Saw but one seine-boat at Cape; told us the other seines were landed; hauled about 10 qtls. At dark rowed to Brinie's Cove.

August 20*th.*—Wind N. E.; blowing strong. No boats at the Cape this day.

August 21*st.*—Wind E., and moderate. A number of batteaux round shore.

August 22*nd.*—Wind south, with rain. Saw several batteaux for the day. Fish scarce.

August 23*rd.*—Rowed to Cape. Spoke batteaux men; said all the seines were landed.

August 24*th*—27 batteaux at the boundary; took from 200 to 300 fish for the day.

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August 25th.—40 batteaux along the Cape Shore. Took about 2 quintals per boat.

August 26th.—Several batteaux at the limit. Very little fish taken this day.

August 27th.—Herring in abundance in Mansfield Bight. Frenchmen busily engaged fishing on Cape ground.

August 28th.—Saw but 4 boats at the Cape; asked us for Fresh herrings for bait.

August 29th.—9 boats at South Bill; fish scarce; several craft passing South.

August 30th.—Saw seven boats at the Cape this morning; asked them where the rest of their batteaux were. They replied that they were gone off to the Horse Islands; also said some of the boats did well there.

August 31st.—Remained in Brinie's Cove all day. Several boats tacked to windward of Mother Burk, until they brought open our camp, and then bore away again.

REMARKS.

From the 1st September until the 20th, crew and boat remained in Mansfield Bight, visiting Mother Burk occasionally; the Frenchmen also visiting the boundary when the weather would permit. I think it necessary to state, for the information of the Government, that the French very frequently visited the Horse Islands and the Gull Island, off Cape John, this summer, and took from the former place half the fish caught by the hook and line men. On the 15th instant spoke French Captains, told me their several catches were as follows:

Captain Hart, (Commodore),	Ship	*Hercule*,	1,800	qtls. for	72 men.
Captain LaMie,	"	*Marie*,	1,700	"	64 "
Captain Paulicaine,	"	*Hypolite*,	1,700	"	65 "
Captain Jeffroy,	"	*Franciene*,	1,400	"	60 "
Captain Duchene,	"	*Alcide*,	1,250	"	56 "

And that the hook and line men did better than the seines. On the

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25th instant the LaScie ships left port; 2 for Marseilles, 1 for Ancona, 1 for Valentia, and 1 for Bilboa.

In conclusion, I beg to intimate, that the people on the North side of Green Bay are thankful, and appreciate the service rendered them by the Government, in sending protection to Cape John earlier than usual; and have expressed a wish that the Guard might be at the Cape on or about 1st June, and no later, as some years the French are very early on the ground, and, in the absence of suitable protection, would do material damage to British fishermen.

HENRY KNIGHT.

Fisheries.

REPORT ON THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES AT AND AROUND BELLE ISLE.

St. John's, Newfoundland.

Sir,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, I have to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions with which you were pleased to furnish me, bearing date, Secretary's Office, June 13th, 1862, and having reference to the prevention of French encroachments at and about the Island of Belle Isle, for a period of two months, I beg leave to report that on the 23rd day of June I left St. John's for my station at Belle Isle.

June 24th.—Light variable winds and fine weather. Off Bacalieu.

June 25th.—Light variable winds and fine weather. Off Bonavista Cape.

June 26th.—Wind N. E. light breeze with rain and squalls.

June 27th.—Wind S. W. light breeze and fine weather; going through ice all day.

June 28th.—Wind N. E. strong breeze and hard rain. Off Cape John.

June 29th.—Wind E. N. E., strong breeze and hard rain.

June 30th.—Wind N. E., light breeze and fine weather.

July 1st.—Wind E. by N., light breeze and foggy weather.

July 2nd.—Calm, fine weather.

July 3rd.—Light variable winds and fine weather; sailing through ice all day.

July 4th.—Wind W. S. W., light breeze and foggy weather; sailing through ice all day.

July 5th.—Light variable winds and cloudy weather. Arrived at Black Joe Cove; no vessels near the Island.

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July 6th.—Wind S., light breeze and fine weather. At 4, P.M., foggy weather.

July 7th.—Wind N. E., fine breeze and foggy weather.

July 8th.—Light breeze and fine weather. Mr. March paid us a visit.

July 9th.—Wind E. Fresh breeze and foggy weather.

July 10th.—Calm and thick foggy weather.

July 11th.—Fine breeze and foggy weather. A strong current setting E. by S.

July 12th.—Light breeze and foggy weather. At 4 P.M., a brigantine off the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 13th.—Wind W. strong breeze and rainy weather. At 10 A.M., eight schooners and one brigantine passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 14th.—Wind W., strong breeze and thick foggy weather. At 4, P.M., a boat came into the harbor and anchored, bound to Labrador. Three Schooners off the Eastern end, bound to Labrador.

July 15th.—Wind W.N.W., strong breeze and fine weather. One Schooner off the eastern end, bound to Labrador.

July 16th.—Wind W.S.W., fine breeze and fine weather. One Schooner off the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 17th.—Fresh breeze and foggy weather. At 2 P.M. rain and snow squalls.

July 18th.—Light variable winds and fine weather. One schooner and one brigantine off the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

July 19th.—Strong breeze and cloudy weather. At 4, P.M., hard rain; wind west.

July 20th.—Wind W., strong breeze and rain. Two men from the Light House here on the East end to-day..

July 21st.—Wind S. E., light breeze, and thick foggy weather.

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July 22nd.—Wind N.E., strong breeze and foggy weather.

July 23rd.—Wind W. N. W., strong breeze and fine weather. Six schooners passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador. Two boats came into Black Joe Cove to anchor.

July 24th.—Wind W., strong breeze and dark gloomy weather.

July 25th.—Wind W. by N., fresh breeze and fine weather. Mr. March paid us a visit.

July 26th.—Wind S.W., light breeze and fine weather.

July 27th.—Wind W.N.W., strong breeze and fine weather. One schooner passed the East end of the Island, bound to Labrador. A large Steam boat passed, bound East.

July 28th.—Wind W., fine breeze, and fine weather.

July 29th.—Wind W. by S., light breeze and rain, with foggy weather.

July 30th.—Light variable winds and fine weather.

July 31st.—Wind W., light breeze and fine weather.

August 1st.—Light breeze and fine weather. At 11 A.M., a large Ship passed the West end of the Island, bound to the Eastward. At 4 P.M., thick foggy weather.

August 2nd.—Wind S. S. W., light breeze and fine weather. At 6 A.M., thick foggy weather.

August 3rd.—Wind S.E., strong breeze and thick foggy weather.

August 4th.—Wind E., strong breeze and thick foggy weather.

August 5th.—Wind S. W., light breeze and thick foggy weather.

August 6th.—Wind S.S.W., strong breeze and foggy weather. Seven boats passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

August 7th.—Wind N. E., strong breeze and foggy weather.

August 8th.—Light breeze and thick foggy weather.

August 9th.—Wind S. W. by S., fine breeze and foggy weather.

August 10th.—Wind W., light breeze and fine weather.

Fisheries.

August 11*th.*—Light breeze and fine weather.

August 12*th.*—Wind W., fine breeze and fine weather. A Steamer passed the Island, bound to Labrador. One Barque bound East.

August 13*th.*—Wind S. W., strong breeze and fine weather. Two Schooners and one Brig passed the Eastern end of the Island, bound to Labrador.

August 14*th.*—Strong breeze and rain.

August 15*th.*—Wind W., light breeze and foggy, with rain. Mr. March paid us a visit.

August 16*th.*—Wind N., strong breeze and hard rain.

August 17*th.*—Wind W. N. W., light breeze and fine weather.

August 18*th.*—Wind W., strong breeze and fine weather.

August 19*th.*—Light breeze and fine weather.

August 20*th.*—Light variable winds and fine weather.

August 21*st.*—Wind N., light breeze and fine weather. Left Black Joe Cove, and arrived in St. John's on the 28th of August.

Respectfully submitted by your humble Servant,

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Fisheries.

COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON THE SUBJECT OF THE HERRING FISHERY ACT, TOGETHER WITH THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE OUTPORT AUTHORITIES.

(NOTICE OF QUESTION BY AMBROSE SHEA, ESQUIRE.)

(COPY)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
9th April, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

The House of Assembly having passed an Act in the last Session of the Legislature, " for the protection of the Herring Fishery, &c., in this Island," I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you twenty copies thereof, and to request you will cause the utmost publicity to be given to them at those places in Fortune Bay, from whence this fishery is most extensively carried on ; and you will further give directions to constables and others residing in the Bay, to use every effort to prevent any infringement thereof.

You will, in making yourselves thoroughly conversant with the several provisions of the Act in question, impress them at the same time upon those parties in your Bay, among whom you may reside, as well as pointing out to them the injurious moral and physical results which a wanton destruction of so valuable a fish, must inevitably cause sooner or later, not confined in its effects to your Bay alone, but extending throughout the Island.

You will perceive that, among other clauses, the Act provides that the size of the mesh, &c., shall not be less than $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches from knot to knot ; that no Herring or other Bait shall be taken for exportation between 20th April and 20th October, within one mile of any settlement situate on the coast between Cape Chapeau Rouge and Point Rosey.

You will be good enough to report to me for His Excellency information, the proceedings you may adopt for the carrying out of the important duties with which you are entrusted, and to which you are requested to give every attention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

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Letter similar to the preceding, (the sentence commencing " that no Herring" and ending with " Point Rosey" being omitted) addressed to

The Magistrates at

LaPoile,
Burgeo,
St. Mary's.

(Copy)

Secretary's Office, St. John's,
9th April, 1862.

Dear Sir,—

I enclose a letter addressed by the Governor's direction to the Magistrates at Fortune Bay, which you will cause to be laid before them, and I am at the same time to say to yourself personally, that he wishes you to visit those parts of the Coast within your Magisterial Jurisdiction, where the Herring fishery is prosecuted, and by ocular proof satisfy yourself that the provisions of the enactment are enforced. No parties must be allowed, within the times fixed by Act, to use any net less than the size of mesh prescribed by the Act, and if, after a reasonable warning, contumacy is exhibited, the penalties must be put in force against them, and rigidly exacted. You will perceive that the fourth Section refers to the taking of bait for exportation between Point Rosey and Cape Chapeau Rouge, part of which extent of Coast is, I believe, in your District.

His Excellency hopes that you will be able to be of much service in your tour of inspection, and trusts that when the people are made aware of the injury to the Cod fishery by the wanton destruction of the Herring, they will themselves unite to put down any attempt at breaking the law now in force for its protection.

You will keep an account of your travelling expenses while upon the Service in question, and on its transmission to this office, a Warrant will be issued for the amount.

I shall be glad to hear from you upon this matter, as well as upon the 6th Section of the Act which refers to an Act against the use of Salmon

Fisheries.

Nets at certain times, and against erecting Weirs of a certain objectionable character.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

THOMAS E. GADEN, Esq. J. P.,
Harbor Breton.

Letter similar to preceding, addressed to F. L. BRADSHAW, *Esq., J. P. Placentia.*

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
St. Mary's, 30th June, 1862.

SIR,—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 9th April, enclosing fifteen copies of an Act passed by the last House of Assembly, for the protection of the Herring Fishery on the Coasts of this Island. I have given these Acts all the publicity possible, by placing copies in the hands of parties interested in this fishery in this District.

I have given this matter my serious attention, and shall report further thereon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES MURPHY.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Harbor Breton, January 2, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that private intimation has been given me, that many persons are now illegally employed in the use of herring seines (to the great distruction of herring) in the bottom of this Bay: as you are well aware, I have no power at command, to check, or hinder, or

Fisheries.

bring those persons to justice. I considered that a faithful discharge of my duty, justifies me in communicating with you on the subject. I am informed that nearly 1000 persons are directly or indirectly involved in this unlawful business. If a small armed vessel were stationed here for the first quarter of the year; say from 1st January to 1st April, it would, I think, deter many from an infringement of the law. I beg to leave the matter with you, and await further instructions.

I have &c.,

(Signed) JAMES M. WINTER, J. P.

The Honorable
ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

A letter was also received in reply from Mr. Reed, J. P., LaPoile, which was sent to the Assembly with the other Reports, relative to the present mode of prosecuting the Fisheries.

No replies received from the other Magistrates addressed.

Copies of Act given to the Acting Superintendent of Fisheris in 1862, for distribution on the Labrador.

Fisheries.

OUTPORT MAGISTRATES' REPLIES TO A CIRCULAR FROM GOVERNMENT, RELATIVE TO MODE OF PROSECUTING FISHERIES, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS THEREIN.

(Copy)

Circular.

Secretary's Office,
St. John's, 15th July, 1862.

Sir,—

As a very general impression prevails amongst many intelligent inhabitants of the Colony, that practices injurious to the Cod Fishery, and therefore requiring the intervention of the Legislature, prevail amongst our Fishermen and others, and that through the influence of the Government means may be adopted in the dissemination of information, and otherwise, by which the more successful prosecution of that branch of industry may be promoted, I am directed to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, report to the Government the mode of conducting the Fishery followed in your District, the prevalence of any practices such as those referred to, and whether, in your opinion, any, and if any, what Legislative provisions may with advantage be adopted in relation to this subject.

You are aware that laws have recently been passed for the better regulation of the Salmon and Herring Fisheries. The Government will also be glad to receive any communication you may feel disposed to make in regard to the operation of these enactments.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Magistrates at

Harbor Grace, Brigus, Carbonear, Old Perlican, Trinity, Bonavista, Twillingate, Bay Bulls, Aquaforte, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Lamaline, Grand Bank, Harbor Breton, LaPoile.

Fisheries.

How are the Bultow lines laid down ?

A.—They lay quite along on the bottom, the seds from the weight of the bait laying flat on the ground.

What depth of water is the bultow laid ?

A.—In 20 and 40 fathoms water away from the fishing ground, and in deeper water.

At what time do you fish with Bultows ?

A.—From 15th July to 1st September. It would be useless to try before, as the fish is not to be caught with Bultows earlier or later.

Do you ever get fish with Bultows without having the Roe or Spawn in them ?

A.—We commonly get about half having the spawn in them, indeed we find generally two fish on the nearest hooks to each other, one with spawn, the other without, which I consider the male and female fish, both of the very largest size.

Do you find the Spawn in the fish from 15th July to 1st September ?

A.—Yes ; but it is not so ripe at first as it is from 15th August to 1st September ; from which I conclude the spawn is not "shed" until from 15th August to 1st September.

Do you ever get fish in Bultows after 1st September ?

A.—Only a very few, perhaps four fish of a day, and then the few taken would seem to be quite ready for spawning, as if detained later than other fish, that is, beyond their *proper* time.

How much spawn do you commonly get from a quintal fish taken by the bultows ?

A.—The quantity is enormous, perhaps enough to fill half a flour barrel from thirty fish.

Do you ever get mother fish by the Cod Seine ?

A.—Never.

Fisheries.

Do you ever get mother fish with the hook and line ?

A.—Yes ; in the Spring of the year, say in May and June, a few, perhaps a single fish in a hundred, the spawn is then soft and not formed into eggs—from which I conclude the fish is not matured for spawning until about middle of August.

Do you consider the mother fish resort for spawning to the fishing ledges ?

A.—No ; I consider they resort to the sandy bottom off the fishing ledges, where they lay heavy with their spawn, and would not be taken if the food was not put before them by the bultows.

Do you consider the taking of the mother fish with spawn detrimental to the fisheries ?

A.—Yes ; I consider the destruction of spawn lessens the increase of fish to an enormous extent ; and if it was possible to take all the mother fish, the race of Codfish would in a season or two be extinct.

What quantity of fish do you think has been taken with bultows the last season in St. Mary's Bay ?

A.—I cannot say the quantity ; but I should estimate quite two thousand quintals—30 fish making a quintal—of this quintal quite one-half are mother fish, each carrying spawn (say 30,000 fish in St. Mary's Bay alone, each having eggs !!!)

Do you think the Bultows may be used at other seasons without taking mother fish ?

A.—If used before 15th July, and after 1st September, they would not get any fish, as only the mother fish are taken by Bultows.

POLICE OFFICE,
Harbor Grace,
1st. September, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to the Circular respecting carrying on the Fisheries, and other matters connected therewith, I beg to submit for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the following remarks on those vital subjects. I would have replied earlier, only that I felt it

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my duty to accompany with my own, the experience and observations of persons competent to form and express their unprejudiced conclusions on this branch of Colonial enterprise.

The Cod being migratory, are governed, it is presumed, by instincts similar to those which govern other species of migratory creatures, namely—suitable places to deposit their young, and suitable and abundant food. Disturb their breeding places and destroy their food, and they will seek their instinctive gratifications elsewhere ; hence the Bultow, so destructive to the mother fish, must of necessity be incalculably injurious, especially when it is admitted that the spawn of forty fish, if allowed to arrive at maturity, would yield an ample year's voyage for the whole Colony. The inverting of the instincts of the Caplin, by compelling them to spawn in deep water, is a double injury. All oviparous creatures, except those that incubate, deposit their ova where the sun's heat is sufficient to vivify them, such the Caplin did along the margin of the sea ; but when the ova lie in ten, fifteen and twenty fathoms water, the temperature is too low to vivify these ; and they therefore remain to be devoured by the Cod or other fish, thus destroying millions of tons of bait, and glutting the fish, so anxiously and fruitlessly sought by the fisherman. The disturbance and destruction of Caplin and the use of the Bultow, therefore, are pronounced an unmitigated evil.

Next in order is the Cod Seine: if these captured only marketable fish, they might be tolerated ; but if it be a fact, that they destroy beyond compare more than they secure, of any service, then this also is a mode of carrying on the fishery which must be interdicted by law, or it will soon interdict itself, being useless in its own depopulated waters. And that this proposition is true, needs only the confirmation of any observant person who has witnessed the countless numbers of Cod fry of all sizes which are generally left on the beach or thrown from the seine dead into the water. The next mode in order is the Cod Net; this plan is deemed perfectly unobjectionable when of proper mesh and judiciously set ; because they neither impound the fish or capture any too small for market, and therefore it is presumed this mode should receive the fostering protection of the Government. Of the hook and line practice, the jigger is deemed so likely to lacerate and frighten the fish from the fishing localities, that nothing short of extreme necessity should tolerate the barbarous practice. It has been often known that the hook and line bait fishing was good till disturbed by jiggers, and then in an hour or two every fish was frightened away.

In this District, none but the Cod and Seal Fishery obtain. Salmon are sold fresh, and Herring are cured merely for family consumption. The numbers, size and quality render the Herring in these waters not worth curing for purposes of trade.

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The mode of curing fish along these shores, is, I presume, worthy of Legislative enactment. The people generally pickle their fish, that is, salt it in tight vats or tubs, thereby making about two-thirds the proper quantity of salt suffice. The fish thus salted, imbibes such a quantity of dirty pickle that no process can restore it to its natural whiteness, nor any length of time spent in drying fully dissipate the water thus absorbed, hence in damp weather it becomes slimy or "dun," i. e., mouldy, and in warm climates, runs into a fœtid mass, and is disposed of by direction of the Board of Health. A small penalty for having tight vessels for pickling purposes, rigidly exacted, or the vessel destroyed, where no penalty could be exacted, would remove the just cause of complaint of the quality of our staple, increase the demand, and enhance the value.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH PETERS,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Hon'ble. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

OLD PERLICAN,
September 8th, 1862.

SIR,—

In answer to your Circular Letter relative to the fisheries, (and which would have been answered before, but my illness prevented me,) I beg to say for the information of the Government, that the prosecution of the fishery in this place and in most parts of the District, commences from the 15th to the 20th of May, with Cod Jiggers, a practiee, in my opinion, highly injurious. Some few persons may be fortunate so as to get a few Herring for bait, and with it have good fishing, and those persons who have no bait will go alongside of those with Jiggers, and drive every fish from those who have bait; and they would be for hours before they catch another fish. Cod Jiggers are also injurious in other respects, as they wound fish they never get, which die; and on the fishing ground, after a day's jigging in shoal water, large quantities of the fish may be seen lying dead on the bottom.

Where Cod Seines are in much use, I know they will frighten the fish, but whether the fish have sufficient instinct to retain a knowledge

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of the undisturbed grounds so as to return to them periodically, or to remain off those from whence they have been disturbed, I cannot say, but in the bays where Cod Seines are frequently in use, the hook and line men get but very little fish.

The irregularity that exists amongst the fishermen on the fishing grounds, prevents a large quantity of fish from being caught. For instance, a crew is catching fish fast, his neighbour sees this, and will immediately haul up and go alongside, throw over his Grapnel so near as to frighten away every fish, and very possibly neither of them catches another fish for hours after, and often they return home with their boats almost empty; whereas, had there been a good space left for both boats to fish fairly, it is possible and probable that both boats might have done well.

This is a subject I have not heard adverted to, but it is one which I thing requires the consideration of the Legislature. There are, I believe, hundreds of quintals of fish short on this shore, between Scilly Cove and this place this season, in consequence of the foul practice used by those engaged in the hook and line fishery.

The Salmon fishery is not prosecuted to any great extent in this District. The nets are set for Salmon or Codfish, and I regret to say, this year, they have not been very successful.

The people in this part of the District pickle their fish; this is ruinous to the merchant; and the heavy losses on some of the fish shipments are occasioned by this practice, and if it could be put a stop to, the earlier the better for the country. Fish salted in bulk, takes less time to cure, will stand in cargo much better, turn out well, and realise a better price at market.

The average catch of fish here this season is about 23 quintals per man. At Hant's Harbor, Scilly Cove, and New Perlican, not so well. At the three latter places, they have a chance at the Labrador, in which, I trust, they will make up for the short shore catch.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES L. MEWS, J.P.

ROBERT CARTER, ESQ.,
Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,
St. John's.

Fisheries.

TRINITY,
30th July, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 15th instant, on the subject of the Fisheries, directing me to report on the mode of conducting them in this neighbourhood.

Our Spring Fishery commences by taking Herring about the 25th May, fully a month later than the period enjoined by the Act; even at that late season we find they have not all cast their spawn. The 20th or 25th of May is as early as we want them for bait, at this time and the first as well as the last week of the Caplin, we consider the best for the hook and line fishing.

In the middle of the Caplin season, Cod Seines are used to considerable extent with more or less success, according to the skill and enterprise of the Skipper.

Some have lately adopted the method of taking Codfish by sinking Nets to the bottom, sufficiently buoyed to keep them spread, attended with considerable success. Complaints are made against these, as well as Cod Seines, by those who have not the means or who have been late in adopting these somewhat expensive but remunerating means of fishing.

Cod Seines are sometimes used on the fishing ledges, to the annoyance of the hook and line fishermen, which may be remedied by the party aggrieved bringing an action for trespass against any person who may trip his anchor or remove his boat.

There are those who deprecate the use of Caplin as manure, and attribute their short catch of fish to that cause. The offal of Codfish, or kelp, of which there is abundance, would make a better compost; but I am of opinion the short catch of Cod is owing to too much Caplin, rather than too little; for instance, to-day Caplin and small Herring are to be had any where, and a few Squids, yet there is not a fish to be had by the hook.

We never see any mother fish here, such as are taken in quantities about Cape Bollard Bank in the Spring. Our catch is generally of the smallest description; this season is an exception, and we have fish of the size and description usually called at the South "Squid School Fish."

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I have not known or heard of any wilful infringement of the Acts for the protection of Herring or Salmon, nor any practice that would be injurious to the increase of Codfish, like that of taking the breeding fish alluded to in the preceding paragraph, the taking of which in such quantities I have always considered a wholesale destrnction of the species. The Roe of one Cod, if allowed to come to perfection, would produce 9,384,000 fish—what number must have been destroyed in taking 10,000 quintals annually for the last 50 years? This destruction is practised to a great extent in the North Sea Fishery at the present day, the Roes forming an article of export.

Salmon are caght on the open coast far from Rivers or Estuaries; those frequenting our Brooks are small and worthless, are never interfered with, except a stray one may be taken by a trout fisher.

We have a large class of boats which go to the Northward for an early trip, and are tolerably successful, and then finish their voyage to the Labrador. After the Caplin is over here, all who can go there do so, leaving only punts men behind, who are in general the grumblers at their neighbour's success, and find fault with the means by which it is attained.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. SWEETLAND, J. P.

To the

Hon. Robert Carter, R. N.

Acting Colonial Secretary,

St. John's.

Bonavista,
August 11th, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th ulto., requesting me to report to the Government "the mode of conducting the Fishery followed in this District."

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"The prevalence of any practices injurious to the Fishery; whether in my opinion any, and if any, what Legislative provisions may with advantage be adopted in relation to this subject?"

The Fishery usually commences in this Bay about the 20th May, when the herring, coming in to spawn, are usually followed by a considerable school of fish, when the hook and line only are made use of to catch the fish. The parties resident in the neighbourhood of the resort of the Herring having Cod-seines, frequently make profitable use of them for a few days only, for when the herring strike off the fish invariably follow it.

During the continuance of the herring, contentions frequently arise between the Cod-seiners and the inhabitants of Indian Arm and Plate Cove, who endeavour to prevent the use of the seines within what they call their waters; that is, within the harbor of Plate Cove and the entrance of Indian Arm.

The caplin usually visits this part of the coast about the 20th June, and during their continuance, there not being any convenient coves or other places for the use of the Cod-seine, the hook and line has, until last year, been in use alone here. Last year Cod nets moored, extending off from the shore and let down from the surface to near the bottom, like Seal nets, were found highly remunerative, particularly so when the fish, having become glutted or satiated with bait, refuses the hook in the usual way. The present year short 40 or 60 fathom Bultows have been brought into use with the Fish nets, and also found very excellent auxiliaries and highly remunerative, many of our boatmen asserting that they have taken full twenty quintals more on them than they could have done upon the hook and line alone.

At Greenspond, and the islands adjacent, the hook and line are in general use with herring and lance as bait, till the return of the caplin as bait, when those who possess Cod-seines (who are not a few) bring them into operation. Last year the Fish net and bultow were introduced, and proved, as here, productive auxiliaries. During the squid school, the hook and line will be alone used, and possibly bultows. So soon as the fishery slacks upon the caplin, all those who possess the means of so doing, both at Greenspond, the islands adjacent, North and West and South, depart for Labrador, in preference to remaining at home to wait the uncertainty of the squid school. The number of these parties are rapidly increasing.

I am not aware of any pernicious practices injurious to or prejudicial to the fishery existing in this District, other than that reports having reached me from time to time that the inhabitants of Plate Cove were in

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the habit of taking herring in the Spring for the sole purpose of manuring their lands therewith; when I did all I could to discountenance the practice, particularly as they had such abundance of better materials to substitute for them. The past Spring, under the impression that an enactment had been passed for the prevention thereof, they discontinued their use for such purpose.

If the practice be not stopped, it must eventually tend to diminish the recourse of the herring to that neighbourhood for the purpose of spawning, if not destroy the supply of such an abundant necessary to the Cod-fishery, as well as tend to limit the winter supply to the inhabitants of that quarter: therefore, I would most respectfully suggest the enactment of a stringent law to prevent the taking herring, purposely, for manure.

With regard to Fish nets, I would most strenuously recommend the encouragement of their use, only restraining the owners thereof from mooring them upon the fishing ground or ledges, confining them to the shore, to swing or extend therefrom. Their mesh should not be less than six inches in length, from knot to knot, and there should be some little distance, say 20 yards at least, free space in front and rear of each net or fleet of nets.

In reference to the enactment, 23rd Victoria, for the protection of the Salmon fishery, I beg most respectfully to suggest the alteration of the 4th Section thereof, limiting the distance between each single net to 20 yards at least, and between a fleet or 2 nets with a pound between them, to 30 yards free space between each fleet thus :—Fleet of 3 nets, 25 yards; Single Net, 20 yards.

To leave the Act to its operation as it now stands, would be to give the whole of our mooring ground for Salmon nets into the hands of any one person who may be the first to moor two fleets of Nets with a single one in the front of them, and another in the rear, and which would be to destroy all competition. Say for the purpose of taking or catching Salmon, no single Net should be moored in front or rear of the first net laid down nearer than 20 yards, and no fleet of nets shall be approached nearer by a single net that 25 yards, or by any other fleet of nets.

That the possessor of Salmon nets intending to fish with them, shall be entitled to such portion or portions of the mooring ground which he shall be the first to select and indicate, by his placing his mooring buoys and relative shore fastenings thereon in the Spring, or commencement of the season, and that all others fishing thereon, will be governed during the season in placing and replacing their nets with or by the boundary marks of the first person as aforesaid. These remarks I must beg to premise, are wholly intended for the government of the outside, but not the Brook Salmon fishery.

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In the Act for the protection of the Herring Fishery, 21st Victoria, Cap. 14th, I fancied our Legislature had extended the size of the mesh of the Herring net to its fullest extent that it could have been extended, having a due regard to the wants of the fishermen along the coasts of this Island, viz., $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch from knot to knot. In fact, I last year trembled for our fishermen's voyage, who were for the most part supplied with nets of the enlarged scale; for during the month of August they could scarcely stop a Herring for bait with them, whilst those who had some old Half-Crown scale, had a plentiful supply of bait, and thereby considerably lessened their necessities for the winter. The Act 25th Victoria, Cap. 2, Sec. 2, increased the size of the mesh of the Herring Net to $2\frac{3}{8}$, thereby adding $\frac{1}{8}$ to its already enlarged scale, which may answer very well for Labrador fishing, but will be, I fear, very much too large for ours; therefore, I would most respectfully suggest that the scale be left to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch, for use upon the coasts of this Island.

I beg also to represent that the restraining parties from barring in, or inclosing Herring in coves with nets or seines, and compelling parties instead thereof, to tuck and carry them away, appears to me to be highly objectionable, and fraught with the destruction of a considerable portion of those enclosed for tucking; inasmuch as the Seine boat may not be able to carry away the whole quantity tucked; and, therefore, a large portion of those to be turned out of the seine will (being deprived of life) go to the bottom, useless to all parties; whereas if left secured in the cove or gulph they may be taken out as required, to be packed away in such quantities as will ensure their being brought to market in a sound marketable order. In fact, you may just as well restrain the owner of a Cod seine from inclosing a quantity of Codfish in like manner.

If parties inclosing Herring did so to the injury or prejudice of our fishermen, it might be as well to restrain them as much as possible; but when they invariably permit our men fishing in their neighbourhood to dip or take out as many as they require for bait from their Seines, it must be of very great advantage to such as now go to Labrador without the necessary appliances to ensure a due supply of bait. But I fear, from all the information which I can collect, that our fishermen, or at least some of them, are the aggressors in this matter, who, not content with a sufficient supply for bait, surreptitiously help themselves to an unlimited extent from those they find thus secured and reduced into possession.

Many return with an abundant stock acquired by assisting the owners of the Seines to put away their haul, most liberally allowing them one-half of what they bring on board and pip. I most respectfully submit

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that it would be wise, whilst protecting your fisheries, to place as few obstacles in the way of your fishermen as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
WM. SWEETLAND, J. P.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

BAY BULLS,
26th July, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, respecting the mode of conducting the Fishery in this District, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Government, that the fishery in this locality is prosecuted wholly by hook and lines and Cod seines, of these last there have been in use during the season, from Baleane to Bay Bulls, both places inclusive, twenty-three in number; some of which have taken five or six hundred quintals, and others not one hundred; those in and near Bay Bulls, being the best fished; they are very large and deep seines, much larger than any heretofore used, taking in a wide range wherever they are hauled; and although there has been no complaint made to me this season by either the hook and line fishermen or Cod-seine men, of any collision, as in former years, yet the fishermen among themselves complain very much of the injury done to the fishery by the Codseines hauling vast quantities of very small fish, to the great detriment of their fall fishery; and as it appears that fish are of very quick growth, this small fish would be of a good size when caught in September or October. I have been given to understand that quintals of this small fish have been used for manure on the gardens. The destruction of so much small fish is to be attributed to the size of the mesh of the seines used, and therefore, it will be in the power of the Legislature to pass a law, and require such a seized mesh to be used, as will in future prevent such a wholesale destruction of small fish. No Salmon or Herring fishery, except that taken for bait, is followed here, as a separate branch of trade.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. L. McKIE.

The Hon'ble. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

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AQUAFORTE,
July 31st, 1862.

HONORED SIR,—

Having received your Circular of the 15th instant, I sent it to Luke Brown, Esq., my brother Magistrate for the Southern District, requesting him to make inquiries of the Employers and Fishermen in Ferryland, and make known to me their opinion on the present practice of taking fish with Cod seines. And this day he has been with me, and informs me that the fishermen exclaim against the use of Cod seines in or near the fishing ledges, where boats are laying with hook and line, as it often destroys their hopes and catch for the day. I think it would be useful to pass a law to prevent this practice, and inflict a fine on those who use Cod seines on or near fishing ledges; confining them to the Coves or Bays as formerly.

The Act passed in the 25th Victoria for the protection of the Herring and Salmon Fishery, we feel very little interest in the Ferryland District, as very few Salmon are taken, nor Herring, except for the purpose of bait for the Cod fishery.

I remain, honoured Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

PETER WINSER, J. P.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,

ST. MARY'S,
1st October, 1862.

SIR,—

In reply to your Circular, under date of 15th July, respecting the mode at present adopted of taking Codfish in this and other Districts in this Island.

1st.—The hook and line fishery being the most general, the most legitimate, and so invariably practiced, both here and in nearly every

Fisheries.

District in the Island, and so generally known, requires no further comment or explanation.

The 2nd mode is the jigger or flicker system, considered highly injurious; to the one fish taken, five may escape. Many of these die from their wounds; this fishery not at all practised in this District.

3rd mode are the Cod seines and Nets very generally used in this District, and are not considered injurious, as the time the seines are used little or nothing can be done with hook and line. I see nothing seriously objectionable in this mode of taking fish.

4th.—The Bultow system has become, within the last two years, very general, both here and at Salmonier. The plan adopted is by mooring from 150 to 500 fathoms of bank line or ratline on the bottom, at the principal fishing ledges, or in the mouth of the various harbours where fish are known to frequent. To these moorings are attached a Sed with a hook attached baited, every 10 or 12 inches asunder, and are overhauled twice a day, or oftener, as occasion may require it; to each end of this mooring, a floating buoy is appended. A great deal of fish has been taken by this system the past year. I have taken the trouble to take evidence on this matter, both here and at Salmonier, and in ten cases out of twelve it has been pronounced extremely injurious, as nearly all fish taken by these means are mother fish; and where these bultows are used successfully one year, little or nothing can be done with them on the seine ground the second year. This system calls for vigorous and prompt Legislative enactment to suppress it. The late enactments in favour of the Herring and Salmon fisheries are working very satisfactorily in this District.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES MURPHY.

Hon'ble. ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

Fisheries.

REPORT.

The mode of conducting the fishery followed in this part of the Southern District, is as follows:—

The fishermen prepare for the Cod fishery, and follow their avocation in schooners, large boats, skiffs and punts. The means in general use are the hook and line and bultow, and Cod seines with some schooners. The Caplin seine must also be used, to obtain caplin for bait during June and July, and small meshed Herring nets, to procure the "mesh herring" for bait, in August and September; the Herring net of full sized mesh, will take herring for bait at all other times.

With regard to the abuse of those means, there is a difference of opinion; some assert that the use of the bultow and also the Cod seine are injurious in the extreme, and others as stoutly assert the contrary.

In my opinion, it would be well to prohibit, by Legislative enactment, the use of both, and also the use of the Cod jigger, while the use of Cod nets should be encouraged.

The practice of hauling and taking herring, and hauling caplin for the express purpose of manure, is injurions to the Cod fishery, and it would be well to prohibit it by Legislative enactment.

The Local Act 25th Victoria, cap. 2nd, for the protection of the Herring fishery, is undoubtedly intended for the general good of the fisherman; but such is the nature of the Bait fishery with the French, that a fisherman will not be found to attend to the general interest, while his private, immediate gain is at stake, and therefore the Act is, and will be inoperative, while it rests with the fishermen to inform and prosecute for any breach of that law; and none but they can have the opportunity of doing so, they only being cognizant of the facts. Consequently, protection is required for the general good, to make the law effective, and to protect the fishermen from themselves; and that protection must be an active and efficient coast guard during the month of April until 10th May, and during the month of June until 10th July.—This is my opinion.

The provisions of the local Act 23rd Victoria, cap. 8th, for the protection of the Salmon fishery appear to be well intended; and if the 4th Section of the 25th Victoria, Cap. 2nd, is fully and fairly enforced,

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I have no doubt that there will be a larger catch of Salmon in this neighbourhood for the future.

JOSIAH BLACKBURN.

MAGISTRATES' OFFICE,
Grand Bank,
12th November, 1862.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Harbor Breton,
October 9th, 1862.

SIR,—

Up to the present time I have withheld my observations on the subjects referred to in your letter of 15th July, 1862, with regard to the mode of fishing adopted in this District, being anxious and desirous to be as accurate and correct, as far as possible, in giving an opinion, amidst the many conflicting interests in which the question is involved, before I committed myself in making this Report. There are but two modes in which the Cod fishery is carried on in this District, and they are hook and line and bultow. The latter method, up to the present year, has been very limited in its operation, as the people themselves were not hasty in adopting it generally until they saw its practical working and bearing upon their own interests; many who had adopted it found it very profitable and extended its use, and notwithstanding the prevailing prejudices that existed, proved that it did not interfere with the public interests, as the winter season is chiefly the time that that branch of the Cod-fishery is prosecuted; the great depth of water, say 80 or 90 fathoms, in which they set their bultows, does not clash with, or interfere with, those who use the hook and line. I believe I am safe in saying that in this District by far the great body of the fishermen are in favor of its adoption and use. It has been remarked to me by men of experience—practical fishermen—that the fish caught by the bultow are seldom if ever taken with the hook and line; that those fish follow the herring in their annual migration to this Bay, and return to the open sea. The bultow is not used after the month of May, when the summer fishery commences. I respectfully submit, therefore, that any Legislative action for its prohibition in this District, would be felt as an act of great hardship, and result in the annual loss of a great quantity of large fish. There are a few who think that the mother fish is destroyed by the bultow, but no evidence that has been offered to me has borne

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out that charge. Taking the question, then, in all its bearings, I am constrained to declare my conviction that the bultow may be used in this District with advantage to the general public, and a large amount of export be secured which would not otherwise exist. The law bearing on the Herring fishery is generally accepted and approved of by the fishermen of this District. I have heard no remark made on that portion of it regarding the Salmon fishery. I regret that I am not in a position at present to offer any suggestions on these subjects, which a longer residence in the District and more matured experience would enable me to express. The foregoing remarks have been made after a rigid enquiry on the weighty subjects involved, and I leave them in your hands, craving your indulgence for any irregularities you may perceive in them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES M. WINTER, J. P.

The Hon'ble. Robert Carter,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

LaPoile,
September 12th, 1863.

Sir,—

On the receipt of your letter of the 9th April last, with copies of an Act for the protection of the Herring fishery, &c., I caused the same to be distributed and made as public as possible throughout this District, and explained to those concerned the unquestionable benefit they would derive by a strict observance of its provisions.

With respect to the first seetion of the Act, I believe it to be the general opinion here that it was wise and highly necessary for the protection of bait, that seines should not be used from October to April, for the following reasons :—

1st.—Because the Herring coming to our shores, when not disturbed, go into the different harbors and bays, often getting under the ice, and

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probably not finding a sufficient quantity of food, leave, a few at a time, for the sea ; and on returning are caught in the nets, thus the fishermen are provided with bait during the winter, whereas if seine boats are allowed, they will watch for the Herring and freighten away that which they do not enclose in their seines.

2nd.—That herring taken in seines on this coast throught the winter, except for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, the greater part are frozen and carried to the United States, chiefly for the benefit of American fishermen.

3rd.—The people who benefit by the use of seines are those who want it least, leaving nine-tenths of our fishermen to suffer for want of bait.

4th.—That those who use nets have every right to ask for protection against seines, as their success in the fishery affords employment for others in the drying and curing, and are therefore by far the greatest consumers, and do in reality pay most of the Revenues of this country.

As to the herring nets prescribed by the Act, they are precisely the size used by all on this shore, viz. : from $2\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS READ.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Fisheries.

PROCEEDINGS

Of Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the cause of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of Fishing as followed by our Fishermen.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Legislative Council,
February 20th, 1863.

The Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
Hon. Mr. WHITE,
" " TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" RENDELL,
" EVANS,
" MARCH,
" GLEN,
" MCGRATH,
" MOORE,
" NOWLAN.

Moved by Mr. GLEN, seconded by Hon. Mr. WHITE,

Resolved,—That the following persons, residing in St. John's, be summoned to give evidence before the Committee, viz., James McLoughlan, Charles Power, Peter Woods, Pierce Feehan, Captain T. Halern, Pierce Whelan, Thomas Ashman, Henry Knight, Allan Goodridge, William Killigrew, E. Duder, E. Stabb, W. Warren, James Glindon, Captain Donnelly, Thomas Avery, Thomas Jackman, William Silvey, Stephen Percey, James Hickey, John Hally, William Coady, Thomas Duff, William Whitten, George Whitten, Isaac Collins, and James Collett.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
21st February, 1863.

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman.*
" GLEN,
" MARCH,
Hon. " WHITE,
" " TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" EVANS,
" McGRATH,
" RENDELL,
" NOWLAN.

Mr. GLEN moved, seconded by Mr. KENT,

Resolved,—That this Committee refrain from entering into the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty, during its sittings, and that no question be asked any witness touching the same.

The Chairman submitted to the Committee the following Circular, to be addressed to parties in the Outports, requesting them to forward answers to the same, which was adopted, and is as follows :—

(CIRCULAR.)

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Colonial Building,
St. John's, Feb. 21st, 1863.

SIR,—

A Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly having been appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of the fisheries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of fishing as are now followed by our fishermen, and whether they are, or are not, prejudicial to the general interests of the people, and if so, what measures are recommended as a corrective to regulate and establish the safest system.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to give the following questions your best consideration, and return such replies as they categorically demand, with any other information or suggestion you may deem proper to impart in relation thereto.

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Q. 1st.—Has the use of caplin for the purpose of manure proved prejudicial to the Cod-fishery; and do you think that by discontinuing the practice more fish would be caught?

Q. 2nd.—Does the use of jiggers in catching fish, as is now customary, injure the hook and line fishermen, and has it a tendency to cause a decrease in the quantity caught?

Q. 3rd.—Are you acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing; if so, state what you believe to be their effect on the other modes of fishing; and do you think their use detrimental to the general success of the fishery?

Q. 4th.—When the use of herring seines have been followed, have they been injurious or otherwise to the interests of the cod fishermen, and are they used in proper places and in a proper manner?

Q. 5th.—What effect has the use of Cod seines on the annual catch? Does it tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery? Are they used in proper water and ground? Is there any size of mesh necessary to allow the escape of the smaller fish, and thereby preserve an undiminished supply of marketable size?

Q. 6th.—State what regulations in the mode of fishing for Salmon are followed, to your knowledge, and whether any change is required to protect the breeding of fish?

Q. 7th.—Are Cod nets used by you or your neighbours, or do you know what their effects are on the hook method of fishing; if so, state what they are?

Q. 8th.—Can you point out any method or means by which the cure of all kinds of fish may be improved?

Q. 9th.—Do you think the sale of bait by our own people to foreigners has any prejudicial effect on the best interests of our fishermen, by lessening the quantity of fish caught by them on our own grounds?

Answers to the foregoing queries are expected to be given separately,

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in relation to the Labrador fisheries and those of the coast of this Island, and an early reply particularly requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN RORKE,

Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

Please address reply under cover thus—

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,

Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

The Committee proceeded to take the evidence of the following parties, who were in attendance :—

Captain Joseph Houlahan examined—

Resides in St. John's ; thinks the use of Caplin for manure injurious to the fishery generally ; don't think the spawn in deep water as prolific as when spawned on the beach, where the sun would fructify it. I am of opinion that the spawn of the fish on the fishing ground tends to feed them ; thinks the beach the natural place for Caplin spawning. Considers the use of jiggers very destructive in some places, in others not so, on this coast they are ; on some parts of the Labrador they must be used for want of bait ; I would not consider it prudent to prohibit their use altogether there ; I think it would be well to prohibit their use as far down as Cape Harrison, but below that, from the total absence of bait, I do not think it advisable to prohibit them. Salted Caplin would answer for bait early in the season ; salted Caplin would serve in the offing in the absence of fresh bait. I would not ignore the jigger altogether, although I would not use them myself, I prefer bait. I am not acquainted with the modes of fishing by bultows ; I have been engaged the last seven years in the use of herring seines ; I do not think that a seine of $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch in the arms, and 1 inch in the bunt, any injury to the fishery, provided they were of the size mentioned ; I do not think an equal amount of herring nets could be as useful in value as seines. We usually haul in places not to interfere with the hook-and-line men ; I never knew any one refuse giving herring for bait to the hook-and-line men. I do not think barring herring any injury, it is the usual way

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instead of tucking ; considers the large seine the best to secure herring and the better for the voyage. I have barred them every year, never knew ten barrels destroyed by barring. When a large quantity of nets are out there is as much destruction as by a seine ; herring could not be tucked, as provided by law, without killing them ; in small inlets herring barred never get soft. Considers the operation of the herring Act on the coast of Labrador injurious ; I have seen seines robbed at the Labrador, not by Nova Scotians, but by Newfoundlanders ; do not think they are taken for the use of bait. Sometimes I haul on the Strait shore, must take my chance wherever I can haul ; I have left my vessel and went 25 miles in a seine boat for the purpose of hauling herring ; I have seen as many as seven or eight seines in one cove ; a seine is never brought from point to point. No nets are used at Lance-a-Loup, Lance Amour, East St. Modeste, West St. Modeste ; in the Straits of Belle Isle they cannot be used ; herring are taken in seines from Henley harbor westward. My opinion as to the use of Cod-seines is, every man who has one should use it, it may diminish the quantity of fish in some places, not generally speaking. It must be a good size fish that will not go through the seines at present in use on the Labrador coast ; there are parts of the Labrador where they solely depend on the seine ; it is the practice usually to haul in shore. I do not consider it right to haul round any boat that is fishing ; while they confine themselves to the hauling coves, it is not injurious to the hook-and-line men. Seines used are generally of the same size ; do not think there is any destruction of fish by having the mesh of the bunt small. I would prefer following the hook-and-line fishery to the use of seines ; it is more profitable to follow the hook-and-line instead of seines, taking into account the expense. I am not acquainted with the Salmon fishery, but have heard of complaints in Chateau of a person being prevented from setting his nets. I am not acquainted with the use of cod nets, never saw them used. I consider an improvement could be made in the cure of fish—first, by paying more for it, and secondly, by washing it as it comes from the knife before salting. Never seen bait sold on the Labrador, it is not generally done.

JOSEPH HOULAHAN.

PIERCE WHELAN examined—

Resides in St. John's. Fished at Labrador, also on this coast. Is of opinion that the taking of Caplin for manure is injurious to the fishery, makes it scarce for the purpose of bait ; knew an instance of it at Lamaline, after hauling for manure not enough left for the purpose of bait ; by taking them in great quantities has a tendency to drive them off in deep water, and glut the fish, whereas if left on the beach the

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fish would come in after them. It is 14 years since I fished at Labrador; the caplin generally remain from five to seven weeks. I consider the use of jiggers very injurious on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador generally. Thinks Mr. Houlahan's testimony correct; agrees with the use of jiggers from Cape Harrison north. With regard to bultows, the French on the French shore have discontinued their use this season, and our men residing there done well after the French left. I think they have discontinued them from their injurious tendency. Herring seines are not used where I frequent; my opinion with regard to cod seines, the large quantity hauled by them, if left, would greatly benefit the hook-and-line men. The opinion of the French on the French shore is that if Cod-seines are continued it will tend to destroy the fishery altogether. I am not aware of the practice of splitting fish on the fishing grounds; my remarks are confined to the French shore; I think the hook-and-line men would average more than the Cod-seine men. I have known three men to bring by the hook-and-line from the Gray Islands, from 600 to 900 fish, while men engaged in Cod-seines could not procure the same quantity. In my opinion it is a more prosperous mode of fishery. I am aware of the use of bultows on the French shore for 12 years. Can't say how much longer. I am aware that the French are trying to do away with Cod-seines, considering their use detrimental to the fishery. With the use of cod nets, I am not much acquainted, heard them complained of in Shoe Cove. The people object to their being set in the mouths of the Coves; considers an improvement could be made in the cure of fish if washed after splitting and before salted, which may be done at trifling expense, and little extra labor. Not acquainted with the sale of bait on the French shore. The French fish Canada Bay brook and other brooks for Salmon. They will not allow our men to fish. I am acquainted with an English resident who fished for 40 years and was prevented. I have myself sold bait to the French at St. Peter's, and have known it to have been thrown overboard, which is highly prejudicial to our fishermen.

PIERCE WHELAN.

Capt. TERENCE HALERN examined—

Resides in St. John's. Is of opinion that taking Caplin for manure is very destructive to the fishery, it lessens the quantity for bait, and drives the Caplin off into deep water. The use of jiggers tends to destroy the fish to a great extent, and drive them off the coast. I have been engaged for 25 or 26 years in the Cod fishery, but not for the last 5 years. From my experience, I am of opinion that the use of jiggers tends to destroy the hook-and-line fishery; have heard many fishermen

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complain of their use. As regards the bultow mode of fishing pursued on the Green Bank, St. Peter's Bank, &c,, their effect on the fishery is most destructive ; there is no greater curse to Newfoundland than the bultow. Herring seines on the coast of Labrador, the larger the better for the general benefit of the people ; in a large seine, well moored, the fish would live. Herring is not confined to one place ; I consider the proper time to haul is from 5th to 10th August, not before that ; cannot at times depend on herring nets to get enough for bait. Do not think the use of use of seines should be discontinued ; while other parties (foreigners) are allowed their use, it would be unfair to prevent our fishermen. Have read the Herring Act, don't think its provisions could be carried out ; do not think Herring could be saved by tucking ; mooring seines, giving them proper room, is the only way to preserve the Herring. I am confident the Herring fishery could not be carried on on the Labrador in accordance with the Bill. I am not acquainted with the practice of carrying on the Herring fishery to the Westward. I am of opinion that Cod seines ought not to be discontinued ; we would not have as great a quantity of fish from year to year if seines were not used. I have been to the Westward when you could not get with the hook-and-line as much fish as you could eat, while hundreds of quintals would be taken by the Cod seines. I believe there is no way given to us to prosecute the fishery but we should avail ourselves of. Cannot say much about the Salmon fishery, have seen them spawn on or about 15th August, at Jones's Gulch. Consider it an injurious system to bar the mouth of a river. I have been at the North West River, it is level low land, a pond is formed inside the river at ebb tide, is very shallow when the river flows in ; the salmon is penned in the nets ; the whole shore was strewn with salmon, the Company would not give away one. I am certain that £200 worth was destroyed. In my opinion the rivers should not be stopped ; it is impossible to stop the people from putting nets on fishing grounds, being mostly headlands ; they should not be permitted to be placed on fishing ledges. Cod nets should be used similar to Salmon nets. As regards the cure of fish, I consider it to rest in the hands of the merchants. The sale of bait is most injurious to our fisheries.

TERENCE HALERN.

Hon. Mr. Tessier moved, seconded by Hon Mr. White, that in future four members form a quorum.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock.

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MONDAY, 23rd February.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH,
" NOWLAN,
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " WHITE.

Resolved,—

On motion of Mr. GLEN, seconded by Mr. WHITE,

That to prevent confusion, all questions put to witnesses be asked by the Chairman.

The Committee proceeded with the examination of the following witnesses :—

Captain JAMES GLINDON, examined—

Resides in St. John's. I am acquainted with the fisheries generally. I am of opinion that the taking of caplin for manure is highly injurious to our fisheries ; it shortens the quantity for bait requisite for the hook-and-line man, frightens the caplin off into deep water, destroys the spawn, and in every manner injures the fishery ; it should not be permitted to be taken except for bait. Of the use of jiggers, I have heard complaints ; cannot be certain as to the effect of their use. I should say they would not have a bad tendency north of Cape Harrison ; cannot give an opinion, as I have already stated, as to their general effect ; in some places they must be used. On all the Northern parts of Labrador their use would not have a bad effect. The use of bultows I am acquainted with. I have seen them used at the French Shore, Greenspond, and other places, and from my knowledge of their use, I consider them highly detrimental, from the fact of the destruction of the mother fish which the bultows catch. I am decidedly against their use in any part of the island—they are most destructive to the hook-and-line fishermen. Herring seines not in my opinion injurious, in all respects, on the Labrador ; I am not against their use ; I am not against barring

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herring in certain localities; the use of seines does not interfere with herring nets. Tucking herring, by this system you can save no quantity. I never had any nets tucked myself; never saw many hauled in deep water; could not make a voyage by it; the herring must be kept alive. Barring herring, as I have already stated, does not affect the net fishery. Labrador herring will not stand 24 hours after being dead; do not approve of tucking as prescribed by law. About Fortune Bay, hauling in the Spring injures the fishery; it destroys the spawn; it would not be right to take them during the spawning time; they should not be allowed to be taken except for the purpose of bait in the Spring. Cod seines, in my opinion, have no bad effect on the hook-and-line men at the Labrador. Think the codfish spawn in the month of July. I do not think the Cod seine picks up more of the mother fish than the hook-and-line—as the season advances, fish get better. I never noticed spawn in the month of October in fish, but I have in September; not many persons remain at the Labrador as late as October. I am not against the use of Cod-nets; do not think them injurious; must adopt some plan to take fish; the most fish caught by Cod-nets is fish that is glutted with bait. These nets should be moored so as not to interfere with seines or hook-and-line. I am acquainted with the Salmon fishery; many persons use unfair means in taking them; they interfere with the Cod seines, prevent also the hook-and-line Fishermen. I am also aware that it is the practice to stop the mouths of rivers; it prevents the salmon going up the rivers to spawn, if prevented must be injurious, as the salmon requires fresh water to bring its spawn to maturity. The time of setting nets is the 1st of June; generally get salmon about from 10th to 20th July. I consider a proper distance for a fleet of nets should be an equal distance each way, the length of themselves to swing. I think possession of posts gives the right to parties occupying. The first to take up a post each spring gives the right of occupancy. In the cure of Cod fish, fine weather and more attention is required. Cannot say anything about the sale of bait, not being acquainted with the subject.

JAMES GLINDON.

Capt. JOHN DONNELLY examined—

Resides at present in St. John's, formerly at Harbor Grace. Caplin is in abundance now on the coast of Labrador. My opinion is that using caplin for manure is a great evil; it lessens the quantity of caplin by taking them during spawning time, driving them into deeper water, and enabling cod fish to feed on them there, instead of following them in to the beaches, their natural spawning ground. With respect to jiggers, I believe their general use is an evil, and should not be resorted

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to except under circumstances when cod fish is not to be taken any other way. Bultows—I have never seen them, not acquainted with their use. Herring seines—think the hauling of herring very often an improvement to the fishery, they give us bait; I have often gone myself to a seine and procured bait from them. I am of opinion the use of seines is legitimate. If sufficient room was given, the herring would not perish; I do not think, if an equal amount of herring nets were in use, it would be an improvement.

Question.—If the value of a seine was invested in herring nets, would it not be equivalent in value?

Answer.—I do not think it would, it may be so; I fish at Batteau. Seldom use seines about that locality.

In my opinion, on the whole, less herring lost by the net fishery than by seines; a great quantity cannot be saved by tucking, if you confine them in a seine you can keep them alive; do not diminish the quantity for nets by taking them in seines. During my experience I never knew of a refusal from seines for the purpose of bait. Don't think the hauling in seines frightens the herring off. Fishermen frequently are glad when they hear of a haul of herring, it enables them to get bait. Don't consider the use of Cod-seines injurious to general fishery, never heard of any complaints against them in our quarter; I do not think they affect the hook-and-line fishermen. There are no cod nets used at the Labrador that I am aware of. I am not much acquainted with the salmon fishery; cannot give any information. Cure of fish may be improved if more attention was paid to it; washing after it is split, and before salted, would be an improvement. If the merchant would give 6d. or 1s. more for it a quintal when washed, it would be an inducement for others to adopt the plan, and we would have better fish. Cannot say at what time the fish spawn, in the month of September the most spawn is found in fish at the Labrador. There are very few mother fish taken in Cod seines. Not acquainted with the sale of bait.

JOHN DONNELLY.

Captain HENRY KKIGHT examined—

Resides in St. John's. Acquainted with the fisheries on this coast. The taking of caplin for manure, in some localities, injurious; it of course lessens the quantity in the latter part of the caplin school; I do not think it has the effect of driving them off. Jiggers, in my opinion, have a bad effect, but not to the extent parties think; there are times jiggers

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may be used without injury. Bultows are injurious, I have seen them used the last twenty years ; they destroy the mother fish full of spawn; leave a deal of dead fish which tolls sharks ; the French have abandoned them lately, to my knowledge ; it injures the hook-and-line men ; nothing can be said in their favour. I am not well acquainted with the use of Herring seines ; I do not think the use of Cod seines detrimental, they don't use them on fishing ledges in the localities I frequent. Fish caught in seines much inferior to fish caught by hook-and-line. Cod nets are very injurious ; keep the fish out of coves and prevent the caplin going in ; there is no place their use would be beneficial ; their use is generally injurious. The hook-and-line men never can get fish while these nets are out, a great quantity of dead fish fall from them or drop out ; great quantities of dead or strangled fish are found. I am acquainted with the Salmon fishery ; I do not consider it right or proper to set Salmon nets on fishing ledges or at the mouths of rivers ; think it would be an improvement if people were confined to a certain distance in setting nets, not to interfere with hauling ; long fleets of nets are injurious to the fishery generally. . As respects the cure of fish, an improvement could be made if washed after coming from the knife and before salting. I must say pickling fish is a very improper method of curing, it damages the price of fish. I have been in the habit of taking fish for the last thirty years from parties who wash it, and rarely get a quintal of cullage ; think if the merchants would give 6d. per quintal for this description of fish, it would induce many to follow the system. Selling of bait—I was engaged in the Revenue Cruizer two years, 1844 and 1845, and thoroughly acquainted with the practice. I consider the traffic in Bait most injurious to the fishery generally. Cod fish, I think, spawn about the month of September—they spawn in deep water.

HENRY KNIGHT.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

Fisheries.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
24th February, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " WHITE,
" " KENT,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" NOWLAN,
" MCGRATH.

The Committee proceeded to take the evidence of the following witnesses in attendance :—

WILLIAM KILLIGREW, Esq., examined—

Resides in St. John's. Carry on the fishery to the Southward ; not acquainted with the Labrador fishery ; caplin for manure has a detrimental effect on the fisheries, so much taken for manure lessens the quantity for bait ; it also prevents them from returning when driven off, which destroys the spawn. I have been thirty-five years acquainted with the fisheries ; last season there was a great scarcity of bait. I never remember its being so scarce. I have no doubt hauling them in such quantities drives them into deep water, and prevents the fishermen getting a supply. Cod jiggers are used to some extent ; their use is very injurious after the caplin comes in, they wound, destroy and drive the fish off. It is my opinion the use of jiggers at any time is not beneficial ; I would prevent their use where they had bait ; I have known them used even when the fishermen had a sufficient supply of bait. Bultows not generally used on our part of the coast ; know one or two parties who used them ; I have heard them generally condemned ; certain their use injurious, they catch the mother fish. Can't say the exact time fish spawn, I think about from the middle of June to July. Herring seines are used in the fall ; don't think them injurious, they never use them in the spring of the year ; think their use for bait legitimate ; they are used for no other purpose than for taking bait ; is not acquainted with their use further West. Cod seines—I think their use has a very bad effect, particularly large seines, disturbing the fish in deep water, and hauling as they do on the fishing ledges, is very injurious ; thinks that the small

seines may be used without injury, if confined to hauling in coves; the practice of hauling with large seines has been very lately adopted; does not think that much benefit is to be derived by the use of cod seines any where; many on the Southern shore; hook-and-line fishermen have as good voyages generally as those using cod seines; thinks that if the large cod seines were not used, the hook-and-line fishermen would have better voyages. Use of Cod nets—I am the only person using cod nets on the Southern shore that I know of. From my own experience, would not recommend their use; considers their use detrimental to the cod fishery. Salmon fishery—Knows nothing of the working of the Salmon fishery on the Southern shore, where the catch is very insignificant. Cure of fish depends entirely on the state it is put in the salt bulk, and the winds and the weather. Bait is not sold in our locality. The fishery is carried on in large and small craft; thinks small boats derive a greater relative benefit than large boats.

WILLIAM KILLIGREW.

Edwin Duder, Esq., examined—

Resides in St. John's. Never at the Labrador; I am better acquainted with the fishery from Cape John to the Gooseberry Islands; the people do not take much caplin for manure. I am acquainted with the working of the fishery for the past five-and-twenty years; some years caplin are scarce, others not so; we generally have better voyages when scarce. I consider that taking caplin is no way prejudical to the fishery. Jiggers are used in some parts, in other harbours the people will not allow their use; thinks their use injurious. Bultows are used in some parts, in other places not used; do not think their use prejudicial to the hook-and-line men, if used from 1st June to 15th August; they are not similar to the bultows used by the French; many fish do not drop off, they are regularly attended to twice a day; their use, up to the time I state, is no way injurious to the general fishery. Cannot say when fish spawn. The use of bultows after the 15th August is prejudicial,as they catch the large breeding fish. Herring seines are only used for procuring bait; I consider their use legitimate. The herring nets are used in the fall of the year for barrelling; Cod-seines are used—a good many think their use prejudicial; they haul fish on the ground, which I do not think right; they should be confined to the coves and shore; should not be allowed to shoot within 500 yards of any hook-and-line fisherman, when that ground is that distance from the shore, and when a boat of any size lies anchored there; do not think if their use was discontinued there would be more fish caught by hook-and-line men. Cod nets—thinks their use no injury; they should be restricted as to the place they put them; they should not bar a bait cove, they should leave one-third of the cove open. I would not permit them to fish on the

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fishing ledges ; they ought to be used in hauling coves ; I do not think their use prejudicial to the fishery generally. Within the space named the Salmon fishery is carried on largely ; I should say barring the bays is injurious, the rivers should not be allowed to be barred, one-third should be kept open to allow the salmon to go up and spawn ; when they bar the rivers or bays up, by putting in fleets of nets, so as to bar the bay or river, is hurtful to the fishery ; the running time is about the middle of July, some sooner, that's the principal time ; on the coast, whoever puts his net out first keeps his place ; in the bays it is quite different ; the party who holds the land should have a right down to low water mark, so as to secure his nets ; do not think the method of barring them by a fence constructed of pickets any way right ; should be prevented ; have heard complaints of the manner of mooring. I am of opinion that some rule should be made by the Magistrates and people in each locality as to the distance to be observed or left open between the nets. Cure of fish—I think if the fish was washed after splitting and before salted, it would be an improvement ; round in our locality they pickle fish, I think it detrimental ; the fish do not dry, and soon become dun ; think a law should be made to compel them to salt it instead of pickling ; the salt bulk fish is a more marketable article ; pickling is a bad way of saving fish. Think the practice of taking tom-cods by the boys in the outharbors is very detrimental, it serves to diminish the fish ; about twelve thousand boys, between the ages of 5 and 12, are engaged in this practice ; I would not prevent them from catching them to eat, but not to destroy.

EDWIN DUDER.

Alan Goodridge, Esq., examined—

I have been engaged in the fisheries for the last 38 years ; acquainted with its working from this to Cape St. Mary's. Taking caplin for manure I consider very injurious, it lessons the quantity of bait, it diminishes the annual quantity, in some particular coves it takes the whole, and leaves no bait for the fishermen. On the Southern shore it would not be permitted to be taken for manure ; very seldom scarce of bait there ; they seldom go to Conception Bay for bait ; never knew a Renews boat to go there. It is decidedly injurious and improper to take caplin for manure, and ought to be put a stop to. Jiggers are used to the Southward, their use is very pernicious at all times, especially after the bait comes in ; they are used in spring time, and also after bait comes in. Formerly it was not tolerated to use them after the arrival of the bait ; I repeat, they are prejudicial at all times, they wound and destroy the fish, and drive them off. Bultows—I am not aware of any being used this side of Cape Race ; I think their use would be injurious if moored opposite a cove, it would prevent the caplin or bait going in ; the peo-

ple are much against their use. Thinks the bultows used by the French on the Banks injurious, and have been of that opinion the last thirty years; thinks it an unfair way to prosecute the fishery. Herring seines are only used for the purposes of bait; Cod seines—a great number used; thinks their use injurious, they prevent the fish coming in to spawn, also destroy a great number of small fish, if not caught, would come to perfection; injures also the hook-and-line men. The fishermen generally complain of their use; I have known the people to turn out and prevent them hauling. I am of opinion their use is prejudicial to the fishery generally; having myself a large interest in several cod seines, still I should like to see their use abolished. I have been engaged myself as cod seine skipper for a short time, and practically acquainted with their use. As regards the accounts of the cod seine men and hook-and-line men, the hook-and-line man is generally the most profitable—I speak after thirty-five years' experience. Cod nets, if followed out on our coast, would be injurious, they would prevent bait from coming in; I am not much acquainted with their use. Salmon fishery is not carried on to any extent. Cure of fish—if washed, after split, and before salted, would be a decided improvement; we cure principally in salt bulk. Pickling fish is very injurious. I never consider pickled fish more than half cured. We never sell bait; I consider the practice prejudicial to the interests of the country.

ALAN GOODRIDGE.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
25th February, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH,
" NOWLAN,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " WHITE,
" " KENT.

The Hon. E. WHITE's examination was read, and is as follows:—

First,—As to the practice of hauling caplin for manure, I am of opinion that it has a very injurious effect upon the regular supply of that

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fish for bait, as that practice takes the caplin in the spawning places and seasons.

The use of jiggers for the Cod fishery should be left to the fishermen themselves, as they will never use them when they can catch fish without them; better to catch them with jiggers than none at all.

Cod seines are indispensable to the profitable carrying on of the Cod fishery in many parts, because frequently the fish gets glutted with caplin,so that it will not take the hook for weeks, while good voyages may be secured with seines. This does not apply to all places alike—for instance, the Straits of Belle Isle, from Blanc Sablon to Red Bay, it is only a few creeks in which cod seines can be used, on account of the strong current which sweeps up and down; and, I believe, the repeated changes of this current at every six hours in fair weather, causes the fish to take the hook, and thus generally yielding a fair voyage at Blanc Sablon, Forteau, Lance a Loup, Black Bay, E. and W. St. Modeste, and Red Bay. Below Belle Isle, in many places little or no fish could be caught in the caplin school without seines, and it is my opinion that seines should not be dispensed with. The same applies to the Shore fishery; localities differ very much, and what will benefit some parts will be injurious to others.

Cod-nets and bultows.—The fishermen ought to take fish with the hook-and-line, if they can, but if not, as it is too often the case, when the fish become glutted and will not take bait, then it becomes a very important question to the poor fisherman who has to provide in summer for his family during the winter, how is he to take fish? My opinion of these two modes of fishing, the bultows are the most objectionable.

Herring seines.—I have no practical experience of the Herring fishery about the shores of Newfoundland. The herring are of such a poor quality, when salted, that few engage to any great extent in that business, with the exception of the Western parts of our coast, where the pernicious practice of taking herring for the French fishermen in spawning seasons must have a very destructive effect.

At Labrador Herring fishery I have been engaged for seventeen summers, having over 400 tons shipping and 30 men engaged some seasons in that business.

By the use of Herring seines, this may become a very valuable branch of our business, as the Labrador herrings are, without exception, the very best in the world, if rightly cured; and the easiest destroyed if not

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strictly attended to, on account of the very fat nature of the same. The most legal way of taking herring there is to surround the school, and not to draw them too near the shore, but to spread the seine in an open direction, giving the whole sweep of the seine, and the fish will keep alive and good for twenty days or more. I have had them myself for twenty days enclosed, taking out daily alive, what could be well cured.

With reference to tucking, as specified by the Act, is an impossibility; in fact it is the only perfect mode which I know of to destroy them. For instance, a man will shoot out his seine five or ten miles from the place of curing. Tucking implies to haul one arm of the seine on the bow of the boat, and the other on the stern, until the bunt is approaching, when it is quickly drawn up on the side of the boat, the fish then being dried up, becomes dead, sinks; the seine must be let go, and the whole lot lost.

More herring are lost by means of set nets than by barring with seines. It frequently occurs in stormy weather that nets cannot be attended to for several days, while they remain during that time set in the usual way, meshing the herrings and losing them as decomposition takes place; and it often occurs that when schools of fish strike nets they sink the nets to the bottom, which are sometimes found by means of creepers, with large quantities of fish unfit for use. Herrings cannot be taken at Labrador with nets so advantageously as with seines. The general effect of barring herring upon the cod fishery is decidedly good, as the fishermen are never without bait in the locality where seines are so moored, and it frequently happens that no bait can be obtained from nets. It would be well if every five room-keepers kept a seine between them, to secure herring by barring for bait, as their stay is so short along the shore, thus keeping them alive for weeks.

Salmon fisheries.—Preventing the fish from going into the rivers to spawn by means of nets and other obstructions, has a tendency to diminish or destroy that very valuable fishery.

Cod fish would be improved in cure by means of washing clean before salted.

The sale of bait to French fishermen has decidedly a most destructive effect upon our Cod fishery generally.

EDWARD WHITE.

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THOMAS E. GADEN, Esq., H.M.Customs, examined—

The hauling of caplin for the purpose of manure is a practice which I strongly condemn, from the damage which it must, and already has caused to the Caplin and Cod fisheries. The caplin are taken for this purpose when just about to spawn, and by the incessant hauling of the large numbers that follow up this practice, the caplin are driven from the baiting places, and the fishermen often deprived of bait.

The people of the district in which I have resided, do not use jiggers, being aware that more injury than benefit results from their being used. I am of opinion that they should not be used near the hook-and-line, except in cases when there is no bait to be had, when they may be used without doing any mischief.

The bultow method of fishing has been the cause of much dissatisfaction and disturbance among the people of Fortune Bay and other places. While residing among them as Magistrate, the complaints made to me by the hook-and-line fishermen were numerous and incessant, but only so many repetitions of the same matter, viz., that the bultows were destroying the mother fish, and that it was useless to attempt to fish with the hook-and-line where they were used, and begging, or even imploring, me to put a stop to their being used. In many instances, finding that the law did not protect them, the hook-and-line fishermen have taken the matter into their own hands, and used force to prevent their neighbours from using the bultow. This unanimity of opinion on the subject affords the strongest proof of the destructive character of the bultows, and the injury which they cause to the interests of the hook-and-line fishermen.

The use of herring seines, as practised by the fishermen of Fortune and the other bays of the Western coast, has produced the most disastrous results, both to the herring and cod fisheries. In former years, during the winter months, those bays were stocked with herring to an incredible extent—in every direction the water teemed with herring. When they first made their appearance late in the fall, the fishermen who used nets were in the habit of obtaining, regularly, besides a sufficient quantity for bait and as much as they needed for their own consumption, a large quantity of herring of a superior quality, which were exported to Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and other colonies. This trade was carried on extensively, and afforded a productive source of income to the whole of the poor fishermen of the Western coast. Since the introduction of herring seines this fall fishery has been falling off every year, till now it is wholly given up. Whenever seines are used, a large proportion of the herring caught in them are too small for use and are thrown

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away. This has of late years been carried so far that on some parts of the coast upwards of a mile of ground is every year covered with herring which are thus destroyed. The consequence of this practice is, that the bays which I have spoken of as teeming with herring, are now almost entirely emptied and our herring fishery ruined. The poorer fishermen are the greatest sufferers, as they cannot use their nets where the seines are used; the herring, moreover, are not permitted to remain in the coves where they strike in, as the effect of the seines is to drive away the herring, Another evil result is the depreciation in the value of our herring as an article of export, as from the difficulty of properly preserving herring caught in seines, or the carelessness of the catchers, our herring have become worthless in foreign markets. The use of seines has also been the cause of loss to our cod fishermen, as they are often unable to get enough herring for bait. Herring seines are also used in the spring to a still greater extent, and this being the spawning season, the destruction of the breeding fish is immense. The rate of decline in the herring fishery of late years has been such that if this practice be continued, in a very few years our herring fishery will be ruined, and the consequence to the cod fishery most disastrous.

The use of Cod seines is a practice which has caused a great deal of damage to the interests of the hook-and-line fishermen. The effect of the Cod seine is to drive the fish from the ground where it is used, and in many instances, when a large number of fishermen are together on the same ground, they are all deprived of a whole day's fishing by the appearance of a Cod seine on the ground. A large proportion of the fish caught in seines, moreover, being too small for use, are thrown away, and those saved are generally inferior, when cured, to the hook-and-line fish. I would therefore strongly recommend that they should not be permitted on the same ground where the hook-and-line is used.

The Salmon fishery not being carried on in my district, I am not prepared to offer any opinion on this subject.

The same remark applies to the use of Cod nets.

The people of Fortune Bay cure their fish in a manner superior to that of any other people in the island, and one which I think could hardly be improved; and the result is the superiority of their fish in the foreign markets over any other fish exported from the country.

The supplying of foreigners with bait is the most ruinous of all practices in its effect on our fisheries. The catching of herring during the winter months is one of the ways in which the herring seines are used, and a cause of a part of the damage done by them. This business,how-

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ever, if properly restricted, would become a profitable one to our poor fishermen, without being atteaded with any evil results. The traffic which has caused the greatest amount of mischief to our fishermen, is that of providing the French with herring. This practice, besides being the cause of nearly the whole of the damage done to the herring fishery by the use of seines, operates against the interests of the cod fishermen. By supplying the French with bait, they are enabled to catch the fish on the Banks and prevent them from coming in to our shores, as they otherwise would do. It has been proved by the good effects which have resulted to our fisheries by detaining the French from the Banks,that they depend entirely on our bait, and that by providing them with it, we are depriving our fishermen of the incalculable benefit they would otherwise derive from the enormous quantities of fish striking from the Banks to our shores. The traffic in caplin to St. Peter's being carried on on an equally large scale has produced equally disastrous results. The immense quantities of caplin taken for this purpose (the greater part of which is afterwards destroyed) being just in the spawning season, enables the French to continue their fishery on the Banks ; and has had the effect of nearly emptying the only baiting places on the Western coast, upon which so many are depending for bait, causing a falling off in fish as well as bait; and I am of opinion that if this traffic be continued, in a very few years those invaluable baiting places will be emptied, and the fishermen deprived of bait.

THOMAS E. GADEN.

James Winter, Esq., H. M. Customs, examined—

Considers the practice of hauling caplin for manure is most prejudicial to the cod fishery, and ought to be discontinued, for the following reasons :—

1st.—The immense quantity taken for this purpose being always taken in the spawning season, is a sure means of lessening the quantity of caplin,by preventing so large a proportion from multiplying, which otherwise would do so.

2nd.—From the incessant hauling by the large numbers who are engaged in this practice, the caplin are never allowed to remain near the shore, but are either taken or frightened back into deep water. From these causes the stock of caplin in the baiting places, from the middle of June to the last of July, has become so diminished that it has become almost impossible for the fishermen to obtain a sufficient quantity for bait ; and what they have succeeded in getting has been almost unfit for use, having been obtained at so great a distance from the fishing grounds, while formerly there was no difficulty in obtaining it close at hand. The

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consequent scarcity of bait causes directly a scarcity in the quantity of fish, as the fish will not stay on the ground where no caplin is to be found, and also that when the caplin is driven into deep water, the fish that meet it there become glutted, and will not eat the bait offered by our fishermen.

With reference to the use of jiggers, I beg to state that I consider that they are injurious to the hook-and-line fishermen, and ought never to be used when bait can be obtained, as they frequently frighten away the fish when struck by them, and many are destroyed which are never caught; at the same time, I cannot say that I would recommend the disuse of them altogether, as there are seasons when the fish strike in from the banks and remain in the offing, and which might be caught with jiggers when no bait could be obtained, but it is only in the offing, and under these circumstances that I would sanction the use of them. To the Westward they are universally condemned.

The effect of the use of the bultow on the Cod fishery is most pernicious, and can be accounted for as follows:—

The bultow, from the hooks lying on the bottom, is a certain means of catching the breeding fish, and no others, as those fish only take their food off the bottom, and would, therefore, be caught by no other means, so that the use of the bultow, even to a moderate extent, would drain any fishing ground in a very few years. It is a fact well known to every fisherman, that no fish can be caught with the hook-and-line on a ground where the bultow is used, the large number of baited hooks stretching over the ground, and which, while the bultow is being tended, are continually in motion, attract every fish on the ground towards them, so that the scattered morsels of bait thrown overboard by the hook-and-line fishermen, have no effect whatever towards keeping the fish near their hooks while the bultow is used near them. Every fishing ground on on which the bultow has been used, has suffered from its effects. The fishermen in almost every District where the bultow has been used are unanimous in condemning them; even the bultow fishermen themselves seldom dispute the injury resulting from them.

The French therefore will not allow them to be used within three leagues of their shore, and the fishermen of different districts have always opposed their introduction; in some districts the hook-and-line fishermen have so far prevented their being used, but in others they have been introduced in spite of the people, and have been since gradually extending over the coast by our own fishermen, and still more by the

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French, who encroach on our grounds to an alarming extent, in spite of the efforts of our fishermen to prevent them.

That the use of Herring seines has operated most injuriously to the Herring and Cod fishery, in some districts to an alarming extent, and has deprived the poor people of those districts of a large proportion of their annual support, by the scarcity of herring thus caused, and consequently the difficulty of obtaining sufficient bait for use.

Herring seines are used by our fishermen during the winter months, and also in the Spring; when used in the Winter, either for exportation, or sale to foreigners for bait, a large proportion of the herring hauled in the seines being small, are thrown away; besides the destruction of the enormous quantities of herring which thus arises, the fishermen find it almost impossible to obtain bait, as the effect of the use of seines is to drive the herring away from the ground where they are used. The use of the seines in the Spring being carried on much more extensively than in the Winter, produces more serious results; the immense quantities hauled every Spring, amounting to thousands of barrels, which are taken previous to spawning, has prevented the possibility of any increase, and has caused an immense falling off in the quantity of herring each year. The effect of the system of hauling with seines in the bays of the Western coast, has been a falling off in the quantity of herring which are to be found there now, from that of former years, to an extent that would not be credited by any but those who have witnessed it.

Formerly, and previous to the use of seines, (which have only been used since Foreigners required the herring for bait), in Fortune and Placentia Bays, in the months of November and December, a sufficient quantity of herring was taken to supply all British North America, (or all that was required at that time,) also to supply all Newfoundland for every purpose, and thousands of barrels more might have been taken, if a market could have been found for them. Now, during the periods aforesaid, there is not a herring for exportation, or for the use of their families, and hardly enough for bait for the fishermen. The only means of checking this alarming decrease, is by prohibiting the use of seines until the herring have spawned, which would not be earlier than the last of May. No injury of any significance would result from the discontinuing of this practice; a temporary inconvenience might result to the holders of seines, but they, for the most part, being independent, would suffer no great loss by it, while, on the other hand, a sufficient quantity could be obtained with nets for all purposes required. The money which goes into the hands of a few, comparatively wealthy, would be divided among the poorer people, who are now deprived of it. The herring sent to

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market would be a far superior article to those we now send; no herring would be wasted; our fishermen would never be short of bait, and there would be nothing to prevent our herring fishery becoming as productive and valuable as ever.

The effect of the use of Cod seines on the Cod fishery, will be understood by even the slightest observation of their working. The effect is that of driving every fish from the ground on which they are used. It is no uncommon sight, and one which I have often witnessed, that of a fishing ground covered with boats early in the morning, the fishermen catching fish as fast as they could haul them in, with a sure prospect of loading their boats, when a Cod seine skiff makes its appearance; the men in the skiff shoot the seine, and at the same time commence to throw stones into the water, beating the water with poles, &c., The result is that every fish is driven off the ground, and the hook-and-line fishermen, sometimes numbering thousands, lose their whole day's fishing, which they commenced with the full prospect of catching at the very least, a quintal per man. This is almost a daily occurrence during caplin school, so that the actual loss to the hook-and-line fishermen can hardly be estimated. It often happens that after doing all this mischief, the cod seine has not caught a quintal of fish, while it invariably happens that when a large haul is made, the proportion of small fish is so great, large quantities are thrown away as useless; the remainder are generally very small, and are moreover far inferior, when cured, to the hook-and-line fish. The prohibition of the use of Cod seines would produce no serious evil to any class; those who use them being generally monied men, could very well afford to give them up; besides, this mode of fishing has been productive of little or no profit, of late years, to those who use them, but only mischief to their poorer neighbours.

At Lawn those of the fishermen who once used Cod seines, aware of the foregoing facts, have lately given them up,for the benefit of the rest of the people, who, not using the seines themselves, will not allow any one else to use them on the ground.

The mode of fishing for salmon in the District of Lamaline is by placing the nets near the brooks, but not so as to prevent their having access to them when they choose to pass up for the purpose of spawning. There has been a great falling off in the catch the last twenty years, which I attribute to the salmon being taken after they pass up the brooks, and before they spawn numbers are taken annually; and before they spawn I would respectfully suggest that were a fine levied on persons known to take them after frequenting the brooks, it would have a salutary effect, and would, I think, be the means of bringing back again our Salmon fishery.

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With reference to Cod nets, they are not very much used to the Westward; in fact, it is only of late years they have been used there at all. They have been tried at Lamaline, but they were found to be not very beneficial, and consequently not much used; they are also used at Cape St. Mary's, but I have not seen enough of them to judge positively what effect they have there.

I am of opinion that the cure of both Cod fish and Herring might be improved, the former by washing before it is salted; by doing so the fish would be much cleaner, would look better, and would be more easy to cure. When fish are salted from the knife, without being washed, a large quantity of gurry adheres to them, and is pressed into the fish when put into bulk that it cannot be washed out afterwards.

The latter (herring), I am quite satisfied, might be improved on, and with much less trouble and expense. The general practice is that of pipping them previous to salting; this process takes time, is a tedious and troublesome job; and consequently the herring in most instances (particularly when a large haul is made) becomes soft, mangled and sometimes tainted,before salting, and therefore only fit for the dung heap. On the other hand, if the Herring, immediately on their being taken, were salted in puncheons, barrels, or even in bulk, in tiers or lines, belly up, and given plenty of salt, the herring saved in this way would be a far superior article to those saved as above, and would suit all the markets in British North America and Ireland. In support of my opinion is the fact that a vessel took a cargo of herring from Lamaline to Limerick in 1843; the herring were salted in bulk in the manner I have recommended, and although spring herring, fetched 18s. per barrel.

The supply of foreigners with bait by our people is the root of all the mischief which has resulted to our fisheries. The practices involved in this traffic are the most ruinous, and the results arising from them the most fatal to our Herring, Caplin, and Cod fisheries. The general description, (" the supply of bait to foreigners,") embraces three parts: 1st. The supply of Americans with herring during the winter months when the herrings are frozen, for bait; 2nd. The supply of the French with herring during the months of April and May; 3rd, The supply of the French with caplin during the months of June and July.

Of the first of these I have already spoken in my answer relative to Herring seines. The effects of this traffic are an alarming decrease in our supply of herring, the depriving of our fishermen of bait, by which they are deprived of a large portion of their winter voyage, and the scarcity of fish, which always follows a scarcity of bait. I am of

opinion, however, that this traffic, if properly restricted, might become a source of profit to our fishermen, instead of being, as it now is, by limiting the fishermen to the use of nets. As I have already said, this business would become a profitable one to our fishermen, who could always obtain a sufficient quantity of bait for sale, and would be sure of remunerative prices, without causing any injury to the herring or cod fishery.

The second part of this subject, the supply of the French with herring, is the chief, and I may almost say, the only cause of the present state of our fisheries, and one which renders all others, contrasted with it, utterly insignificant. It is the traffic which involves the use of herring seines to the greatest extent, and in this way is the cause of most of the mischief already attributed to herring seines; the quantity destroyed in consequence of the use of seines, over and above what the French require for bait, being about twenty or thirty thousand barrels annually —last year about forty thousand barrels were thrown overboard at St. Peter's and in Fortune Bay. The chief evil, however, results to the cod fishery by affording the French the means by which the fish are prevented from coming in from the Banks to our shores as they used to do before the introduction of the French bultow fishing on the Banks, a sketch of the system adopted by the French for the spring fishery, will explain the subject. The Bankers leave France for the Banks about the 1st of March, so as to arrive there by the 1st of April. Some stay on the Banks with bait brought from France, which they throw overboard to keep the fish on the Banks, the remainder go to St. Peter's for herring, which they obtain from our fishermen; these are immediately taken to the Banks, and serve to catch a cargo of fish, and the vessels first mentioned leave the Banks for St. Peter's to get herring in the same manner as the others. Thus it will be perceived that the French depend entirely on herring to keep the fish from leaving the Banks, as well as to catch their first cargo. The question as to whether the fish leave the Banks for our shores is one which, if any difference of opinion has existed with regard to it, has been satisfactorily disposed of by several circumstances.

The year 1846 the French bankers were detained later than usual by ice on the coast, as well as by the means of a Revenue Cruizer which was stationed on the Western coast, to prevent them from getting bait without paying duty; after some weeks later than usual they succeeded in getting bait sufficient to proceed to the Banks, but it was only to find, as they themselves had predicted, that the fish had left the Banks, and come into the shores; their voyage was a total loss, while we reaped the advantage. Our shores were literally overrun with large fish, known as

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Bank fish, in some instances having come too near the shore, they were dashed against the rocks and killed in immense quantities, and the catch of fish this year was the largest ever known in Newfoundland.

The year 1848 the French were again detained later than usual, when the same results, though to not quite the same extent, followed. The offing fishery, which was once a very productive one off St. John's and neighbourhood, has entirely disappeared since the introduction of the bultow on the Banks.

Last year, however, the French were prevented from settling on the Eastern Bank as early as usual, when the fish struck in and remained in the offing as formerly. Another circumstance is that of the fishermen frequently catching the large fish with the French hook and sed lines in their mouths, which are at once recognised, being different from ours, and the fish pronounced to be the Bank fish.

The result of even keeping the herring from the French till about the 20th May, would be that of the fish striking in from the Banks in enormous quantities to our shores. This cannot be accomplished by any other means, nor by delaying them for any shorter time than the 20th May; and unless this be done, the French bultow on the Banks will continue to deprive our fishermen of an invaluable treasure, and leave them nothing but our present exhausted shore fishery.

The system of hauling caplin for the same purpose is carried on equally as extensive, and causes an equal amount of injury to the interests of the cod fishermen; its effect with relation to the Bank fishery is the same as that of herring. The fishery which the French began with our herring, they are enabled to continue by getting the caplin; the destruction caused to the stock of caplin in the baiting places is even more alarming than that of the herring.

There was formerly a baiting place about Langley and Miquelon, from which the French obtained their supply, and which appeared inexhaustible. The immense quantities, however, which were taken for the purpose, and the season being that when the caplin are just about to spawn, soon caused a perceptible diminution in the stock in this baiting place, which, in the course of a few years, was destroyed altogether. Since then the supply has been taken from our baiting places, and has caused the same destruction to them. Before the caplin were taken from our shores there was a baiting place at Lamaline which contained an annual stock of caplin which was so great that it was considered by many, even experienced fishermen, that it would be impossible even to

injure the baiting by any means. The enormous quantities taken by our fishermen for the French was not long, however, in causing the same mischief to this, as well as the St. Peter's baiting place ; the annual stock began to grow less and less every year, and continued to decrease ever since, till now scarcely sufficient caplin can be had for bait. The stock of caplin in the baiting places has been so large that even the rapid decrease has not hitherto caused any great inconvenience to the fishermen, till the last few years, when it was found that sometimes it was difficult to procure sufficient caplin for bait. The matter has begun to assume an aspect truly alarming, and I am decidedly of opinion that if the baiting places be not protected from the encroachments of the bait-carriers, the fishermen will, in a very few years, not have a caplin to bait their hooks.

J. WINTER.

ISAAC COLLINS examined—

Resided at Burin forty years. I am not acquainted with the Labrador fishery; I am acquainted with the fishery at Cape St. Mary's. Caplin in that locality is never taken for manure ; my opinion is that the practice of casting caplin for manure is a most injurious one, and should not be tolerated. Jiggers, in my opinion, are most ruinous to the fishery ; the fishermen generally disapprove of them, they wound and destroy the fish ; I never would use them myself. Bultows not much used, heard them complained of ; they take up and destroy the mother fish, and also prevent them coming in. Herring seines are used all the year round, chiefly in Spring for supplying the French with bait ; in the Fall for Halifax men ; by hauling in seines a considerable quantity is destroyed. I think the proper time for the use of Herring seines, say from 20th July to 20th October ; in Placentia Bay prohibit their use in Spring, from last March to last May. Cod seines are used to a considerable extent our way ; I do not consider them prejudicial to the fisheries ; I used them myself at Cape St. Mary's ; they do not interfere with the fishermen ; we haul in shore. I have used Cod seines for fifteen years ; I do not consider they affect the hook-and-line fishermen, they fish in deep water. Cod seines, in my opinion, do not tend to lessen the quantity of fish annually caught ; the fishery was very bad last year. They generally commence hauling by 20th June. Cod nets, I consider, very prejudicial, they bar the coves ; have heard many hook-and-line men complain of them ; they should not be set at all, they frighten the fish ; I am decidedly against their use ; I believe it partly the cause of the failure of the fisheries at Cape St. Mary's ; their use is prejudicial ; they not alone frighten the fish, but a quantity of dead fish is often found in the nets ; I would not sanction their being set anywhere, not even on the Straight shore. I have known them to be set with weights, on the fish-

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ery ground, and have occasioned serious quarrels. I am not acquainted with the Salmon fishery, never heard any complaints. Sale of bait—considers prejudicial, should like to see it prevented. If it could be done, it would be of great advantage to the country. The sale of bait enables the French to go on the Banks early and prevent the fish coming in. The traffic, in my opinion, is overdone, and none profit by it. Cure of fish—at Burin we never salted without washing, never found it much expense; it makes the fish look much better.

ISAAC COLLINS.

AMBROSE FORWARD examined—

Resides at Grand Bank. Acquainted with the fisheries. Taking caplin for manure, the quantity taken by us for that purpese not felt; if taken in large quantities would be injurious. Do not use jiggers, thinks their use hurtful. I am acquainted with the fisheries from Port-a-Port to Cape St. Mary's, they are used at Cape St. Mary's when bait is scarce; heard no complaints; not practised to any extent. Bultows are used in Fortune Bay. I am of opinion they are injurious to the hook-and-line men, who complain of their use; it is generally the larger description of fish that is picked up by the bultow. The French use them in any depth of water; latterly the French Government have disallowed their use in their waters; being prevented on their own ground, they come to ours and place them within 100 yards of the coast. Herring seines—I do not think they lessen the quantity, I never saw more than was last year; by taking them in large quantities, and supplying the French must be injurious to our fishermen; they haul before and after, and while spawning. Cod seines—the peopte are giving up their use in our locality, the reason is the fish do not strike in to the land. Cod nets—very few use them; I lost more by them than I ever gained, they are not profitable to those who use them. Salmon-fishery—very little in our quarter; never heard of any complaint of the mode in which it is carried on. Sale of bait—I consider it injures every interest of the country. I have sold it myself, and gave it up; am certain the traffic is overdone, so many engaged in it. Cure of fish—I consider washing, after splitting and before salting, a great improvement.

AMBROSE FORWARD.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday next at One o'clock.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
28th February, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" EVANS,
" GLEN,
" MARCH,
" MCGRATH,
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER.

EDWARD HENNESSEY, examined—

Resides in St. John's winter time; in Merasheen during summer season; caplin is not hauled there for manure; have heard complaints of the practice here. I consider hauling caplin for manure highly detrimental to the fisheries. Jiggers are very little used in that locality, the people themselves have abandoned their use; heard many complain of their use, Bultows—I am acquainted with the system of bultow fishing; they destroy the fish on the fishing ledges where they set them; they catch all the large or mother fish. I have seen a fish caught weighing from 70 to 80 lbs. In Merasheen the people went in a body and hauled them up; they would not allow them to be used; they are most injurious to the hook-and-line men; the fish caught by them is never properly made. Herring seines are used in Placentia Bay; they are a curse to the country; they haul bait for the French, sometimes they cannot sell it, and are obliged to throw it away. The Island men are in the habit of coming down and buying from our people, then selling them, thus giving a bad character to our herring. Herring nets give fair play to our fishermen; they can always get a fair share of bait. If herring seines were done away with, better price would be got for herring. If seines were done away with it would benefit our fisheries. Foreigners would not be supplied with bait to the extent they are. Nova Scotians, coming down and hauling in winter, lessen the quantity, and consequently injure our fishermen. In all the western parts of the country, herring seines should be done away with. Cod seines ought to be abolished. Fifty years ago there were only three cod seines, now there are over three hundred at Cape St. Mary's. If they were done away with, the hook-and-line fishermen would catch as much fish and of a better quality. I keep a cod seine myself, still I wish they were done away with. Three hundred quintals caught

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with hook-and-line will yield more than 400 quintals caught with the cod seine. Cod seines very seldom take large breeding fish. The people will not allow their use. In St. Lawrence the people turned out in a body and prevented their use; hauling at head lands prevents the fish going up the bays. Cod nets—some are used; they should not be allowed to be put in the mouths of coves, and the size of the mesh not less than seven or eight inches.—Salmon fishery—not very extensive. I have heard no complaints. Sale of bait—I consider it the ruin of the country. Foreigners are provided with bait too early; a stop should be put to the sale of bait. Cure of fish in our bay depends on the weather; washing it as it comes from the knife is a great improvement, it certainly makes the fish look better.

EDWARD HENNESSEY.

WILLIAM WHITTEN examined—

Resides South Side of St. John's; not acquainted with the Western or Labrador fisheries. Caplin for manure—taking them for manure does not lessen them here. I see the caplin as plenty now as formerly. Cannot say it has any detrimental effect on the fishery, it may be so in the bays where they haul large quantities; they don't make a practice here; they haul in Topsail. I know farmers to go there for them. Jiggers—I do not think their use improper. I would never use them myself, if I had bait. I think when a man goes to the fishery, he should be allowed to catch it any way he could. I have followed the fishery 45 years; recollects when boats fished in the offing; fish was plenty then; jiggers were then used; at that time boats would have one hundred quintals before bait came in. Bultows—not acquainted with their use. Herring seines—I do not know their use or effect. Cod seines—I never use a Cod Seine only when fish cannot be procured by hook-and-line. My opinion is, if a man has gear, he should be allowed to use it. I generally commence the fishery about the 28th May, and finish about the last of November; average quantity per boat from 450 to 500 quintals for three men. Cod nets—I consider no injury. My opinion is that the cause of the decline of the fishery rests with the people themselves; they commence too late, and do not stick long enough at it; if they did, they need not look for Government aid I had this year 180 quintals for two men and a boy. Salmon fishery—never heard any complaints of the manner in which it is carried on. Cure of fish—considers washing an improvement. Sale of bait—none here.

WILLIAM WHITTEN.

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GEORGE WHITTEN, examined—

Resides at St. John's, South Side. Fished out of this harbour 35 years; never fished anywhere else, I am not aware that caplin is taken to any extent here for manure; do not think it injurious about here; if caplin were scarce, and then taken for manure, would be injurious to the fishery. Jiggers—I think them injurious to hook-and-line men; in spring many maintain themselves by jiggers. Have heard hook-and-line men complain of their use; they drive away the fish; don't think they should be prohibited altogether. Bultows seldom used, or to no extent. If used by every fisherman, would have a bad effect on the general fisheries; they would pick up the mother fish, the breeding fish ought to be preserved as much as possible. Herring Seines—Very few are used here, and only for bait: heard no complaints of their use; thinks they may be legitimately used. Cod Seines—About 20 used here; I am of opinion that their use is not injurious, from the fact of fish being taken with cod seines when it could not be obtained by hook-and-line. Do not think it lessens the quantity on hook-and-line men; do not haul on ledges. Cod nets not used here. Salmon nets are used in Blackhead Bay; heard no complaints of their use; they are not set in the mouths of rivers, they are moored round the shore. Sale of bait —none here. Cure of Fish—Washing it a decided improvement. I think the fishery is bad enough, but if you come to prevent jiggers and cod seines, in my opinion, it will be worse then. I had last year 215 quintals for three hands. I concur in the opinion of Mr. William Whitten; if the people were to stick longer at the fishery and pay more attention to it, they need not look for Government aid.

GEORGE WHITTEN.

HENRY SNOW examined—

Carries on the fishery at Quidi Vidi; fished two years in Burin; fished in Green Bay and at Labrador. Caplin taken for manure in large quantities is a great injury to the fishery. Jiggers, in my opinion, are a great injury to the fishery; I do not approve of them; think it would be a great benefit to the people if done away with altogether. Bultows—I am acquainted with their use; in my opinion they are not as injurious as jiggers, and taking caplin for manure; they are injurious on the Banks, not much injury here, not being used to any extent about here. Herring seines—I used them three summers on the Labrador, at Black Tickle; thinks it lessens the quantity of herring, in hauling, a great quantity die; I once hauled 3000 barrels, when we took the seine up, an equal quantity was destroyed, dead on the ground. Herring nets give every poor man a chance; many can get a herring net that cannot

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get a seine. No large seines were hauled seventy years ago to the Westward. I do not think the hauling of bait with small seines wrong, but not fair to bar, with large seines, the bait from the fishermen; if ifyou tuck herring, it can't injure them. I am against barring; believes by the tucking method not more than a dozen or score barrels can be taken at once. Cod seines, in some parts, are good, in other parts a great injury; they are an injury from Cape St. Francis to Cape Race. I keep them myself; consider their use prejudicial; when seines from 90 to 120 fathoms hauled on fishing ground, is injurious, but from 50 to 60 fathoms, hauled in coves, after the fish is glutted, is not injurious. Cod-nets, I consider most injurious of all methods of fishing; they catch caplin and prevent them coming in; the fish when it strikes the cod nets will shy off; have seen fish often strangled in nets. If the net fishery was followed, I am confident not as much would be caught as with hook-and-line. Salmon nets—not many used about here; I have used them on the Labrador; heard complaints of setting them on points where fishermen fished; they also interfere with the cod seine and hook-and-line men. I have seen them set in mouths of rivers, also in Green Bay seen the same; it is not right to bar the mouths of rivers; they should be left open to allow the salmon to go up to spawn; there should be no obstruction in the mouths of rivers. Sale of bait—the traffic was not carried on to any extent to the Westward, seventeen years ago, when I was there, they did not then use large seines; caplin seines were used to take herring; I have not been there since. Cure of fish—washing the fish after coming from the knife, would be an improvement, and attended with little expense.

HENRY SNOW.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Monday, March 2, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" GLEN,
" EVANS.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock the Committe adjourned for want of a quorum.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
March 3rd, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
" MARCH,
" MCGRATH.
" NOWLAN,
" EVANS,
" MOORE,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER.

Mr. WILLIAM MENCHINTON, examined—

Resides at St. John's; carries on business at Exploits Burnt Island, Green Bay; has been engaged in the fishery for many years. I am aware of caplin being taken for manure; in one harbor in Green Bay (Fortune Harbor) they take large quantities during spawning time. The fishermen complain of the practice; it lessens the quantity for the purpose of bait; I do not approve of the practice. Jiggers—they ought to be done away with, their use injures the fish; they strike and wound them, and frighten the fish off the ground; the hook-and-line men complain of them. Bultows are used on the north side of Green Bay; they certainly are injurious to the fishery; they take the mother fish when spawning; they use them in deep water on the ledges; bultows should be discontinued. Herring seines are not used in our place; they use Caplin seines for hauling herring for bait, has no bad effect; not complained of. Not acquainted with their use at Labrador, it is twenty years since I was there. Cod seines are used by us, I do not think them injurious; we do not haul on the fishing grounds, generally in coves; do not think the use of the Cod seines in our quarter lessens the quantity for hook-and-line men. Cod nets are in use to a great extent, considers them very injurious—they ought to be done away with, they tail them in the bait coves; they should not be hauled within half a mile of any bait cove; if they were discontinued altogether, it would be better for all parties; these nets destroy a number of fish, they also prevent the bait from going into the coves. Salmon nets are used our way; generally along shore, they set them at the mouth of the river Exploits, up the Bay of Exploits. I have heard complaints of stopping the river; they should be left open, to allow the salmon to go up and spawn, nor should nets be set on a fishing ledge, but along shore; nets are generally used from the middle of June to the last of July. Cannot say at

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what time salmon spawn. Cure of fish—cannot point out any method, other then wasing the fish after it comes from the knife, and before salted; it would not be of much expense, it would require another hand. Sale of bait, not acquainted with; do not sell any in our District.

WILLIAM MENCHINTON.

Ewen Stabb, Esq., examined—

I am acquainted with the fisheries on the Southern Shore and to the Westward. I consider the practice of taking caplin for manure injurious, it decreases the supply.

Cod jiggers very much used. I am of opinion they are a great injury to the fishery, they wound the fish and drive them off; heard some complain of their use, not generally.

Bultows—do not think many are used. I have very little experience of them. I do not think they ought to be set on fishing ledges; they would be in the way of hook-and-line men; do not think a voyage could be got by bultows alone; do not think their use injurious in deep water.

Herring seines not much used there.

Cod seines—too many are used; they destroy the hook-and-line fishery; no seine should be used over sixty feet deep; they ought not to be allowed to haul on the ledges. I am of opinion that as much fish, and of a better description, would be caught by the hook-and-line. If seines are allowed to be used, they ought to be of a smaller size, and used in shore, and in the coves; taking an average, the hook-and-line men do better than cod seine men; the cod seine fishery is more expensive. The cod seine fish is not worth within twenty per cent. of the hook-and-line fish. I am not acquainted with the use of cod seines to the Westward or at the Labrador.

Cod nets—a few only are used; I do not think them any injury, if moored to the shore; they should not be allowed to be moored across coves, so as to prevent the bait going in. If moored in proper places, I think they are no injury, provided they do not interfere with the hook-and-line-men.

Salmon fishery unimportant, it is not prosecuted to any extent.

Cure of Fish—considers more careful washing, after salted, would be an improvement; thinks if fish was more pressed when pickled, would

be nearly equal to fish dry salted. I consider all Foreign salts better than Liverpool; it will not make pretter fish, but will keep much better and stand longer. If fish was well washed and well made, no doubt the merchants would give a shilling a quintal more for it.

Sale of bait, I am not acquainted with; don't sell any on the South-eastern shore.

EWEN STABB.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, 5th March, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
" MOORE,
" EVANS,
" MARCH,
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER.

THOMAS KNIGHT, Esq., M.H.A., examined—

I am acquainted with the Fisheries to the Northward; have been at the Labrador. I am aware of the practice of taking caplin for manure; if continued, will be detrimental to the fishery, and in a few years we will be without caplin altogether. It is not intended by Providence that they should come for any other purpose than bait. Think the quantity lessened; think hauling in such quantities drives the caplin off from their spawning places. Jiggers may be used in the spring of the year, for want of bait, but after should not be used for a certain time, say after the appearance of caplin; think their use after that injurious. Bultows are used to the Northward, heard them complained of by parties who do not use them; think them a general injury, their use should be discontinued; they take and destroy the mother fish, they are very

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destructive to our fishery and its best interests. Herring seines are only used for the purpose of procuring bait; I have never heard their use complained of. Cod seines are used in the district of Twillingate and Fogo. I should not be for doing away with them; think their use is proper, and that as much fish would not be taken without them. I do not consider that cod seines take more large or mother fish than hook-and-line. Cod nets—in my opinion, if there is not a law to regulate the setting of cod nets, it will be most destructive; they set them across coves and prevent the caplin going in, they also hinder the hook-and-line men; they should be set so as not to interfere with the hook-and-line fishermen. Salmon Nets—there are a great many used; there is a law, but not observed; nets have been set in the mouths of rivers; I have tried to prevent them, and have succeeded in doing so; have not heard many complaints; do not think they should be set in mouths of rivers, to prevent the salmon going up to spawn. Sale of bait, not acquainted with; do not sell any to the Northward. Cure of fish depends upon the weather. I am of opinion that if our fishermen would observe the flowing of the tides, and watch the ground at that time, they would do much better, as I am of opinion that all the fish strike in towards the land with the flowing of the tide. I am also of opinion that all boats' bottoms should be painted white or green, it would be an improvement; dark drives the fish off.

THOMAS KNIGHT.

JAMES COLLETT examined—

Resides in St. John's in winter; at Bay Bulls during the summer season. Acquainted with the Southern and Western fishery, also the Labrador fishery. I have been as far down on the Labrador as Table Bay. I am aware of large quantities of caplin being taken for manure here; think it tends to lessen the quantity, and have an injurious effect. Jiggers—have heard them complained of; have not used them myself for the last twenty years. Bultows—never saw one; they are not used our way. Herring seines are used at the Labrador, I can give no information respecting them; it is eighteen years since I was there. Small herring seines are used to the Southward; heard no complaints against them, they are used only for bait. Cod seines very much in use; their effects on the fishery cannot be worse, they destroy the small fish; they go out too early and remain out too late. There is one cod seine at Bay Bulls 112 feet deep, and 150 to 160 fathoms long; their use is complained of by the fishermen. No one benefits by them; the persons who use them would be independent if they never had one; they leave off about the 29th July; if Seines were to be permitted, I would not allow them to go out until the first of July; abolish all large seines;

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limit them to 60 feet deep, and confine them to the coves. In Witless Bay they come on the ground and interfere with the hook-and-line men; they take up the whole of the fishing ground; they take fish in eighteen fathoms of water; in my opinion they destroy the hook-and-line fishery; if there never was a cod seine used, there would be as much fish caught and of a better description. No cod nets used Southward. Salmon fishery—not acquainted with. Cure of fish—wash it after it leaves the splitting knife; let it fall into a tub of water and wash the gurry off, it would be little or no expense; may take a little more time. Sale of bait—I am not acquainted with; not practised in our locality.

JAMES COLLETT.

A communication from the Private Secretary was laid before the Committee, and is as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
5th March, 1863.

SIR,—

I have laid before the Governor the letter which you have been directed by the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly to communicate to him, requesting that he may give to the Committee such information as he may possess in regard to the fisheries, and stating that if his Excellency is unable to attend, the Committee would wait upon him at such time as he would name.

His Excellency desires me to request that you will inform the Joint Committee, that it will afford him much satisfaction to give any information that he is possessed of on the subject of the fisheries, and to promote and facilitate the objects which he understands the Committee are appointed to consider.

The question of the fisheries, however, is a very large one, and the information which the Committee may expect from the Governor, must necessarily be derived, partly from authentic documents, and opinions founded on these documents, and observations made during his few years experience in this Colony, on the modes in which the fisheries are prosecuted, as well as the other topics *of great importance* which are necessarily connected with that branch of industry, (the fisheries,) on which a large majority of the inhabitants depend for their subsistence.

Were the Governor to appear before the Committee, he does not think that the examination would be a satisfactory one, partly because he

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would be ignorant of the topics to which his attention would be called by honorable members ; and he believes also that the members of the Committee would not be a little puzzled in asking him questions, they having perfect liberty to start from one subject to another.

The Governor, therefore, would infinitely prefer that he should put his views in writing, under different heads, and submit them to the Committee ; he would, then, be happy to attend and answer any and every question that the honorable members of the Committee may consider it necessary to ask. He wishes the Committee, however, clearly to understand, that the Government with which he has the honor to be connected, shall in no way be responsible for any information or suggestions which he may be enabled to submit to the Committee ; and he also wishes it to be clearly understood that any information, suggestions, or opinions, which he may give, are to be considered as coming from him individually, believing, as he does, that much time and consideration will be required before the Legislature can carry into effect many important changes, which, in his opinion, would promote the interests and prosperity of the Colony, in so far as the fisheries are concerned.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. COEN,

Private Secretary.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary Fishery Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
7th March, 1863.

Committee met at 11 o'clock,

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
" MCGRATH.
" MOORE,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER.

The Chairman laid before the Committee the following communication, addressed to him by the President and Treasurer of the Fishermen's Society, which was read, and is as follows :—

Fisheries.

FISHERMEN'S HALL,
7th March, 1863.

We beg to submit to your notice the enclosed communication from His Excellency the Governor to the Fishermen's Society, together with the Report of the Society, as already submitted to His Excellency, on the subject brought before the Hon. the House of Assembly shortly after its opening, this session, namely, the investigation into the cause of the decline of the fisheries, upon which a Joint Committee was appointed.—Should our presence be required before the Committee we shall be most happy to attend.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES POWER,

President, F. S., N.

JAMES McLOUGHLAN,

Treasurer, F. S., N.

To the Honorable
Chairman of the Joint Committee.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Fishermen's Society of St. John's, knowing the interest which your Excellency takes in their progress and welfare, and in the prosperity of the fishermen generally throughout the country, and aware that the Government and Legislature are, at present, engaged in devising some plan of legislation for the protection and benefit of the Fisheries, beg most respectfully to submit for your Excellency's consideration their views upon what they humbly conceive to be the main points to which, at the present moment, the attention of the Government should be directed, having for their object the immediate removal of those obstacles which impede the progress of the fisherman's industry. These, their views, they beg to place briefly before your Excellency, as follows:—

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First,—They are impressed with the absolute necessity of preventing the hauling of caplin for agricultural purposes, inasmuch as it is a practice detrimental to the interests of the fisherman. Those who haul bait for the purposes of manure, resort early in the morning to the places frequented by the caplin, so that when the fishermen come for their supply they frequently are obliged to go without any. This was not the case some twenty years ago, when the fishermen could, at any time in the course of the day, obtain whatever quantity they required, there being no obstruction, comparatively, to their pursuits in this respect.

Second,—They would suggest the desirability of making a line of road from Holyrood,in Conception Bay, to the main line between Bay of Bulls and Witless Bay, (3 miles of which are already surveyed and cut,) in order to afford a quick and easy transfer of bait from Holyrood to the Southern shore, the whole distance being only 17 miles by land, while it is no less than 80 miles by water.

Third,—They are impressed with the conviction that the use of bultows is highly injurious to the general interests of the Cod fishery, and ought to be prohibited within a distance of five miles from the line of coast.

Fourth.—The increasing population of the country, who are chiefly, if not entirely, dependent on the fisheries for their support, and the necessity of opening a wider field of employment for them, induce the conviction that a bounty ought to be given by the Government to encourage the prosecution of the Bank fishery—such bounty to be limited to vessels not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons—and the time during which such vessels, in order to be entitled to the bounty, should remain out on the fishing grounds, might be properly made to extend from the 10th May to the 1st October.

Fifth.—they are strongly of opinion that the mooring of herring seines in any waters within the jurisdiction of the Government of this Colony should be strictly prohibited, as being exceedingly injurious to great numbers of the fishermen of the country.

Sixth.—They would strongly urge upon the Government the propriety and utility of erecting two or three smoke houses in different localities, for instance, one at Bay East, in Fortune Bay, one at Long Harbor, in Placentia Bay, and one at Portugal Cove.

Seventh.—They are thoroughly satisfied that the indiscriminate use of the cod seine is prejudical to the interests of the fisheries; and that

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it ought not, therefore, be permitted to interfere with the hook-and-line men in any part of the country.

Eighth.—The use of cod nets, they cannot but regard as injurious to the interests of the fishermen; and therefore they would urge the prohibition of them as a wise and judicious step towards the improvement of the fisheries.

Ninth.—They would suggest, as a useful measure, tending in the same direction, the prohibition of the jigger, from the 1st of June to the 1st of October.

Tenth,—The necessity of protecting and promoting that useful branch of our fisheries—the catching of herring, suggests the propriety of preventing herring being caught, except for bait for our own fishermen, from the 20th of March to the 20th of May, which is considered their season of spawning.

Having thus, in as few words as possible, placed before your Excellency their well-considered views with respect to those subjects, which, it appears to them, should at present mainly occupy the attention of the Government and Legislature, as being of vital importance to the best interest of the fishing population, and of the country at large, the Fishermen's Society sincerely trust that they have not trespassed too far upon your Excellency's time and attention.

(Signed on behalf of the Fishermen's Society,)

CHARLES POWER,
President,

JAMES McLOUGHLAN,
Treasurer.

Fishermen's Hall, March 2nd, 1863.

TO MESSRS. CHARLES POWER AND JAMES McLOUGHLAN,
PRESIDENT AND TREASURER, FISHERMEN'S SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—

Rheumatism in one of my knees has confined me in doors, and prevented me acknowledging the receipt of your communication of date the 2nd March.

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I may again assure you that it will afford me the greatest satisfaction, at all times, to promote, as far as lies in my power, the interests and welfare of the fishermen of Newfoundland.

I have carefully read over the suggestions to which your Society have called my attention, and the obstacles which they consider impede the progress of the fisherman's industry, and I think all of them will meet with that due consideration which their importance demands.

I must remind you, however, that soon after you permitted specimens of cured fish to be viewed by the community in your Hall, the Legislature of this Colony assembled, namely, on the 28th January; and the hon. member for Carbonear, Mr. Rorke, very shortly afterwards moved for a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to inquire into the causes of the decline of the Fisheries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of fishing as are now followed by our fishermen, and whether they are, or are not, prejudicial to the general interests of the people; and if so, what measures are recommended as a corrective to regulate and establish the safest system.

I have received a Circular from the Hon. Chairman of the Committee, copies of which I have no doubt have been furnished to your Society; and I find that all the suggestions to which you call my attention are to undergo investigation by that Committee, excepting that I do not believe, as yet that the Holyrood road, which you consider would be of much importance to the fishermen, nor the proposal for bounties to the Bank fisheries, have been brought under the notice of the Committee.

As the question of the fisheries will now occupy the attention of both branches of the Legislature, and, as the proceedings of the Joint Committee will get publicity, and the investigation of the whole question has been referred to them, you will at once see that the suggestions which you have made to me should now be submitted to them; and I have no doubt, as I said before, that they will meet with every attention from the Hon. Chairman and members of that Committee.

Should the Committee wish it, I may, in all probability, consider it proper to submit to them my views, *as an individual*, on this most important subject; because I believe there are other matters connected with these branches of industry which ought not to be lost sight of by the fishermen, their employers, or the community at large; but time will be required to conquer prejudices and abolish practices which, on enquiry, I believe will be found to have gradually crept in, most prejudicial to the interests of the fisheries.

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If you think it right to submit your suggestions to the Committee, perhaps it might save you trouble to forward the copy of the communication you addressed to me, and with that view I return the enclosed, and, if you think proper, also, this letter or a copy of it.

I shall be happy if at any time I can give your Society any information they may require, and this correspondence will save you the trouble of calling on me, as I hope soon to be able to see you, should you have occasion to communicate with me.

I remain, faithfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor, N.F.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
11th March, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" EVANS,
" MARCH,
" MOORE,
" RENDELL.

ROBERT MUNDAY examined—

I am acquainted with the fisheries on the coast of the Island. I reside at Pouch Cove. I am aware that caplin is taken in large quantities for manure, which I consider prejudical to the fishery generally. Cod jiggers are not used to any extent, but early in the spring, when bait cannot be obtained; I do not consider their use prejudicial to any great extent. I would not say against a man using a jigger to get a fish to eat. I am not acquainted with the mode of bultow fishing; it is not practised in our locality. Herring seines—not many in use about our

parts. I am of opinion that herring nets would be sufficient for the purpose of procuring herring for bait. Cod seines—there are about eleven cod seines used in Pouch Cove. I do not consider the use of them prejudicial to the fishery; they are not hauled on the fishing ledges, and are no hindrance to the hook-and-line men; from my experience, I am of opinion that the accounts of the hook-and-line men are generally better than the cod seine men. Salmon fishery—I am acquainted with its working; I follow it myself. I do not think that barring the mouth of a river is prejudicial. I am of opinion that salmon spawn in salt water. I do not think they go to the fresh water for the purpose of spawning; cannot say for what purpose they go there. Cod nets are used. Do not consider them to have any prejudicial effect. Cure of fish—thinks washing after the fish is split and before salted, an improvement. Sale of bait—on that subject can say nothing—not acquainted with it—it is not carried on in our quarters.

ROBERT MUNDAY.

After the examination of the above witness closed, the Committee were of opinion they had obtained sufficient evidence to enable them to report to the house.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th March, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman*,
" GLEN,
" EVANS,
" MCGRATH,
" RENDELL,
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" MOORE,
" MARCH.

The Chairman presented the draft of a Report which he read, and the same was ordered to be engrossed and to be submitted at the next

meeting of the Committee, and that the Clerk be instructed to summon the Committee, specially, for Monday next at Eleven o'clock, to consider the said Report.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
16th March, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT :

Mr. RORKE, *Chairman.*
Hon. Mr. TESSIER,
" " KENT,
" GLEN,
" MCGRATH,
" EVANS,
" RENDELL,
" MARCH,
" NOWLAN,
" MOORE.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a communication which he received from His Excellency the Governor, and the same was read, and is as follows :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th March, 1863.

SIR,—

Referring to the letter which, on the 5th instant, I addressed to your Secretary, I have to apologise for not sooner acknowledging the receipt of the communication sent to me by yourself, inclosing a printed circular with nine queries, to which the Committee solicit replies.

They appear to me to have acted judiciously by first investigating those matters which the fishermen believe require legislation to remedy those practices which at present prevail, and which they are of opinion are prejudicial to the general interests.

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The questions which the Committee have issued can, I think, only be satisfactorily answered by those who have had long practical experience upon the shores of Newfoundland; at the same time there are many who take a great interest in the fisheries, whose opinions may, if recorded, be useful hereafter; and with that object I enclose herewith the observations which I have made on the Circular of the Select Committee.

The Committee, I observe, were authorised to enquire into the causes of the decline of the fisheries; but their time will be necessarily very limited, and not of such duration as to enable them to show by statistics, which can easily be obtained, the periods when the fisheries have proved deficient, and the results which have followed in regard to an increased demand for Poor Relief, &c., &c.

There is one question which is considered by many to be of vital importance to the Colony; and although legislation cannot remedy the serious evil complained of, it is to be hoped that in time it may be dealt with by those who have the power to substitute a good for the vicious system at present prevailing, of furnishing the fisherman with large supplies on credit, and on the faith that he will deliver the produce of his voyage to his supplier. If the fisherman is unsuccessful, or partly so, such a system will tempt him to cheat his supplier, and the latter must necessarily exact high prices to cover the great risks which it is well known he must run, and many cases of this kind occur every season.

In Captain Hamilton's Report of the 30th June last, there are a few figures which elucidate a part of the system, and which show the disadvantages under which outport fishermen labour:

Outports.		*St. John's.*	
Pork	£6 10 0	Pork	£3 10 0
Flour....	2 8 0	Flour....	1 15 0

It is to be hoped that such a difference in the value of provisions, and the system which causes it, will terminate at no distant period, and the introduction of local Steam must necessarily be a precursor to accomplish so desirable an object.

There are other matters of very great importance connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries, which the time of some future Joint Committee of the Legislature will be well employed in inquiring into, and giving publicity to.

The vast extent of the coasts of this Colony, and their adaptation to the fisheries, and the many advantages they possess for carrying on that

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branch of Trade, seem to be little valued or thought of—these, and other matters, it is to be hoped, will be prominently brought into notice by such a tribunal as I have alluded to.

The year 1862 has proved, as far as I have been able to learn, an unsuccessful one for the fisheries, on this, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic.

On reading the speech of the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, at the opening of the Legislature of that Province, the other day, His Excellency states that the fishery there had been but moderately successful, while the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick informed the Legislature of that Colony, that he would lay documents before them to show that the fisheries in that Province were becoming extinct; and earnestly urging an inquiry into a subject which is of such vital importance to the Provinces.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

A. BANNERMAN,

Governor.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M.H.A.,
President, Joint Committee on fisheries.

The Select Committee on the fisheries have issued, along with a printed Circular, the following nine queries, to which they solicit replies;—

Query, No. 1.—Has the use of caplin for the purpose of manure proved prejudicial to the cod fishery; and do you think that by discontinuing the practice, more fish would be caught?

Answer.—the use of caplin for the purpose of manure being prejudicial to the cod fishery, must entirely depend upon whether the practice of appropriating caplin for that purpose has visibly diminished the quantity, which can only be known to the fishermen who reside near the coves and localities where the caplin annually and periodically frequent. Having often visited several of these coves or small bays, in the month of July, I always found myriads of these strangers forming a black line along sloping beaches, mostly composed of small

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stones and large round gravel ; and, when the wind blows on shore, many of them are washed on the beach by each succeeding wave, and as the tide ebbs there they remain. Boys and girls may be seen gathering them and throwing them into holes dug, not many yards from the sea, as I understood, for the purposes of manure, and to this mode of using caplin no reasonable objection could be offered. It becomes, however, a very different question when caplin are hauled alive for the purposes of manure, for not only are they the bait for cod fish on which our fishermen depend for a certain period in the year, but the caplin is also one of those species which is much prized for human food; and when a more frequent intercourse shall have been opened by steam with our Outports and Fishing villages, it is to be hoped that attention will be directed to their preservation and drying for home consumption, and caplin may hereafter become a valuable article of export. If the complaints made by the fishermen are satisfactorily established, it is not to be wondered at that they ask for protetion, and reasonably expect that it will be granted; and that the practice of hauling caplin alive for the purposes of manure, shall not be allowed to continue. Whether legislation is necessary to put an end to it, is a question which will require consideration; but if the practice has only been a recent one, former usage may perhaps establish the right of the fishermen to prevent such an improper interference in localities where their residences are fixed in the vicinity of the sea, and where they have been in full use of the beaches,catching bait, and carrying on their fishery avocations undisturbed for many years. The question being purely local, perhaps it is such a one as might, in the first place, be brought amicably before the Supreme Court of the Colony.

Query No. 2.—Does the use of jiggers in catching fish, as is now customary, injure the hook-and-line fishermen, and has it a tendency to cause a decrease in the quantity caught?

Answer.—The use of the jigger may be a very improper mode of fishing, and be injurious to the hook-and-line fishermen, by intercepting many a codfish which would otherwise have been caught by his bait; but it is difficult to see how the use of the jigger can cause a decrease in the quantity caught. The jigger is one of those many contrivances introduced by the ingenuity of man, to catch fish at times when no other mode will be successful. The mechanism is very simple—a piece of lead cast in the shape of a small herring, the tail attached to the line, and two or three very large hooks, the barbs of which are well fastened to and protrude from the head. All fish are attracted by light, and this polished bait, shining in the water where

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cod are abundant, will decoy fish in such numbers, that the fisherman has only to haul up his line and bring one or two along with it; but they are seldom caught by the mouth, and the jigger-hook is so large a one that the fish must often be injured in its endeavours to escape. It is not easy to see how such a practice can be prevented by *legislation*; but it might be effected by mutual agreement amongst the fishermen themselves, who ought readily to combine to abandon any practices which have been found to be detrimental to the general interests. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the North Cape in Prince Edward Island, to Port Hood, on the East end, the Mackerel Fishery is carried on to a great extent; seldom less than 300 United States fine schooners are employed, and the most of the mackerel are caught by jigging. Each vessel carries a sufficient quantity of salted bait (the clam), and a small mill with circular-cutting knives. The mackerel generally appear in shoals, and when they do, the fore-sheet of the schooner is hauled to windward, and under easy sail she is allowed to drift at pleasure according as the wind blows. All mills are immediately set to work—the cut bait is thrown overboard, and continues to be so, and the mackerel congregate in such vast numbers that a line fastened to a stiff rod, with six hooks without any bait on them, but a small strip of bright lead between each hook, is dropped overboard, and almost every hook will bring a mackerel to the deck, where they are split, salted, and packed by some of the crew selected for that purpose. Should the mackerel season prove unsuccessful, the American fishermen prosecute the Cod-fishery in the Gulf, and afterwards proceed with seines for the Herring fishery on the Coast of Labrador.

Query No. 3.—Are you acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing; if so, state what you believe to be their effect on the other modes of fishing; and do you think their use detrimental to the general success of the Fishery?

Answer—The bultow plan of fishing is carried on by strong lines, which may be extended to any length, and is practised by the French fishermen on the Banks of Newfoundland. The lines are sunk, and sufficiently anchored at each end, and a baited hook is attached, generally to each fathom, and the lines are so contrived that they can be taken up at one end, and the hook rebaited, and sunk again to the far extremity of the bultow; and on the Banks of Newfoundland, in the Atlantic, and the "Dogger-Bank," in the North Sea, and other Banks open to all nations, any particular mode of fishing cannot be prevented. On the East Coast of Scotland this mode is called "the long-line" fishing, but it is seldom that the number of hooks on one line exceeds 500. The Scotch fishermen never dream of fishing with "long-line"

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closer than eight or ten miles from the shore—more frequently at 20 miles distance, and from early in April to the middle of June they are successful in bringing to land Cod, Ling, Halibut, Skate, &c., &c., all of large size, and for which they get ready markets. Fishing with the bultow close in shore on the coasts of this Colony would appear to be prejudicial to the general interests of the fishermen—but, in this case also, legislation seems to be difficult; for, it would appear hard that a poor fisherman could not lay down a line near his residence with 100 or 200 hooks, without subjecting himself to having his line seized, or any other penalty that the law might exact.

Query, No. 4.—When the use of herring seines has been followed, have they been injurious or otherwise to the interests of the Cod fishermen; and are they used in proper places, and in a proper manner?

Answer.—This question is one which can only be answered by those who have seen the use made of the herring seine, which would enable them to say whether they have been injurious, or otherwise, to the Cod fishery.

Query, No. 5.—What effect has the use of Cod seines on the annual catch? Does it tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery? Are they used in proper water and ground? Is there any size of mesh necessary to allow the escape of the smaller fish, and thereby preserve an undiminished supply of marketable size?

Answer.—Any deficiency in the annual catch of Cod fish will be best ascertained by referring to the annual export of dried Cod; but it is believed (and no one can doubt it,) that the indiscriminate use of Cod seines *must* tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery, enclosing, as they do, old and young, large and small, in the bosom of their nets. How this mode of fishing is to be limited, modified, or restricted, are questions which require great consideration, after which there can be little doubt that legislation will become indispensable. A notion prevails among many that the employment of seines for the hauling of cod fish is a comparatively modern invention; but this is far from being the case. The "Star Chamber," 200 years ago, issued rules for the better regulation of the trade with Newfoundland, and one of these was that "no one was to cast anchor so as to hinder the hauling of seines"; and by the 10th and 11th William III., Cap. 25, Sec. 12, it was enacted that no person should "at any time after the 25th of March, cast anchor or do any matter or thing to the annoyance or hindering of the hauling of seines, &c., &c." By the 26th George III., Cap. 2, it is enacted that "no seine or net of any kind or de-

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scription whatsoever, for the purpose of catching Cod fish by hauling such seine or net on shore, or tucking such seine or net into any boat or boats; the scale or mesh of such seine or net shall be less in dimensions than four inches, under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of £100 for every such offence." If, in those olden times, legislation was required to regulate the mode of fishing with seines, it would appear that it has become more necessary when no attention seems to be paid to the size of the seine or its meshes, the present mode of fishing being carried on, not only by British subjects, but by foreign fishermen, to whom the Colony has conceded the same fishing privileges as Newfoundlanders possess.

Query No. 6—State what regulations in the mode of fishing for Salmon are followed, to your knowledge, and whether any change is required to protect the breeding Fish?

Answer—As far as I know, there appears to be no regulations for carrying on the Salmon fisheries in this Colony; but it is believed that the mouths of rivers are barred up by various contrivances which prevent the free ingress and egress of these valuable fish from and to the sea; and which, if not prevented, will lead ultimately to the extermination of the species.

Query No. 7—Are Cod nets used by you or your neighbours; or do you know what their effects are on the hook method of fishing; if so, state what they are.

Answer—This question can only be answered by fishermen.

Query No. 8—Can you point out any method or means by which the cure of all kinds of fish may be improved?

Answer—All kinds of fish may be greatly improved by their being cured as soon as possible after they are caught; and the best mode of cure may be ascertained from those places where fisheries are extensively carried on, and which have obtained a preference in the markets for their produce.

Query No. 9.—Do you think the sale of bait by our own people to Foreigners has any prejudicial effect on the best interests of our fishermen, by lessening the quantity of fish caught by them on our own grounds?

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Answer.—The sale of bait by our own people to Foreigners is a question which it would be highly desirable were set at rest. There is not, and there never was, any Colonial Statute to prevent our fishermen from selling bait, with the exception of an Act which was passed (the 8th Victoria, cap. 5,) which laid a duty on the export of salt, or pickled herrings and caplin in bulk, 3s. per cwt.; and upon salted or pickled caplin, if exported in barrels, 2s. 6d. per barrel. At the passing of the Reciprocity Treaty, Her Majesty's Government required Reports of the Laws and Regulations then in force in the Colonies relative to the Fisheries; and the Attorney General, now Judge Little, and the Solicitor General, Mr. Hayward, being desired to report upon the Newfoundland Laws; on the 17th September, 1855, after stating that there were no special enactments of the local Legislature in operation, they allude to the 8th Vic., cap. 5, and report to the Colonial Minister as follows:—

"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 re- "ference to the citizens of that country pursuing the fishery on our "coast under that Treaty; for the local Act, 18th and 19th Victoria, "cap. 2, being an Act to give effect on the part of this Island to the "Treaty with the United States, suspends all the laws of this Island "which are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the spirit of the Treaty."

It would, therefore, appear that the Act imposing an export duty on bait was found inoperative, and had become a dead letter.

The Committee are aware that in 1859 a mixed Commission was appointed by H. M. Government and that of France, consisting of the Marquis de Montaignac and Count Cabineau, on the behalf of the French, and Captain Dunlop and Mr. Kent on behalf of the English fishermen, (Mr. Kent being then Colonial Secretary for Newfoundland and leader of the Government,) to inquire into various matters connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries. I understand that the Commissioners unanimously recommended that all duties and other impediments which interfere with the free sale of herring, caplin, and other bait, shall be removed by the Colonial Legislature.

This will be an easy task for the Legislature to accomplish, as there are no such laws in existence; but the Committee will consider whether

it is probable, after such a recommendation on behalf of the fishermen of both nations, that any new law will ever be sanctioned by the Crown to interfere with the industrious pursuits of our fishermen by preventing them from selling bait.

A. BANNERMAN.

Government House,
14th March, 1863.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of the Report, which was adopted, and is inserted in the Journal, page 87.

PETITIONS.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF BAY BULLS.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That we, your petitioners, are fishermen who fish by the hook-and-line ; and the best of us find it most difficult to support our families by the fishery, as the amount of pauper relief transmitted to this place the previous winters can bear testimony ; and we attribute the cause mainly to the custom adopted, of using Cod seines along the shore here, which runs almost in close proximity with our fishing ledges, impeding and proving a complete obstacle to our mode of fishing ; and, so much so, that should Cod Seines continue as those past years,to haul in the contiguous neighbourhood of our fishing ledges, it will ultimately result in general pauperism.

We, your petitioners, therefore, would most humbly submit our case to your consideration, praying that your Honorable House would be most graciously pleased to enact such laws or regulations as you, in your wisdom, may deem fit, so as to place the owners of Cod-seines under such restrictions and limitations as not in any wise to interfere with or obstruct the hook-and-line men. If they cannot be prohibited *in toto*, there should

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be a law that would prevent then from being used until ten days of the caplin had passed in any harbor where they are in use.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Bay Bulls, 18th March, 1863.

Philip Williams	Patrick Glynn	Robert Kielly
James Gatherall	John Glynn	Jeremiah Driscoll
William G. Williams	Cornelius Glynn	Michael Driscoll
William Williams	Edward Drew	William Driscoll
Thomas Hyde	John Drew	Jeremiah Williams
Jeremiah Hearn	Peter Drew	James Hide
Thomas Williams	James Glynn	Nicholas Coady
Henry Driscoll	Laurence Drew	James Coady
John Coady	James Millar	Nicholas Coady
Andrew Williams	Robert Millar	William Coady
James Drew	George Millar	Patrick Coady
James Mullowney	Patrick Maddocks	Miles Bryan
Thomas Jordan	Patrick Maddocks, jr.	John Drew
Samuel Mullowney	Laurence Drew	Peter Drew
Michael Jurdry	Matthew Ryan	John Drew
Joseph Williams	Walter Walsh	George Drew
Robert Lundrigan	James Kielly	James Drew
Christopher Bryan	George Kelly	George Drew
James Glynn	Michael Kelly	Joseph Molony
Laurence Drew	John Kelly	James Williams
John Williams	James Bryan	William Walsh
Michael Scott	George Bryan	John Glynn
Patrick Scott	John Delaney	Patrick Walsh
Thomas Walsh	Laurence Delaney	Thomas Hide
James Gatheral	Nicholas Delaney	John Hide
Thomas Gatheral	George Glynn	William Williams
Stephen Gatheral	John Glynn	John Williams
William Crockwell	William Glynn	William Williams
James Crockwell	George Glynn	Patrick Mullowney
Henry Crockwell	John Walsh	William Mulloney
William Crockwell	Cornelius Bryan	John Mullowney
Michael Coleman	Richard Kennedy	Samuel Mullowney
Nicholas Coleman	John Bryan	Patrick Mullowney
Michael Coleman	Jeremiah Bryan	George Armstrong
Edward Coleman	Edward Kehoe	Richard Williams
Nicholas Coleman	Andrew Armstrong	James Mulcahy
Patrick Bryan	Michael Coady	Michael Mulcahy.

There are several others at the ice that will sign when they come in, if requisite.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE ROOM-KEEPERS OF BAY BULLS, USING COD SEINES.

We, the undersigned memorialists, most humbly pray your Honorable House will not too hastily pass or enact a law that will prohibit the use of cod seines in the above mentioned district, on evidence your Honorable House may receive, and on close scrutiny may be found very incorrect.

We, your memorialists, in our time, have carried on a hook-and-line fishery for a great number of years, and for want of fish to pay the expense of such fishery, were compelled to abandon the same and adopt the cod seine fishery, although in that time our shore fisheries were much increased by a large quantity of fish caught in the offing, which now is not to be found there.

We, your memorialists, most humbly pray your Honorable House will allow your memorialists the prerogative of catching fish in their usual way, as your memorialists are of opinion that any alteration would be injurious. Large seines must be used in Bay Bulls, or none, in consequence of the depth of water in that locality. Should your memorialists by any enactment be prevented from using those seines, it would be most ruinous to your memorialists.

Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Martin Williams	Michael Brien	Henry Williams
Thomas Mockler	John Getherel	William Getheral
William Williams	Patrick Scott	Richard Mockler
Cornelins Brine	John Williams	Martin Brien
John Williams	Thomas Gatherall	Michael Mockler
Patrick Brien	Thomas Mockler, jr.	William Williams
Joseph J. Williams	James E. Williams	Philip Williams
Patrick Day	Michael Brine, jr.	Thomas Dea
William Mockler	Charles Mockler	James Scott.

Fisheries.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF BARREN ISLAND, SOUND ISLAND, BRAWLY, SPENCER'S COVE, BURGEO, &c., &c.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That we have reason to regret to complain of the method and practice of catching fish in this part of the Bay, with spilliards for the past five years; up to that period there was always a fair average catch with the hook-and-line, but since the commencement and increase of the spilliards with the few that use them, the many of us who use the line and hook have not the smallest chance; we could use the spilliards as well as them, but we solemnly protest against the use of the spilliards; and from experience and information from the oldest fishermen, if they are allowed by law to be continued, we shall become as so many paupers; and we believe them to be the cause of leaving many families destitute the coming winter. We humbly pray your Honorable House will consider the case, and have the spilliards totally abolished.

October 8, 1862.

Patrick Cullerton	Robert Rodges	Henry Rogers
William Cullerton	Thomas Wallace	James Call
Thomas Cullerton	Thomas Nugent	William Pine
James Cullerton	Richard Nugent	John Pine
John Cullerton	William Nugent	Simon Sall, sr.
John Fulford	John Hanlon	Simon Sall, jr.
Patrick Brown	James Prendergast	Elias Green
Philip Brown	John Hand	Michael Haines
James Brown	John Prendergast	Patrick Brown
Patrick Fulford	Pierce Prendergast	Michael Brown
John Morris	Patrick Prendergast	Thomas Brown
Richard Morris	William Parle	Nicholas Flinn
Michael Headen	Philip Prendergast	Nicholas Walsh
William Headen	Philip Hanlon	Isaac Haines
John Hickey	James Hanlon	Stephen Bollard
Richard Emberly	Michael Hanlon	Robert Bollard
Laurence Murphy	Edward Hanlon	John Bollard
Andrew Murphy	William Flinn	Edward Hayes
John Murphy	Denis Murphy	Patrick Hayes
Richard Murphy	James Hanid	William Hayes
Peter Murphy	David Shea	Peter Hayes

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Joseph Murphy	Thomas Hickey, sr.	Thomas Hayes
Bernard Murphy	Thomas Hickey, jr.	Patrick Emberly
Robert Comby	Philip Miller	Joseph Emberly
John Comby	William Judge	William Emberly
John Shea	James Hickey, jr.	John Power, sr.
Thomas Mackey	John Hickey, sr.	John Power, jr.
John Flinn	John Hickey, jr.	Joseph Coffee
Martin Flinn	James Hickey, sr.	Denis Curren
Nicholas Flinn	Edward Hickey	Patrick Hand
Patrick Flinn	Patrick Hickey	John Hunt
James Flinn	Michael Judge	Philip Brown.
Thomas Flinn	James Rogers	
Bernard Flinn	Joseph Rogers	

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

This is to show the sentiments of the people of Spencer's Cove in respect of the bultows which have been of late years used, and still are used in some places of this Bay. We, the undersigned, certify that the fishery in this Bay, every year is getting worse and worse, from the destruction of mother fish by those destructive bultows ; it is a well known fact that after a punt-load of this bultow fish being taken out of the punt, the spawn has been sometimes three inches deep all over the bottom of the punt, and sometimes much more. The favorites of the bultows will tell us, why don't you and all the people fish the same way ? We answer that a great many people about this neighbourhood are not able to buy half a set of bultows, and scarcely now can they get bread to eat. It is a fact that some have been seen fishing in the spring with one line only for two men in a punt ; whilst one man would haul up his side the other would let down at the other ; and further, any observant person may see that where the bultows are used there is no young fish now to be seen, as always there used to be. Some will argue, does not the French fish this way ? We answer, all fish make towards the shore to deposit their spawn, and then, with those destructive bultows they are caught, which will not take the hook any other way.

It is also our full and firm belief that this is causing a great deal of the extreme poverty, want, and pauperism amongst us. Hoping that some-

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thing will soon be done to put a stop to this destruction of the common wealth, we, the undersigned, are yours most respectfully,

Thomas Butcher	James Radway	James Bennett
John Butcher	Robert White	Peter Emberly
George Butcher	John Radway	Patrick Emberly
William Brown	Thomas Ridout	James Plank
Richard Brown	John Pidding	James Hickey
James Brown	Patrick Emberly	James Graves
Stephen Brown	James Peach	Philip Bennett
Jesse Slade	Cyrus White	John Bennett
James Slade	Albert Butcher	Edward Travis
Richard Slade	Henry Peach	Thomas Travis
William Slade	William M. Peach	Owen Morooney
William Emberly	James Emberly	William Emberly
John Warham	Peter Emberly	Jeremiah Emberly
Thomas Warham	Joseph Emberly	James Emberly
George Warham	John Emberly	Patrick Morooney
Henry Brown	Samuel Combs	Michael Emberly
John Peach	Joseph Emberly	William Judge
William McGrath	John Travis	Joseph Emberly
Patrick Judge	James Emberly	Joseph Jarvis
John Davis	Ambrose Emberly	John Hickey
John Kervin	Patrick Bennett	Laurence Coady.

Spencer's Cove, September 29, 1862.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONVENED.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED FISHERMEN, RESIDING IN THE DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

Humbly Sheweth,

That we have been in the habit of fishing, during the winter season, by the bultow, and find that it is no injury to the fishing ground, as they are used in from 90 to 120 fathoms of water; and your Memorialists humbly sheweth, that without the use of the bultow they would not be able to obtain a living for their wives and families with the hook-and-line during that part of the season.

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And your Memorialists humbly pray that the use of the bultow may be allowed, and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

*Stephen Cluett	*Thomas Shepherd	George Keepin
*William Cluett	*John Ansly	*William Lass
*Philip Gould	*Wm. Burdock	*James Keepin
*Thomas Bond	*William Fiander	*George Abbott, sr.
*James Fiander	*Stephen Gould	*George Rose
*William Dicks	*Samuel Cluett	*Philip Fiander
*George Dicks	*Henry Foote	*John Yarn
*Stephen Grandy	*Thomas Cluett	*James Baker
*James Cunningham	John Cluett	*James Farrell
*Ambrose Buffett	*Samuel Dyer	John Miles
*William May	George Gould	George Short
*Thomas Fiander	*John Hickey	*William Osmond
*Henry Tibber	*William Hickey	*John Osmond
*Stephen Poole	*Philip Young	*William Coffin
Thomas Grundy	*Thomas Evans, jr.	*Augustus Mullins
John Grundy	*James Evans	*Thomas Cox
George Rose	*John Evans	George Paul
*Thomas Grundy	*Thomas Evans, sr.	*Richard Sheppard
*William Walters	*John Keepin	*George Fiander.
*Daniel McCarthy	*Benjamin Keepin	

Those marked thus (*) have signed by mark.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF BRIGUS AND BULL COVE.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are nearly all more or less dependant on the punt and small boat shore fishery for a livelihood, and take a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote its welfare, and render it a better paying business than it has been of late years.

That, on mature reflection, we are led to consider the system of destroying caplin in such vast quantities for manure cannot be justified on any sound principle of political economy; and shall gladly welcome any

Fisheries.

stringent legislative enactment to put a stop to so pernicious a practice, one altogether at variance with the best interests of the fishery and the country at large.

That no good can possibly arise from shutting our eyes to the fact of the short catch of fish in this bay, decreasing in quantity year after year, until it has become scarcely worth prosecuting; and it would be the highest wisdom to endeavour to retrieve it, to find a remedy, if possible, something to render it more productive.

We are led to believe that the great ocean supply of cod fish is rapidly declining; and that caplin are much less abundant than formerly, we have ample proof; nor is this matter of astonishment if we go coolly into the subject and analyze it.

The reasons for and against the use of caplin for manure are simply these:—they force heavy green crops, are easily procured, and in large quantity, but they exhaust and impoverish the soil, leave nothing behind to repay the soil—nothing recuperative in the shape of bone or other matter to compensate the land for that which it was artificially compelled to yield.

Although they make bad manure, they are most excellent food for cod fish; and if permitted to carry out that great instinctive principle which brings them to land, that of propagating their species after their own fashion, there would be nothing to fear; but such is not the case—having reached the land, those of them that escape the ravages of their oceanic foes, are here assailed by man, and if not captured, are again driven into deep water, where both the parent fish and the ova are devoured by the cod fish, to the great damage of the fisherman, who toils late and early to procure bait, and having obtained it, can make but little use of it; the fish prefer having their food alive, and there is an abundant supply in every direction around. Those who require caplin for manure,by driving them from their favourite haunts in the coves and creeks, become the caterers to the great army of cod fish who lie off the shore ready to swallow them.

Thus the caplin are destroyed *ad libitum*, their progeny annihilated in the germ, the Cod fishery spoiled, and the fishermen ruined. Mark the result—poverty and destitution on every hand. Compare this state of things with that of the early history of the country, when the caplin were allowed to perform that great office which brings them to land, without molestation from man, save for the legitimate object of using them for bait; then there was fish for catching.

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Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take those very important subjects into your serious consideration, (we believe them to be of vital importance to the country,) and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom shall consider most conducive to the future of the country and the improvement of the fisheries, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

March 10th, 1863.

William Smith
James Smith
Frederick Newbury
James Mosdell
John King
John Way
Stephen Sparks, sr.
Ambrose Sparks, sr.
Robert Penny
Nathan Penny
Solomon Penny
Ambrose Sparks, jr.
Soloman Sparks
Thomas Sparks
John Penny
James Sparks
John Kelly
Joseph Kelly, jr.
James Kelly
Wm. Penny
Philip Yondon
Thomas Yondon, jr.
John Weeks
Robert Weeks
George Weeks
Joseph Sparks
Stephen Sparks, jr.
Henry Kelly
Joseph Kelly, jr.
James Penny
Robert Penny, jr.
Isaac Morgan
George Mannard
Wm. Mannard
Henry Youdon
Abraham Bon
John Gardner
Wm. Bradbury
Thomas Skein
James Walsh
Thomas Comerford
Thomas Barnes
Henry Barnes
John Byrne
Thomas Antle
James Antle
Moses Ledrew
William Newbury
Thomas Hinds
Edward Croak
Robert Roberts
Thomas Stephens
George Bussey.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF ISRAEL GOSSE AND OTHERS, OF SPANIARD'S BAY AND BISHOP'S COVE.

Humbly Sheweth,

That Petitioners are chiefly dependent on the shore, punt and boat fishery for the means of subsistence; that they view with alarm the gradual decline of the cod fishery, and of the punt fishery in particular, and are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure

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is being attended with incalculable injury to the fishery, and will, if not met by speedy and effective legislation, be ruinous to the best interests of the Colony; that the catch of fish in Conception Bay is gradual ly diminishing, and that Caplin are not so plentiful as formerly; that we re the caplin allowed to perform the great function which brings them to the land, that of depositing their spawn in places where the best chance exists of escape from their innumerable enemies, and where their ova could best be developed into the future fish, then all would be well, but that such is not the case at present, when so many millions are hau led for manure, and so many more driven into deep water, where they become a prey to the cod and other fish; that by this means the codfish upon the ledges have abundance of food, and will not readily take the baited hook; while, at the same time, the fishermen have frequently great difficulty in procuring bait, which they are without sometimes for days, and even weeks; whereas if the caplin were permitted to remain in shore, in the shallow water, the codfish would take the baited hook with avidity, would remain on the ground, and much larger quantities would be caught; and praying that the house would adopt means to ward off the enormous evil complained of.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF JOSEPH DROVER AND OTHERS, INHABITANTS OF UPPER ISLAND COVE.

Humbly Sheweth,

That petitioners are deeply interested in the Cod-fishery, and that many of them are almost wholly dependent on the shore punt fishery for the means of subsistence; that of late years there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught along their shore; the petitioners are of opinion that unless measures are adopted to prevent the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure, it would ruin the cod-fishery, and those who are dependent upon this branch of industry for support; the codfish are not so plentiful as informer years; and that caplin are much less abundant, is a fact of which petitioners are all convinced; that caplin are not allowed to remain in the various coves and along the shore, as in early times, but are either taken in immense quantities for manure, or driven into deep water, where the codfish feed upon them; and that, in consequence, there is much time taken up in procuring bait, and

when procured, late in the day, the fish are frequently glutted with caplin, and, consequently, do not take the baited hook, as they would do at dawn; that were the caplin allowed to remain undisturbed in the coves and along the beaches, petitioners would have no difficulty in taking fish bait as often as necessary, and would be moored on the fishing ground, particularly in the dawn, when the fish bite best, and would catch much more fish, and of a larger and better quality; and praying that a stop be put to the practice of hauling bait for manure.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF CHARLES SNOW AND OTHERS, OF HARBOR GRACE.

Humbly Sheweth,

The petitioners are all deeply interested in, and many of them are wholly dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for the means of subsistence; that of late years there has been a much smaller quantity of fish taken along their shores than formerly; that they contemplate with no small degree of alarm what appears to be a gradual failing of the ocean supply of the great staple of the Colony; that they are strongly impressed with the idea that the wholesale destruction of the caplin for manure is highly injurious to the cod fishery, and will, if not speedily prevented, be ruinous to the fishing interests of the Colony; that it is an admitted fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and that there is no way of accounting for their diminution except the immense quantity taken annually for manure; that caplin, impelled by an innate principle to resort to land, that of reproducing their species,those of them that reach the shore,escaping with their lives the ravages of their numberless marine foes, are here attacked by man with the most ruthless energy, destroying both parent and germ, thus rendering nugatory the great object of their coming to land, where, if undisturbed, they would get quit of their roes amidst the sands and seaweed of the coves and beaches, to be quickened by the heat of the sun, and the ebbing and flowing of the tide, out of the reach of those voracious creatures who would devour it, if voided in the deep waters of the ocean or the bay; but that the caplin are not allowed the least respite in the coves and on the beaches, but are captured by millions or driven into deep water, where there is scarcely a chance of escape for either parent or ova; that it frequently happens of late that caplin cannot be procured for bait for several days, and sometimes even weeks, during what should be the prime of the fishing season; whereas were they allowed to remain in the coves and their other favourite haunts unmolested, save for legitimate purposes, that of being taken for

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bait, the fishermen would have little difficulty in obtaining sufficient for their requirements, and they would be longer on the fishing grounds, particularly at dawn and in the evenings, the times when the fish bite best; that besides by the caplin being driven from the shores, the fish are thereby fed on the fishing grounds, to the great loss of the fishermen, as they will not take the hook baited with dead caplin when they can easily take the live ones in abundance; that fish also become glutted with caplin, go off the ledges into deep water; that petitioners are under the impression that were the caplin allowed to remain in the shallow water of the coves, a much larger quantity of Cod fish would be taken and of a larger size, and that they would remain longer on the ground, as was the case formerly, when caplin was used only for bait, and its wholesale destruction for manure unknown, and praying for such legislation as may be calculated to meet the exigencies of the case.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF ELIJAH MERCER AND OTHERS, OF BAY ROBERTS,

Humbly Sheweth,

That petitioners are deeply interested in the shore, punt, and small boat fishery, on which many of them are dependent for the means of subsistence; that there is much less fish caught about their shore of late years than formerly; that petitioners are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure is not only highly prejudical to the cod fishery, but will, unless prevented by stringent measures, be attended with ruinous results; that it is a great fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and that the chief cause of their decrease is the immense quantity annually taken for manure, and the perpetual harrassing they undergo at those periods when they approach the shores to deposit their spawn in the coves and along the beaches, where the sands and seaweed afford a receptacle for the ova, with which becoming intermingled by the surf, fructification is produced by the sun's rays, and by the ebb and flow of the tide; but that now they are destroyed by countless millions for manure, before the object which brings them to land is accomplished, that of reproducing their species; that besides those taken, great numbers are driven into deep water, where they become food for cod and other fish; and that thus, great as is their fecundity, there is a possibility of their being exterminated; that the fishermen are frequently days, and sometimes weeks without bait, and consequently take a much smaller quantity of fish than formerly; that the petitioners arrive at the conclu-

sion that if the caplin were allowed to remain their full time in the various coves and creeks, out of the reach of the codfish, the latter would continue much longer on the ledges ; and that vastly larger quantities would be caught on that part of the coast, as in the early history of the fishery, when there was no such thing known as the destruction of the caplin for manure ; and praying for the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to put a stop to that great and growing evil.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF COLLIERS.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners are nearly all more or less dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for a livelihood, and take a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote its welfare, and render it a better paying business than it has been of late years.

That on mature reflection we are led to consider the system of destroying caplin in such vast quantities for manure, cannot be justified on any sound principle of political economy, and shall gladly welcome any stringent legislative enactment to put a stop to so pernicious a practice ; one altogether at variance with the best interests of the fishery and the country at large.

That no good can possibly arise from shutting our eyes to the fact of the short catch of fish in this bay, decreasing in quantity year after year, until it has become scarcely worth prosecuting, and it would be the highest wisdom to endeavour to retrieve it, to find a remedy ; if possible, something to render it more productive. We are led to believe that the great oceanic supply of Codfish is rapidly declining ; and that caplin are much less abundant than formerly, we have ample proof. Nor is this matter of astonishment, if we go coolly into the subject, and analyse it. The reasons for and against the use of caplin for manure are simply these: they force heavy green crops, are easily procured and in large quantity, but they exhaust and impoverish the soil, leave nothing behind to repay the soil, nothing recuperative in the shape of bone or other matter to compensate the land for that which it was artificially compelled to yield.

Although they make bad manure, they are most excellent food for Cod-fish, and if permitted to carry out that great instinctive principle which brings them to land, that of propagating their species after their own fashion, there would be nothing to fear ; but such is not the case ;

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having reached the land, those of them that escaped the ravages of their oceanic foes are here assailed by man ; and if not captured, are again driven into deep water, where both the parent fish and the ova are devoured by the Cod-fish, to the great damage of the fishermen, who toils late and early to procure bait, and having obtained it, can make but little use of it, the fish prefer having their food alive, and there is an abundant supply in every direction around. Those who require caplin for manure, by driving them from their private haunts in the coves and creeks, become the caterers to the great army of Cod-fish who lie off the shore ready to swallow them.

Thus the caplin are destroyed *ad libitum*, their progeny annihilated in the germ, the Cod-fishery spoiled, and the fishermen ruined. Mark the result—poverty and destitution on every hand. Compare this state of things with that of the early history of the country, when the caplin were allowed to perform that great office which brings them to land, without molestation from man, save for the legitimate object of using them for bait, then there was fish for catching.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take these very important subjects into your serious consideration, (we believe them to be of vital importance to the country,) and adopt such measures as you, in your wisdom, shall consider most conducive to the future of the country, and the improvement of the fisheries, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

James Hearn	Michael Ryan	Joseph Cole
John Brien	Edward Ryan	William Cole
Samuel Whelan	Patrick Ryan	John Cole
James Whelan	John Hearn	Michael Whelan
Thomas McGrath	Michael Hearn	Matthew Whelan
John Garney	Richard Hearn	Laurence Whelan
John Ryan	James Hearn	Thomas Cole
Michael Connell	John Shea	Patrick Whelan
George Brien	John Murphy	James Whelan
James Brien	Timothy Murphy	Thomas Conway
Peter Brien	Samuel Murphy	Patrick McGrath
John Brien	James Cole	John Scanlan
Michael Brien	John Murphy	Thomas Hearn
Matthew Whelan	John Cole	Richard Hearn
James Whelan	Martin Murphy	James Whelan
William Whelan	Denis Conway	William Scanlan
George Whelan	John Conway	Denis Scanlan
John McGrath	John McGrath	Patrick Doyle
Thomas McGrath	Matthew Whelan	James Doyle
Thomas Ryan	William Cole	Patrick Doyle.

Colliers, March 10th, 1863.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN GENERAL SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF TORBAY, FLAT ROCK, AND POUCH COVE.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners are entirely dependent upon the fishery for their support.

That during the fishing season several large boats, some having Cod Seines, resort to the fishing ground near these settlements to fish, and contrary to all usage of the fishery, split their fish on the fishing ground, and throw the offal overboard.

That the custom of the fishery has always been, when fish was to be split on board boats, the boats were hauled up, and either proceeded to some convenient harbor, or sailed off the fishing ground into deep water and split their fish whilst under sail, thereby distributing the offal over a large surface, so as not to deposit too much in any one place.

That the settlements of Torbay, Flat Rock and Pouch Cove, are within a mile of the fishing ground, and would always afford shelter to boats whilst splitting ; but those parties refuse to avail themselves of this convenience, and persist in pursuing a practice which is always productive of the greatest evil to your Petitioners, inasmuch as the fish invariably abandons the ground where fish offal is deposited in any quantity.

That your Petitioners have frequently remonstrated with them, and protested against such a flagrant violation of the usages of the fishery ; and whilst they admitted the justness of their remonstrances, they nevertheless persisted in the practice, and threatened to take the lives of your Petitioners, taking up guns and other weapons with an intention to kill or maim them, if they persisted in their just remonstrances.

That whilst your Petitioners are anxious that every facility be afforded fishermen which would enhance their catch of fish, they nevertheless most respectfully submit that such a practice is most injurious to the fishery in general, and to themselves in particular, inasmuch as they are confined exclusively to this locality, having no large boats wherewith to prosecute the fishery elsewhere. They, therefore, most earnestly implore your Honorable House to put a stop to this injurious practice,

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either by enactment, or in any other way your superior wisdom may judge best; by so doing you will confer the greatest benefit upon fishermen in general, and upon your petitioners in particular.

And, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

Michael Burne
Robert Finn
James Murphy
Michael Toole
Martin Rodgers
James Rodgers
Michael Dunnivan
Simeon Grace
Samuel Codnor
Thomas Codnor
Richard Eustace
William Blandford
Edward Reddy
James Cooney
Patrick Doyle
Thomas Jarden
John Ryan
William Cole
Thomas Cole
Thomas Power
John Well
Charles Rumzy
John Dimmer
Thomas Hutson
Thomas Tornbery
John Brown
Sylvester Murphy
Thomas Connell
James Crow
Thomas Keefe
John Furlong
John Fitzgerald
John Devine
Thomas Kerney
Patrick Slaney
Henry Meaney
Michael Dullenty
Michael Dee
Thomas Dee

Daniel Keefe
Joseph Moran
Daniel Murrain
William Furlong
John Brien
James Parsons
Terence Kelly
James Quigley
John Wright
Luke Flemming
Thomas Martin
Richard Parsons
William Martin
James Carben
Joseph Burke
Walter Culleton
Patrick Kavanagh
Patrick Quigley
James Burke
Maurice Hogan
William Doyle
Martin Cary
Michael Curren
Patrick Larken
Francis Fitzpatrick
James Morrissey
William Murphy
Robert Martin
James Cox
Daniel Shea
Michael Shea
Richard Stamp
Michael Parsons
Joseph Maher
William Waterman
Thomas Hall
John Parsons
John Wade
John Maher

Thomas Crow
Thomas Larkin
James Crow
James Cullen
William Martin
William Ryan
John Poundon
John Goss
Michael Whitty
William Fitzpatrick
John Thorn
Michael Martin
Samuel Martin
James Reddy
William Reddy
Edward Martin
Richard Reddy
Gregory Kavanagh
Philip Grace
Denis Maher
John Grace
Solomon Goss
Edward Hefferson
Edward Martin
Michael Heffren
Thomas Martin
Richard Heffren
Michael Culleton
Oliver Culleton
John Kehoe
Michael Kehoe
Cornelius Power
Michael Wade
James Wade
Thomas McDonald
Michael Houlahan
Maurice Houlahan
John Murphy
William Wade

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Francis Maynard	John Bulger	Thomas Martin
Walter Power	James Bulger	Richard Stamp
Simon Dee	Joseph Bulger	John Ridout
Richard Waterman	Michael Goff	William Larkin
William Allan	Thomas Burke	Henry Fleming
James Fleming	Patrick Hickey	Anthony Phelan
James Corcoran	William Burke	William Martin
William Daw	John Sankey	Patrick Martin.
James Parsons	John Bradshaw	

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF BRIGUS, CUPIDS, AND BURNT HEAD.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are nearly all more or less dependent on the punt and small boat shore fishery for a livelihood, and take a deep interest in every thing calculated to promote its welfare, and render it a better paying business than it has been of late years.

That on mature reflection we are led to consider the system of destroying caplin in such vast quantities for manure, cannot be justified on any sound principle of political economy; and shall gladly welcome any stringent legislative enactment to put a stop to so pernicious a practice, one altogether at variance with the best interests of the fishery and the country at large.

That no good can possibly arise from shutting our eyes to the fact of the short catch of fish in this bay, decreasing in quantity year after year, until it has become scarcely worth prosecuting; and it would be the highest wisdom to endeavour to retrieve it, to find a remedy, if possible, something to render it more productive.

We are led to believe that the great ocean supply of Cod fish is rapidly declining; and that caplin are much less abundant than formerly, we have ample proof; nor is this matter of astonishment, if we go coolly into the subject and analyze it.

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The reasons for and against the use of Caplin for manure are simply these :—they force *heavy* green crops, are easily procured, and in large quantity ; but they exhaust and impoverish the soil, leave nothing behind to repay the soil—nothing recuperative in the shape of bone or other matter to compensate the land for that which it was artificially compelled to yield.

Although they make bad manure, they are most excellent food for Cod fish ; and if permitted to carry out that great instinctive principle which brings them to land, that of propagating their species after their own fashion, there would be nothing to fear ; but such is not the case—having reached the land, those of them that escape the ravages of their oceanic foes, are here assailed by man, and if not captured are again driven into deep water, where both the parent fish and the ova are devoured by the Cod fish, to the great damage of the fisherman, who toils late and early to procure bait, and having obtained it, can make but little use of it ; the fish prefer having their food alive, and there is an abundant supply in every direction around.

Thus the caplin are destroyed *ad libitum*, their progeny annihilated in the germ, the Cod fishery spoiled, and the fishermen ruined. Mark the result—poverty and destruction on every hand. Compare this state of things with that of the early history of the country ,when the caplin were allowed to perform that great office which brings them to land without molestation from man, save for the legitimate object of using them for bait ; then there was fish for catching.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take those very important subjects into your serious consideration, (we believe them to be of vital importance to the country,) and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom shall consider most conductive to the future of the country and the improvement of the fisheries, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

March 10th, 1863.

James Leamon	Elijah Bishop	John Daw, sr.
George Gushue	John Bishop	John Daw, jr.
John Byrne	Noah Bishop	John Roberts, jr.
John Mason	Joseph Bishop	John Roberts, sr.
John Covedock	George Bishop	Joseph Roberts
Peter Prendergast	Joseph Bishop	Rueben Roberts
Thomas Cole	George Bishop	Jonathan Roberts
John Ryan	William Walsh	John Walsh
George Phillips	Robert Taylor of Jacob	William Walsh

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William Roberts	Robert Taylor of Wm.	Nathaniel Penny
William A. Green	Joseph Taylor	S. P. Roberts
Moses Roberts	Esau Taylor	Moses Walsh
William Bartlett	William Taylor, sr.	John Stone
Thomas Snow	William Taylor, jr.	William Bartlett
John Snow	Jacob Taylor	James Hedderson
Aaron Robins	Nathaniel Taylor	Thomas Lush
John Lidston	William Daw	William Simms
Joseph Reed	Robert Daw	David Ryan
Isaac Ledrew	James Fowler	John Lush
Samuel Daw	William Morgan	Thomas Lush
James Roberts	John Morgan	William Lush
William Midcalf	Isaac Newel	William Simms
Nicholas Barrott	Nicholas Daw	John McQue
James Butler	George Newel	James Hedderson
Thomas Hussey	Charles Daw	George Morgan.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF ST. MARY'S, SALMONIER, HOLYROOD, AND OTHER ADJACENT LOCALITIES IN ST. MARY'S BAY.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners having heard with deep concern that a petition has been presented to the Legislature against the bultow fishing, and that a Committee has been appointed to investigate it, your Petitioners wish to state, for the information of the said Committee, that the Bultows had been introduced here last summer, for the first time only, and only partially used. The result was very satisfactory, and enabled the men of small crafts to pay their respective suppliers, which, were it not for the bultows, there is not a single small craft would realize more than fifteen or twenty quintals, which was the average of those that did not use bultows.

That your Petitioners are well aware that any interference with the bultow would inflict a serious loss on your Petitioners; that the supplies

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given them last fall was given them in anticipation of the result of the bultow fishery in this bay next summer ; and to prepare for which a great many of your Petitioners have been to much expense already. That your Petitioners are as anxions as any fishermen in this Island for the preservation of the species of fish called mother fish ; but your Petitioners do not see how the bultow will destroy that peculiar fish, as the hook-and-line are as likely to catch it as the bultow ; and if your Petitioners were convinced that the bultow would destroy the species or genius called mother fish, they would sacrifice their leaning towards it, for the preservation of that species on which their support and that of their families depended. That your Petitioners hope your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into consideration, also the necessity of your Petitioners depending for their support and that of their families on the fishery exclusively ; that were it not for the bultows last summer, your Petitioners should, with few exceptions, be applicants for Government relief ; and your Petitioners see no other means now left them, but, in the present petition to your Honorable House, to request that no legislative interference should be adopted against the bultows in St. Mary's Bay.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

John Grace
John Power
Daniel White
Daniel Meehan
John Meehan
David Doblin
Robert Yetman
Thomas Bowen
James Bowen
John Peddle
John Bona
Michael Bona
John Breen
Philip Breen
Stephen Fegan
John Fegan
Thomas Tobin
Edward Fegan
Patrick Tobin
Michael Fegan
Michael Tobin
Philip Fegan

Andrew Mooney
Robert Tobin
James Nowlan
Edward Quill
Patrick Nowlan
Matthew Quill
Edward Nowlan
Thomas Critch
John Tobin
Richard Critch
James Tobin
John Critch
Michael Bona
Michael Critch
Patrick Bona
Robert Peddle
William Bona
John Peddle
Edward Walsh
David Doblin
Michael Peddle
John Peddle

Thomas Hoyles
James Din
John Corcoran
Daniel Sullivan
James Corcoran
Stephen Sullivan
John Quill
John Bishop
William Mandine
Edward Bishop
Michael Bishop
Stephen Mandeville
John Mandeville
Richard Mandeville
William Bohan
Andrew Fitzpatrick
Michael Mandeville
John Sancro
Benjamin Sancro
Joseph Sancro
William Tobin
Patrick Nowlan

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Moses Corcoran
William Ryan
Patrick Corcoran
Thomas Coffey
Thomas Cummins
Michael Ryan
Henry Lee
James Ryan
James Lee
Robert Ryan
Thomas Lee

Owen Lee
Robert Peddle
Patrick Rourke
Thomas Adams
Henry Lee
James Fegan
Patrick Handelon
Daniel Mahoney
Peter Neagle
Michael Mahoney
Stephen Davis

John Davis
John Nowlan
Henry Lee
Edward Nowlan
John Mooney
Martin Nowlan
John Cahill
Patrick Mooney
John Mooney.

We, the undersigned, recommend the petition against discontinuing bultows, as one calculated to benefit the fishermen of St. Mary's Bay, who use them.

JAMES MURPHY
JOHN WALSH
JOHN WHELAN
JAMES KENNEDY
PATRICK WALSH.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF TORBAY.

Humbly Sheweth,

That any hindrance to the catching of caplin for the purpose of manure would grievously distress the undersigned, as their land would be of no use to them if deprived of this invaluable manure; that caplin are often thrown ashore in great quantity, and would rot on the strand if they were not taken by the people. That catching the caplin for the purpose of manure cannot injure the fisheries; for whilst cod is abundantly fed with live caplin, it will not take the hook. Therefore, Petitioners humbly request permission to catch their caplin as usual.

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On your Honorable House granting the said request, humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

John Morrissey
David Deady
John Parsons
Thomas Kelly
William Power
John Rourke
Patrick Dunphy
Patrick Fox
Andrew Malone
Edward Cantwell
Thomas Carew
James Ready
Nicholas Doyle
John Power
Martin Byrne
Edward Kelly
James Power
Moses Power
James Phelan
William Coady
Edward Ready
Patrick Power
James Kinchel
Peter Doyle
Patrick Doyle
Michael Doyle
James Doyle
George Doyle
Thomas Doyle
Robert Bradbury
John Bradbury
William Bradbury
Jacob Bradbury
Peter Martin
George Bradbury
John Fitzpatrick
Thomas Martin
George Mulloy
Robert Martin
Philip Fitzpatrick
Samuel Tapper
Isaac Martin

James Lacy
Nicholas Ellard
James Regan
James Power
Nicholas Power
Peter Chanphel
Francis Fitzpatrick
Patrick Dunphy
John Ryan
Patrick Kelly
Philip Dowsley
William Fitzpatrick
John Kelly
Jonathan Martin
James Parsons
John Parsons
John Poundon
James Poundon
Samuel White
Christopher White
James White
William White
James White
Richard White
Nicholas Codner
Thomas Codner
William Codner
James Collins
Peter Martin
Thomas Connell
John Moore
James Moore
William Thorn
Patrick Thorn
James Ryan
George Tapper
Richard Tapper
Jacob Tapper
Frederick Fitzpatrick
Patrick Molloy
Michael Molloy
Peter Molloy

James Quigley
John Hylard
James Larken
Walter Culleton
Nicholas Roach
William Walsh
Patrick Hickey
Patrick Ryan
Michael Barron
Philip Grace
Richard Martin
John Whelan
Denis Brian
James Cantwell
Simon Roach
John Grace
Philip Grace
Michael Culleton
Richard Heffernon
Michael Hefferon
Patrick Stamp
Richard Stamp
Pierce Dunphy
Philip Howlett
Patrick Howlett
Patrick Lacey
Michael Lacey
Thomas Power
Patrick Power
Thomas Tapper
John Tapper
Charles Tapper
George Bradbury
Thomas Snelgrove
Michael Snelgrove
William Allen
Thomas Keough
Denis Maher
Joseph Bulger
James Fitzpatrick
John Fitzpatrick
Frederick Fitzpatrick

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Michael Whitty
James Whitty
Christopher Martin
Richard Ready
William Ready
David Dunphy
William Ryan
Martin Ryan
John Ryan
Peter Ryan
Sylvester Murphy
Martin Maguire
John Maguire
Matthew Maguire
Redmond Dunphy
Michael Dunphy
William Lapper
John Whitten
Michael Toole
William Toole
John Toole
Kyran Whelan
John Whelan
Patrick Whelan
James Cullen
Michael Cullen
Redmond Cullen
Thomas Cullen
William Cheek
John Cheek
George Cheek
James Cantwell
Matthew Whelan
William Kelley
Richard Kelley
James Kennedy
John Oliver
Thomas McGrath
John Ellard
Patrick Druhan
William Bryan
Laurence Kennedy
Thomas Fleming
Michael Fleming

Thomas Molloy
Michael Shea
Daniel Shea
James Shea
James Maguire
Michael Burne
John Byrne
John Waterman
Timothy Whitty
James Donovan
John P. Donovan
William Donovan
Michael Rodgers
Martin Rodgers
Peter Rodgers
James Rodgers
George Field
Samuel Codner
John Codner
James Kelly
Richard Eustace
James Eustace
Thomas Eustace
Thomas McDonald
Michael Houlahan
Thomas Houlahan
John Murphy
Henry Fleming
William Martin
Samuel Martin
Edward Martin
Peter Fleming
Thomas McGrath
Patrick McGrath
James McGrath
William McGrath
Robert Malone
Patrick Malone
Garrett Coady
James Coady
Denis Coady
Timothy Coady
James Morey
Robert Morey

Thomas McGrath
John McGrath
Denis McGrath
Matthew Murphy
William Duggan
Patrick Walsh
Martin Walsh
James Walsh
Patrick Larkin
Thomas Larkin
Thomas Walsh
James Walsh
Jeffery Kerevan
Thomas Downs
Patrick Downs
Jeffery Oliver
Thomas Roach
John Roach
Patrick Roach
Thomas Quigley
John Quigley
Patrick Quigley
James Quigley
Patrick Kinsella
Edward Cullen
Andrew Foley
Richard Ryan
Patrick Ryan
Thomas Sinnott
James Sinnott
Laurence Whelan
William Morey
Jeffery Morey
Patrick Cantwell
John Butler
Peter Butler
Richard Butler
John Murphy
Martin Neale
John Kelly
Philip Malone
Patrick Houlahan
Philip Kinsella
James Lynch.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED FISHERMEN, OF CONCEPTION BAY.

Humbly Sheweth,

That they prosecute the Cod Fishery at Chatteaux and Henley Harbor, on the coast of Labrador; that there are upwards of two hundred fishermen engaged during the fishing season at these two places, chiefly dependent on the fishery for the maintenance and support of their families.

Your Petitioners beg leave to state that from the established custom of these two harbors, three principal places have been used "for the benefit of all engaged in the Cod Fishery," viz., Saddle Island, White Point, and Whale Point, as hauling and fishing grounds. Petitioners would call the attention of your Honorable House to various encroachments made and attempted to be made on these before-mentioned grounds, by persons engaged in the Salmon Fishery,located at Henley Harbor. Castle Island grounds have been taken possession of by setting immense fleets of nets, extending seaward five hundred fathoms. Whale Point has likewise been taken and surrounded by netting, completely debarring us from fishing "as customary" on these grounds. Not satisfied with the possession of Castle Island and Whale Point grounds, these salmon catchers attempted to take possession of our only station now left us, that of York Point, by setting, in the summer of 1861, their nets, which led to disturbances between fishermen and them, consequently they had to abandon it for the time. On arrival of H. M. S. *Hydra* that summer the case was submitted to Captain Hamilton, who decided in favor of the fishermen retaining their fishing post. Yet again, the past season, these salmon catchers tried to set their nets, and were again resisted by fishermen.

Your Petitioners, deprecating any disturbances between them and the salmon catchers, did not interfere prior to this, but finding that they had taken advantage of the privilege allowed them by taking possession of two stations, and were apparently determined, if possible, to take the remaining one, "and if obtained, our Cod-fishery would be ruined, and ourselves under the necessity of abandoning our property and becoming paupers." Your petitioners fearing that further disturbances might occur at these places between the two parties, deem it prudent to lay the matter before your Honorable House, humbly praying that we may

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obtain our customary rights and privileges, and be allowed the peaceable possession of our fishing stations and grounds.

And, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

Carbonear, February 14th, 1863.

GEORGE JOYCE
ROBERT JOYCE
WILLIAM JOYCE
EDWARD BEMISTER
RICHARD PARSONS.

I hereby certify that the undersigned names have been subscribed by me for each party, according to their desire, as witness to each.

JOHN F. APSEY.

Moses Clark	George Parsons	William Wilcox
George Baggs	Charles Parsons	P. Howell
John Clarke, of John	William Parsons	Nathaniel Butt
William Clarke, of John	Joseph Parsons	James Clarke
John Broderick	Stephen Parsons	Francis Taylor
Joseph Broderick	James Noel	George Moors
Charles Taylor	Thomas Noel	James Rose
Thomas Hunt	Charles Noel	George Delaney
John Bemister	Richard Ash	Moses King
Edward Bemister, jr.	James Corbin	John Kelleway
William Gillespie	John Penny	William Butt, jr.
John Cillespie	William Butt	John Clarke
Moses Gillespie	Joseph Marshall	Wm. Clarke, of Moses
John Clarke, of Nicholas	Jonathan Taylor	John Taylor
Nicholas Clarke	George Taylor	Reuben Taylor
John Clarke, of Adam	John Moors	Azariah King
Samuel Clarke	Francis Moors	Mark White
William George	Levi Carnel	Samuel Kennel
Edward George	Oliver Penny	James King
Richard Parsons, jr.	Joseph White	John King.
Samuel Parsons	James Wilcox	

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TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF BAY ROBERTS.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in, and many of them are mainly dependent on, the shore, punt, and small boat Cod fishery, for the means of subsistence.

That there has been much less fish caught about our shore of late years than formerly.

That there appears to be a gradual diminution of the quantity,or failure of the ocean supply of our great staple.

They are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of the caplin for manure is not only highly prejudicial to the Cod fishery, but will, unless prevented by stringent measures, be attended with ruinous results.

That caplin are not so abundant as in time past is a *great fact*, and that the chief cause of their decrease arises from the immense quantity taken annually for manure, and the perpetual harrassing they undergo at those periods when they approach the shores to deposit their spawn in the coves and along the beaches where the sands and seaweed afford a receptacle or nidas for the ova, with which it becomes intermingled by the surf, and where it is fructified by the sun's rays, and by the ebb and and flow of the tide, away from their finny foes ; but here they have to encounter a more dangerous enemy. Man is their greatest foe, destroying them by countless millions, allowing them no respite day or night at this most important season, and before the grand object which brings them to land has been accomplished—that of propagating or reproducing their species.

A consequence of this nefarious system is that they are driven into deep water, where they are preyed upon by numberless voracious denizens of the deep ; and where the parent fish, as well as the ova, have scarcely a chance of escape, and great as is their fecundity, there is a possibility of their being exterminated.

It frequently occurs that caplin cannot be procured for bait,for several days, and sometimes even weeks, without great trouble and loss of time

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in the prime of the fishing season; whereas were they allowed to remain in the coves and other favourite haunts undisturbed, save by the fishermen, they would experience but little difficulty in obtaining the small supplies requisite for bait. Nor does the evil stop here, the caplin being driven from the shore in such multitudes, are fed upon by the cod fish on the fishing ground, to the great detriment of the fisherman—they soon become glutted, aud will not take the hook with the dead caplin on it, when they can have the same sort of food alive by opening their mouths.

Another great evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore into deep water is, that the fish soon become gorged, sicken, turn off into deep water in quest of other food, and do not return again. We arrive at this conclusion, that if the caplin were allowed to remain their full time in the various coves and creeks, out of the reach of the cod fish, the cod fish would continue much longer on the ledges, and that vastly larger quantities would be caught, as in the early history of the fishery on this part of the coast, when there was no such thing known as a limitless destruction of caplin for manure; in fact, they were not used for that purpose.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take this subject into your serious consideration, as one of vital importance to the best interests of the country; and adopt such measures as you,in your wisdom, shall consider best calculated to put a stop to this great and growing evil: and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c , &c.

Elijah Mercer, sr.
James French, of Thos.
Joseph Moore
Robert French, of Wm.
Thomas French, of Wm.
James French, sr.
Henry French
John French, of Edward
Azariah French
Thomas French,ofJames
A French, of John
Ed. French, of Samuel
William French, sr.
Edward French,of Wm.
Richard Badcock

George Crane, sr.
Nathaniel Mercer
W. Badcock, of Francis
J. Badcock, of Francis
James McStravick
Henry Russell
S. Russell of Henry
C. Mercer, of Elijah
Elijah Mercer, of Elijah
John Badcock of Rob't.
Esau Badcock
Joseph Sparks
Jonathan French
Samuel French of John
Esau Badcock

Thos. Mercer,of Elijah
Lot Snow, sr.
William Russell
Benjamin Bowring
John Carraway, jr.
Solomon French
James Sparks
Isaac French
Nathaniel Badcock
John McStravick
William S. Green
John Snow
John Bishop
George French

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TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF SPANIARD'S BAY AND BISHOP'S COVE.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in the shore, punt, and boat fishery, on which they are chiefly dependent for the means of subsistence.

That they view with alarm the decline of the Cod fishery generally, and of the punt fishery in particular, and are of opinion that the wholesale destruction of Caplin for manure is being attended with incalculable injury to the fishery, and will, if not met by sound and speedy legislation, be ruinous to the best interests of the colony.

That the catch of fish in this bay is gradually diminishing, and that Caplin are not so plentiful as formerly, are facts of which we are all cognizant.

That were the Caplin allowed to perform the great object which brings them to land—that of depositing their spawn in places where the best chance of escape exists from their innumerable enemies, and when the ova would have a fair opportunity of being developed into the future fish, with as little interruption as possible, all would be well, but such is not the case; the timid little creatures are driven into deep water and there destroyed *ad libitum*, both parent and germ, by innumerable enemies, to the great damage of the fisherman, who has difficulty in procuring bait; and when obtained, cannot use it to advantage, as the Cod fish soon become glutted and turn away from the baited hook with disgust; whereas, if the Caplin were permitted to remain in shore in the shallow water, the Cod fish would take the hook with avidity, would remain longer about the ground, and much larger quantities would be caught.

We, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take this highly important matter into grave and serious consideration, and adopt such means as you, in your wisdom, shall deem best suited to ward

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off the enormous evil complained of: and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c..

Spaniard's Bay and
Bishop's Cove, 2nd March, 1863.

Israel Goss
Thomas Smith
John Dwyer
James Sharp
Moses Wiltshire
Isaac Smith, of Daniel
Edward Smith
Joseph Borrell
Josiah Goss
Ely Smith
Esau Smith
Israel Goss
Wm. Smith, of Thomas
Stephen Smith
Stephen Smith
Israel Smith
Israel Barrett
James Drover
George Smith, of Francis
Matthew Mention
Benjamin Smith
George Baker
William Smith
William Smith
Azariah Smith
Thomas Goss
Isaac Smith
Abraham Smith, jr.
John Higgins
Jacob Higgins
Abraham Smith
George Smith, sr.
Robert Smith
Israel Barrett
John Peddle
Jonathan Brown
Edward Brown
George Peddle
Isaac Smith, of William
Abraham Smith
William Goss

Denis Connors
William Clarke
John Smith, of Edward
Stephen Goss
Wm. Smith, of George
Geo. Smith, of Abraham
Frederick Smith
Jacob Barrett, sr.
Bethel Barrett
Edward Kelligrew
Thomas Sharp
Abraham Bradshaw
Joseph Barrett
Abm. Smith, of Jacob
Jacob Smith, of Jacob
David Barrett
Herbert Barrett
George Baker
Isaac Smith
Wm. Smith, of William
Nathaniel Barrett
Abm. Barrett, of Wm.
Francis Barrett
Henry Mugford
Nath. Barrett, of David
Moses Barrett
Henry Barrett
George Barrett
Isaac Smith, of Abm.
John Barrett, of David
Abraham Smith
James Smith
David Barrett
Jesse Smith
Nathaniel Barrett
Thomas Menchions
Luke Menchions
Thomas Barrett
John Barrett, of Wm.
Matthew Menchions
Wm. Barrett, of John

John Barrett
Elisha Barrett
Nathaniel Barrett
James Mugford
Solomon Mugford
Ingram Smith
Henry Goss
Jacob Smith, of Patrick
William Goss
David Barrett
Nath. Goss, of Wm.
Owen Chipman
William Goss
Moses Goss
John Butt
Moses Goss
Owen Chapman
Levi Chapman
William Chapman
Nathaniel R. Goss
William Goss
Henry Jure
John Jure
John Vokey
Thomas Vokey
Henry Seymour
William Seymour
Thomas Seymour
Nath. Goss, of Wm.
William Baker
Henry Baker
Solomon Goss
William Cullen
John Collins
Thomas Cane
William Moran
George Piddle
Matthew Barrett
Frederick Goss
William Pike
Joseph Pike.

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TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF UPPER ISLAND COVE, IN CONCEPTION BAY.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in the Cod fishery, and that many of them are almost wholly dependent on the shore punt fishery for their means of subsistence.

That there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught along their shore of late years.

That they are of opinion that unless measures are adopted to prevent the wholesale destruction of caplin for manure, it will be ruinous to the cod fishery, and to those who are dependent on that branch of industry for support.

That cod-fish are not so plentiful as in former years, and that caplin are much less abundant, is a fact of which we are all convinced.

That caplin are not allowed to remain in the various coves and along the shore as in early times, but are either taken in immense quantities for manure or driven into deep water where the fish are fed ; the consequence is that it requires a great deal of labor and loss of time to procure bait, and when procured it is often late in the day and cannot be used, the fish soon become glutted from the living caplin being about the fishing ground in all directions, and will not take the hook, and there are times when we cannot obtain bait ; it is all in the deep water, out of our reach ; whereas were it suffered to remain undisturbed in the coves and along the beaches, we should have no difficulty in taking fresh bait as often as necessary, and would consequently be most of our time on the ground, and particularly in the dawn,when the fish bite best ; and we should catch much more fish and of a larger and better quality.

We, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take this most important subject into your serious consideration, and adopt such protective measures as shall be best calculated to put a stop to the practice of such

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boundless destruction of caplin for manure, to the ruin of the fishing interests of the Colony in general, and of your petitioners in particular.

And they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

Upper Island Cove, 25th February, 1863.

Joseph Drover of Thos.
James Drover, sr.
Thomas Drover
Archibald Drover
William Whelan
Thomas Drover
Thomas Drover, sr.
Eliel Drover
John Young, sr.
James Crane
John Crane
James Crane, sr.
John Hussey, jr.
Francis Bishop
Joseph Lynch
Solomon Bishop
William Drover, sr.
Thomas Drover of Wm.
Thomas Whelan
James Hussey
Joseph Hussey
Richard Coombs
John Coombs
James Ryan
John Ryan
Thomas Griffin
James Young
Frederick Young
John Adams
John Young
Thomas Adams
Nicholas Burne
James Burne
Robert Mercer
John Jones
Thomas Ford
William Ford
Edward Ford

Joseph Mercer
William Janes
John Janes, jr.
Moses Janes
Israel Janes
Solomon Janes
Nathaniel Janes
John Janes
Thomas Mercer
William Mercer
Frederick Bishop
Esau Bishop
George Mercer
Thomas Mercer, jr.
John Lynch, jr.
Thomas Lynch
Thomas Sharp
William Sharp
Robert Clark
John Jones
John Drover
John Whelan
James Orsbon
John Orsbon
James Orsbon, jr.
Nicholas Dobbin
Edward Power
George Dobbin
James Sharp
James Good
John Jared
George Landergan
John Coombs
John Newman
Thomas Lynch, sr.
Thomas Lynch, jr.
Joseph Lynch, jr.
William Sharp

Aaron Drover
George Crane
William Crane
William Adams
Nathanial Jones, sr.
Thomas Mercer, sr.
Thomas Clarke
William Clarke
Thomas Hussey, sr.
James Hussey
John Hussey
Robert Hussey
John McClean
Joseph Hussey
James Young
Archibald Young
William Coombs
John Reid
Joseph Reid
Michael McCarthy
John McCarthy
John Hyne
Elijah Mercer
John Mercer
Thomas Hussey
William Hussey
Joseph Landergan
Samuel Crane
John Crane
John Goloway
Isaac Bradbury
John Bradbury
William Bradbury
Nathaniel Jones, sr.
Charles Mercer, jr.
Nathaniel Coombs
James Gooden, jr.
Levi Mercer

Fisheries.

John Clarke	George Sharp	John Bradbury
John Drover, sr.	James Young	William Bradbury
William Coombs	John Young, jr.	Moses Janes, jr.
Nathaniel Coombs, sr.	Robert Mercer, jr.	John Janes
James Coombs	Joseph Bishop	John Hussey, jr.
William Landergan, jr.	John Bishop	George Hussey
Richard Mercer	Albert Bishop	Moses Drover
James Mercer	William Hussey, sr.	James Byrne, sr.
Jonathan Mercer	Thomas Hussey, jr.	Joseph Drover, jr.
Charles Mercer, sr.	Joseph Hussey, jr.	Israel Mercer
Edward Grealy	Richard Drover	Henry Mercer
William Grealy	Brine Burn, sr.	Joseph Byrne
James Grealy	William Burne	Dominick Dobbin.
Thomas Grealy	William Newman	
William Clarke, sr.	James Young, sr.	

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF HARBOR GRACE,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are all deeply interested in, and many of them are almost dependent on, the punt and small boat shore fishery, for the means of subsistence.

That of late years there has been a much smaller quantity of fish taken along their shores than formerly.

That they contemplate with no small degree of alarm what appears to be a gradual failing of the ocean supply of our great staple.

That they are strongly impressed with the idea that the wholesale destruction of the caplin for manure is highly injurious to the cod fishery, and will, if not speedily prevented, be ruinous to the fishing interests of the Colony. It is a great fact that caplin are not so abundant as in time past, and there is no way of accounting for their diminution, other than the immense quantity taken annually for manure. The caplin, impelled by an innate principle to resort to land—that of reproducing their species, those of them who reach the shore, escaping with

Fisheries.

their lives the ravages of their numberless marine foes, are here attacked by man, with the most relentless energy, who destroys both parent and germ, without the least remorse, thus rendering nugatory the grand object of their coming to land, where, if undisturbed, they would get quit of their roes (or seed pods) amidst the sand and seaweed of the coves and beaches, to be quickened by the heat of the sun and the ebbing and flowing of the tide, out of the reach of those voracious creatures who would devour it if voided in the deep waters of the ocean or the bay ; but here they are not allowed the least respite, they are captured by millions or driven again into the deep, where there is scarcely a chance of escape for either the parent fish or the ova, and prolific as they are, there is a possibility of their becoming extinct.

It frequently happens that caplin cannot be procured for bait without great trouble and loss of time, for several days, and sometimes even weeks, during what should be the prime of the fishing season ; whereas, were they allowed to remain in the coves and other favourite haunts unmolested, save for legitimate purposes, that of being taken for bait, the fishermen would have little difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency to supply their requirements ; thus they would be more on the fishing grounds at those periods when the fish bite best, *i. e.*, in the dawning and the evenings.

Nor is this the only evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore in such multitudes ; the fish are thereby fed on the fishing ground, to the great damage of the fisherman—the consequence is he catches but little fish, for they will not take the hook with the dead caplin on it, when they can have them in all their freshness and beauty without risk. Another great evil resulting from the caplin being driven from the shore into deep water, and almost into the mouths of the cod fish—they, the cod fish, soon become glutted, get surfeited, go off the ledges in quest of other food, and do not return again. We conclude from hence that were the caplin allowed to remain in the shallaw water of the coves and creeks, a much greater quantity of cod fish would be taken, and of larger size ; they would remain longer on the ground, as we find was the case in former times, when there was no other use made of caplin than to catch cod fish, and when the wholesale destruction of this delicate fish for manure was unknown.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your Honorable House to take this very grave and important subject into your best consideration, fraught as it is with vital interest to this Colony, and pass such Acts, or take such

Fisheries.

action as you, in your wisdom, shall consider best calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

Harbor Grace, 4th March, 1863.

John Munn
Thomas Higgins
Charles Snow
Solomon Shepherd
Thomas Snow
Robert Snow
John Snow
John Shepherd.
James Snow
Frederick Snow
Joseph Lilly
Samuel Lilly
Robert Lilly
John Dove
Matthew Davis
John Thomas
William Payne, sr.
Robert Payne
John Payne, sr.
William Payne, jr.
James Payne
John S. Martin
Thomas Trapnell
William Oke
Austin Martin
Jonathan Martin
William J. Martin
John Brown
Philip Brown
Henry Brown
Jacob Nicholas
Nathaniel Shepherd
John Curtis
James Mulcahey
James Martin
Joseph Martin
Josiah Parsons
Charles Wilson

Nathaniel Martin
Joseph Martin
Edgar Davis
Nathaniel Davis
George Shepherd
George Andrews
John Shepherd
George Shepherd, sr.
Thomas Noseworthy
Moses Noseworthy
John Sparks
William Sparks
John T. Ash
Charles Pike
Stephen Andrews
Henry Davis, of Wm.
William Davis, sr.
John C. Davis
George Snowe, of Wm.
John Pitman
George Brown
William Brown
Frederick Dalton
George Brown
Jonathan Brown
Thomas Godden
John Parsons
William Worford
Jonathan Ash
Henry Shepperd
Richard Andrews
George Bradbury
Charles Bradbury
Charles Niles
Nathaniel Nichols
Edward Nichols
Philip Brown
William Hunt

Jonathan Martin
Edward Norman
Matthew Martin
Frederick Martin
Charles Martin
Cuthbert Martin
Joseph Brazil
John Brazil, sr.
Francis Ash
Robert Ash
Frederick Dalton
Stephen Snow
William Curtis
James H. Curtis
Hector Carter
Henry Davis
Mark Parsons
Jonathan Noel
Josiah Neil
John Shute
George Pike
Eli Pike
Charles Pike
William Brown, sr.
Frederick Brown
Moses Brown
Stephen Cowle
Thomas Parsons
Francis Martin
Charles Parsons
John Parsons
William Pippy
John Pippy
John Martin, sr.
John Martin
George Thistle
William Hunt
George Hunt

Fisheries.

Charles Martin, sr.
Charles Martin, jr.
George Snow
Stephen Martin
Francis Martin
Joseph Martin, of John
Robert Badcock
Benjamin Martin
Abraham Martin
William Sheppard
John Fox
Samuel Parsons
Frederick Parsons
James Pudicomb
Henry Parsons
William Pudicomb
Thomas Parsons
Thomas French, sr.
James Fleming
George French, of Thos.
Thomas Ash, of John
John Ash, sr.
John Nicholas
James Bradbury
William Warren
Henry Davis
William Davis
Robert French, sr.
Robert French
William Courage
Charles Hutchins
John French, of Robert
Mark Walsh
John Courage
Joseph Courage
James Courage
Aaron Noel
John Williams
William Ash, sr.
James Ash
John Ash
Azariah Alcock
Edward Pike
John King

Charles S. Warren
William French
George Davis
James Davis
Charles Davis
Thomas Hawkins
Stephen A. Hawkins
Lisle Courage
Thomas Courage
Robert Courage
John Birkett
Edward Williams
Richard Saple
Peter Leadbetter
William French, jr.
John Bray, sr.
Fred. French, of Wm.
Geo. French, of Wm.
Chas. French, of Robt.
Wm. French, of Chas.
Robt. French, of Chas.
James Hunt
Jonathan Ash, of Wm.
John Davis
Thomas Seymour
Charles Hawkins
Frederick French
William French, sr.
John Noseworthy
Wm. Crane
Geo. French, of Wm.
Stephen French
Frederich Bray
John Bray, of John
George Bray
Joseph Bray, of Wm.
Henry Bray
Charles Bray
James Bray
Archibald Bray
William Williams
John Cole, sr.
John Verge
Joseph Verge

Stephen Hunt
George Andrews
John Stowe
Thomas Pelley
Robert Horwood
Alfred Horwood
Frederick Verge
Stephen Williams
Henry Sheppard
William Duncan
John Knight
William Pike
Thomas Powell
Eli Rogers
Nathaniel Goss
William Smith
J. C. Pike
Ambrose Pike
George Ash
George Sheppard
George Hatcher
Mark Alcock
William Bray, sr.
William Andrews
George Andrews
James Gill
Horatio Jenkins
John Jenkins
Stephen Courage
John Ryan
George Brown
Tobias Merchant
George Pippy
Nathaniel Davis
James Meeck
Edmond Ash
Ambrose Heater
Patrick Gill
George March
Charles Davis
Edgar Davis
Henry Webber, sr.
Thomas Pippy
John C. Webber

Fisheries.

William Andrew, sr.	Henry Luffman	Ebenezer Pike
William F. Andrews	William Sellers	Joseph Pike, of John
John Robinson	Alfred Sheppard	Tobias Nicholas
William Hawkins	Ebenezer Parsons	George Heater
Edward Pike, sr.	Ebenezer Barnes	S. C. Heater
John Pike	Arnold Webber	Nathaniel Davis
Charles Walker	Alfred Webber	John Stewart Butt
Charles W. Ross	Ebenezer Webber	William Parsons
William Tapp	James Whiteway	Thos. Parsons, of Wm.
Samuel Gordon	William Warford	William Ash.
Michael Hartery	Edward Whiteway	

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, IN LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF ODERIN AND THE NEIGHBOURING HARBORS.

Humbly Sheweth,

That the last eight years, there is a mode of fishing carried on, on these shores, called the Bultow or Spillir, that is by placing a large quantity of hooks baited, and moored on the bank shoals and in deep water, where fish usually resort, and hauling them once, in twenty fathoms, when the weather permits.

This is the most destructive way of cod fishing ever invented by man; for when they have been used, the fish, up to this third summer, have abandoned those grounds altogether, for then when they are practiced, there is not the smallest chance for the hand hook-and-line, and not more than one-tenth of the fishermen use them; and those too come from the westward. Your Petitioners would call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact that the French Government at St. Peter's abandoning this Bultow fishery altogether, within a certain distance from the shore, showing they felt the necessity of securing their cod fishery. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly hope and trust your Honorable House will cause an Act to be passed that will come into operation the

Fisheries.

ensuing summer, to prevent it, as it will also save many collisions between the different fishermen, as nine-tenths of them are opposed to it.

And, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

Patrick Furlong, J.P.	John Travis, jr.	William Smith
William Jarvis	James Travis	Thomas Smith
James Murphy, W.M.	Thomas Travis	Samuel Smith
Michael Maddox	Richard Costello	Thomas Mangin
Philip Power	Thomas Carrol	John Butler
Andrew Murphy	Ennis Londergan	Samuel Butler
William Drake	Thomas Londergan, sr.	James Butler
Thomas Drake	Thomas Londergan, jr.	William Butler
Robert Pittman	Joseph Londergan	John Brown, sr.
James Murphy	Michael Breathe	John Brown, jr.
Charles Foot	William Luke	Henry Brown
John Slade, sr.	Edward Fewer	Francis Brown
Joseph Bailey, sr.	Daniel Murray	James Monk
William Bailey	Charles Birne	William Bailey
John Bailey	Matthew Fogarty	John Bailey
John Luke, sr.	Patrick Pitman	James Bailey
John Luke, jr.	William Sullivan	Moses Bailey
John Travis, sr.	John Smith	Moses Crow
Thomas Donly	John Murphy	Patrick Murphy
Martin Harris	William Murphy	Patrick Mullit.

This petition could be signed by 400 others, if they were from their winter quarters.

Oderin, 10th February, 1863.

Fisheries.

Quantity and Value of Fish (dried) exported from Newfoundland, for the years 1840 *to* 1862, *inclusive, with exception of the year* 1846, *not known, (the Customs' Book having been destroyed by Fire.)*

Years.	Quintals.	Value.
1840	915,795	£576,245
1841	1,009,725	605,014
1842	1,007,980	561,950
1843	936,202	532,194
1844	852,162	482,480
1845	1,000,333	536,994
1846		
1847	837,973	489,940
1848	920,363	491,924
1849	1,175,167	588,728
1850	1,089,182	532,969
1851	1,017,674	493,014
1852	973,731	463,741
1853	922,718	561,100
1854	774,118	517,818
1855	1,107,388	680,283
1856	1,268,334	789,124
1857	1,392,322	1,006,129
1858	1,038,089	765,101
1859	1,105,793	894,966
1860	1,138,544	846,238
1861	1,021,720	668,263
1862	1,074,289	752,002

St. John's, March 19th, 1863.

Fisheries.

REPLIES TO CIRCULAR TRANSMITTING QUERIES.

February 25th, 1863.

Mr. JOHN RORKE, Member of Carbonear.

SIR,—

Complying with your request, I am satisfied that the present mode of fishing is best, with the under exceptions—that is the barring of herrings, bultows and jiggers. Caplin for manure, I do not wish to say to or from it. Salmon nets very often hinder the use of cod seines, on account of being set on hauling ground.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD GEORGE.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq., Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

SIR,—

I received your Circular, and beg to transmit the following answers to questions contained therein.

No. 1.—It has, and by discontinuing the practice will prove in my opinion, a general benefit.

2.—The use of jiggers is, I think, a decided injury to the fishery, by wounding, and thereby driving the fish from the ground.

3.—I am, and think bultows set in the offing prevents fish from coming on the fishing ground, and also very injurious in the spawning season, viz., from 20th July until 20th August.

4.—If the present Act be fully carried out, herring seines will, I think, be a general benefit.

5.—I do not think Cod seines has an injurious effect on the fishery. I think they are used in proper places, and the mesh now in use sufficiently large to allow the small fish to escape.

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6.—I think the practice of persons setting Salmon nets on ledges or banks detached from the main land or islands, prevents the Cod fish from coming to the shore, also Salmon nets set at the mouth, or near any hauling cove that have been in general use as such, is detrimental to the interest of the fishery; and also persons fishing with Salmon nets from 20th August till 20th September, should be prohibited from doing such, for the better protection and preservation of the breeding fish.

7.—Cod nets, to my knowledge, are not used on the Labrador, but if they were, would, I think, prove an injury to the hook-and-line fisherman.

8.—Discontinue the practice of pickling Cod fish; cleanliness should be particularly observed, and fish put under salt as fresh as possible. Salmon, mackerel and herring should be put away, even quicker than Cod fish, and great care should be taken in cleaning and keeping the brine always over them.

9.—I think the sale of bait to foreigners must, of necessity, be an injury to us, because we give them the means to enable them to catch fish on our coast, and also able to compete with us in foreign markets.

P.S.—I have frequently got bultow hooks out of fish on the Labrador, caught by men there.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL GORDON.

CARBONEAR, February 25, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—

I have received your Circular concerning the fishery question, and I most cheerfully come forward to assist with my opinion.

Answer to Question 1st.—I think that taking Caplin for manure has proved prejudicial to the fisheries in this Island, and I think it proper to give it a fair trial.

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Question 2nd.—As it respects the Labrador fishery, we cannot possibly do without the assistance of the jiggers, as the great part of the fish taken down the shore the past summer, was taken by jiggers, and I may add that I myself have been obliged to abandon the bait and take to the jiggers, and have loaded my boat repeatedly.

Question 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing,but I believe their effect to be detrimental to the general success of the fishery, by their taking the breeding fish.

Question 4th.—By what have came under my view of the herring seines, they have been most injurious to the fishery, by their not being used in a proper manner—by the mesh not being larger than two inches, they destroy thousands of barrels not fit for market. I may here add there is a wholesale destruction of the blessings of Providence. If we allow our fishing coast to be blockaded by large herring seines, my view is, they will soon abandon our shores, and then farewell to the fisheries.

Question 5th.—You ask what effect has the Cod seine on the annual catch. I answer, without the use of the Cod seines we should be one-third the quantity less. As to the size of mesh, I know not how it may be improved respecting the destruction of the small fish, as the mesh is generally $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Question 6th.—I would here state, according to my knowledge, the scale of nets to be from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I believe them to be beyond our improvement. The only improvement to be made is the nets set near the hauling ground; that the seine-boat's master be allowed to cast them from the shore, as I have seen many opportunity lost by the net lying in the way.

Question 7th.—I here say, concerning the cod-nets, I have heard my neighbors say they have lain alongside of a cod-net a whole evening waiting for a haul of fish, and lost it through the means of the cod-net.

Question 8th.—The only means that I can devise is, that the purchaser give a price according to the quality of the fish; I believe that to be the best improvement as to the curing.

Question 9th.—I believe it to be detrimental to the fisheries, and ought to be abandoned.

I remain your sincere friend,

MOSES PIKE.

Fisheries.

HARBOR GRACE, Feb. 26th, 1863.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., Chairman Select Committee.

DEAR SIR,—

According to request, from circular bearing date 21st, I feel a pleasure in answering the questions you sent me.

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for manure has proved prejudicial to the Cod fishery, and by discontinuing the practice more fish will be caught.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers, as is now customary, does injure the hook-and-line fishery, and it has a tendency to cause a decrease in the quantity caught.

Answer 3rd.—I have not been acquainted with bultow plan of fishing.

Answer 4th.—The use of herring seines has not been injurious to the Cod fishermen, they should not be used in barring herring, nor on Cod fishing ground.

Answer 5th.—The use of Cod seines does not injure the general good of the fishery; they should not be used on the hook fishing ground. The size of mesh cannot be altered.

Answer 6th.—

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not used by any of my neighbours, but I believe them to have an injurious effect on the hook fishery.

Answer 8th.—I believe our fish, in general, to be handled very careless; there should be more care taken to keep it clean.

Answer 9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners by our people has a prejudicial effect on the interests of our fishermen; it will lessen the quantity of fish caught by them on our ground.

Those remarks refer to the Labrador fishery, unles No. 1.

GEORGE PIKE.

Fisheries.

BRIGUS, February 26th, 1863.

JOHN RORKE, Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

In reply to your circular,

1st.—Consider caplin for manure no injury to the fishermen; if less caplin visit our bay, more fish would be caught.

2nd.—If jiggers be prohibited, the catch of fish will be much less.

3rd.—Not acquainted with the use of bultows.

4th.—Where I have seen herrings hauled, the fishermen have received great benefit as catch of fish.

5th.—The use of Cod seines very beneficial for catch of cod-fish, with the usual size mesh.

6th—Not acquainted with any mode of catching of salmon only in nets; do not understand anything about the breeding fish.

7th.—Great quantity of fish caught with nets that would not be caught with hook.

8th.—Better attention to the cure, and fine weather.

9th.—Think sale of bait to foreigners very injurious to our people.

SIR,—

I know there has been a bad feeling amongst our people as regards the fisheries, some from the taking of caplin for manure, others from the use of cod seines and the use of cod nets, others from the use of jiggers, others from the use of bultows; and I believe, since it first prevailed, there has been a decrease on the fishery, and what man can say what is the cause? I believe it is a scourge from the Almighty. You will find that the industrious man that will try every means to catch the fish that the Almighty sends to our shores, is not the pauper on Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN BARTLETT.

Fisheries.

CARBONEAR, 27th February, 1863.

SIR,—

In answer to the queries contained in your circular of the 21st inst., I beg to reply—

Question 1st.—Yes.

2nd.—In some localities the jigger may injure the hook-and-line men; in other places, where the bait is scarce, the jigger do not decrease the quantity caught.

3rd—Not acquainted with the bultow fishery.

4th—Believe the herring seines have not been injurious to the cod fishermen.

5th.—The use of cod-seines will undoubtedly increase the catch, and do not tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery.

6th—When nets set on the fishing ledges, and in, or near, hauling coves, are most injurious to the cod fishery.

7th—Cod nets are not used in our neighborhood.

8th.—More care and good weather.

9th.—Know nothing about the sale of bait.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. TAYLOR.

Fisheries.

BAY ROBERTS, 28th February, 1865.

SIR,—

Your Circular of the 21st came to hand on the 25th inst., and I am sorry to say, in a very unfavourable season for my being able to give that attention to the same that the subject demands, and that I would have given it, had I not been so busily engaged in fitting out my vessel for the ice; though I am aware that I am not so competent as I would wish to be to answer the questions.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT DAWE.

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M. H. A.

Answer 1st.—It is impossible for me to say that the hauling of caplin for manure is either injurious or beneficial to the fishery, for we often see the scarcer the caplin are, the better the fishery; but I would say that I cannot believe that caplin is sent for purposes of manure.

Answer 2nd.—As to the use of the jigger, I believe it to be the worst method of fishing now in operation, but it is only used by the hook-and-line fishermen, (only) when the fish will not take the bait. The cod-seine man only requires to use the jigger to know when the fish is on the ground, when, after striking a few fish, he then shoots his seine. If the cod-seine men are prohibited from using the jigger, it will be impossible, in thick water, for them to know when the fish are on the ground, consequently when to shoot their seine.

Answer 3rd.—Unacquainted with that mode of fishing.

Answer 4th.—The herring seine I consider a great improvement in the herring fishery, and a benefit to the hook-and-line fishermen, for this reason: that should a man have his seine moored round a lot of herring, he would have no objection to give the hook-and-line fishermen bait; and such indeed is the general practice, and is the means of adding a large quantity of fish to their catch.

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Answer 5th.—The Cod seine, I believe to be the greatest and best mode of taking fish. If the mesh be large enough to allow the small fish to pass, it renders the seine useless, as it would cause so many of the larger fish to mesh. I am not aware that the Cod seine can have an injurious effect on the general good of the fishery; and it may be used in any water, or on any ground, when not in direct contact with the water or ground being used by the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 6th —Unacquainted with the salmon fishery.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are used with good effect, and are no injury to the hook when used in proper places.

Answer 8th.—Am unacquainted with the cure of any fish but the cod, which, if salted as soon as split, and left in salt from six to ten days, with due attention to it afterwards, a great improvement might be made in the fish.

Answer 9th.—Do think that the sale of bait by our people to foreigners has a bad effect on our fishery, and lessens the quantity caught by our people.

The difference between the Labrador and shore fishery is but slight, yet for your general information, I would say that the less legislation (in my opinion) on the fishery the better. All the modes of fishery are, in their way, good, and can be used in all places in proper seasons. Legislators should not be led away by reports or complaints (unproved) against any particular mode of fishery; as from my experience of the fishery, I believe they mostly arise through envy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT DAWE.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Select Committee on Fisheries.

Fisheries.

BALEEN, February 28th, 1863.

SIR,—

In compliance to your request, I give my opinion of the several fisheries with which I am acquainted.

Answer 1st.—By making manure of the caplin, I do think it a very great injury to the fishery at large—in time it will cause a scarcity of bait.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers in catching fish, I think them very necessary where there is no bait to be had, in the first of the season, on the Southern shore or any other part, for the first of the season.

Answer 3rd.—I am not thoroughly acquainted with the bultow mode of fishing, but so far as I am acquainted, I do think it do injure very much by catching the mother fish that is strolling along the ground.

Answer 4th.—I also do think that herring seines are useful, and not detrimental to the fisheries for the use of bait, because bait could not be procured on the Southern or Western Districts, for large boats, in the spring or after the caplin, without them.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines very useful, and I do think not very detrimental to the hook-and-line; they may tend to lessen a portion of young fish. I have experienced seasons when hooks and lines and cod seines would be all alike; and also others when no fish could be procured by the hook; the seines would do well, provided they would not interfere with the small boats to give them room to fish. I do not think, so far as my experience goes, that by altering the mesh of the seine would be any avail to screen the small fish, as the bag would do as well; by altering the mesh of the seines, it would renew fresh expense on the merchant and planter, when the bag would be but slight expense towards that of the seine, by altering the scale of the bags from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches.

Answer 6th.—As for the salmon fisheries, I am not acquainted, as there is not much of them taken on our shores.

Fisheries.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not used in general; there is but few of them, and I do not think them detrimental, provided they are not used on fishing ground where the boats fish—they take up the room of several boats.

Answer 8th.—I cannot point any other better method of curing than that which we practice.

Answer 9th.—I think the sale of bait to the foreigners, by our fishermen, is very prejudicial to our fisheries. For my own experience since 1808, when we used to resort the offing, the fish was in abundance, until 1815, when there was peace with the French, they came on the banks and destroyed all the mother fish with their bultows. In the first of my proceedings in the offing, when we would be fishing, every fish you would haul in would spawn on the deck, so much that the men could hardly stand in their rooms. Our fishermen, by selling to the French the bait in St. Peters, in the spring of the year, enabled the French to fish on the banks, which Fish would strike our shores. Some 40 or 50 years years ago, by going to fish, to go off 40 or 50 miles in the spring of the year, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, the fish would be approaching nearer and nearer towards the the land, but is not that way now; you will get no fish in the offing at all in those days. On the decline of the French fishery in the month of October, we catch some of the same fish that deals with the French, for we get the hooks in their mouths.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS GETHERAL.

Hon. Chairman, Select
Committee on Fisheries.

Fisheries.

BAY ROBERTS, 28th February, 1863.

SIR,—

Your circular of the 21st inst., came to hand on the 27th, in a very unfavorable time, as I am now busily engaged in fitting out for the coming seal fishery, and cannot give it that consideration which I consider it requires.

Answer 1st.—I consider that the use of caplin for manure is a great injury to the fisheries in general.

Answer 2nd.—I consider jiggers are in some cases a great injury, and in others quite indispensable; for instance, in the use of cod seines, when the water is thick and muddy, you must use the jigger to know when fish is lying on the ground, and on the other hand, when fishing with the hook-and-line, the jiggers, when used, is an injury.

Answer 3rd.—I am well acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing, and consider it a great injury; for instance, the bultow is always set in deeper water than where the hook-and-line is used, and in consequence catches all, or a great many of the largest and spawning fish, as I have often taken and seen fish taken from bultows, and a large quantity of spawning fish. I consider bultows are injurious to the general success of the fisheries.

Answer 4th.—I consider the herring seines no injury to the cod fishermen.

Answer 5th.—I consider the cod seine the most improved mode of fishing now followed, and tends to increase the annual catch. I should suggest that $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch be the smallest mesh used.

Answer 6th.—Not acquainted with the salmon fishery.

Answer 7th.—Have used cod nets, and seen them used, and consider them an injury.

Answer 8th.—I think that if cod-fish were well washed when split, before salted, it would greatly improve their appearance. The same would apply to all other fish.

Fisheries.

Answer 9th.—I consider that the sale of bait by our fishermen to foreigners is a great injury to their own interest.

I would beg to bring before your notice the practice of splitting fish on the fishing grounds, which is far too prevalent among our fishermen, and is, I consider, a great injury to their best interests.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours,

SAMUEL DAWE.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee on Fisheries.

HARBOR GRACE, February 28th, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—

I have been many years engaged in the Labrador fishery, but not at all in the shore fishery.

Answer 1st.—Do not know that taking caplin for manure is prejudicial to the cod-fishery.

Answer 2nd.—Do not think jiggers any injury to the fishery, for sometimes nearly whole voyages are taken with jiggers, when there is no bait to be had.

Answer 3rd.—Do not know anything about bultows.

Answer 4th.—Thinks that barring of herrings is injurious to the cod-fishery.

Answer 5th.—Do not think cod seines injure the cod fishery, and do not think any cod seine could be made with a mesh to save the small fish.

Answer 6th.—Do not know any way to protect the breeding salmon.

Answer 7th.—Know nothing about Cod nets.

Fisheries.

Answer 8th.—Thinks that Cod fish may be cured better, but with more expense, by washing them before salting, and washing them well, taking them out of the stage and making them on flakes in place of rocks, so that both sides may dry at the same time.

Answer 9th.—Thinks the sale of bait to foreigners prejudicial to the Cod fishery.

I remain, your humble Servant,

NATHANIEL DAVIS.

P.S.—Any circulars coming to me in future, you will please have them post-paid.

Bay Bulls, 2nd March, 1863.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, in which you request me to give my opinion for the information of a joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of the fisheries, I, therefore, in compliance with your request, herein transmit to you my candid and unprejudiced opinion.

Answer 1st.—Hauling caplin for the purpose of manure is injurious to the fishery. I am of opinion that, should the fishermen throw overboard the spare bait each day, it would be the means of keeping the fish on the ground.

Answer 2nd.—I do not think the use of jiggers in catching fish injures the hook-and-line fishermen; as for years, in my recollection, from 25 to 40 qtls. a man would be caught on jiggers before the caplin set in, and still did not seem to have any effect in the diminution of the catch during the remainder of the season.

Answer 3rd.—Bultows are not used here—consequently I cannot give my opinion grounded on my own experience, but, from the general opinion of those who fish in their vicinity, they are very detrimental to the general success of the fishery.

Fisheries.

Answer 4th.—Herrings are hauled with seines here during the months of August and September only, when no other bait can be had, and by which all are supplied with bait. Should that practice be discontinued here, it would be ruinous in the extreme to the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines have an injurious effect on the annual catch of fish, and tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery. Those seines are hauling in the first week of June, before the fish are settled on the ground, disturbing it and causing it to strike off into deep water. They are enabled, owing to their great depth, of from 90 to 100 feet, to frequently haul on the fishing ground; and by so doing the hook-and-line fishermen in their immediate vicinity, although catching fish very fast before the seine is hauled, are under the necessity of immediately making another berth, as the fish totally fiails once the seines are hauled in their vicinity. I consider the mesh in the seines too small, being only 2½ inches, whereas the Parliament mesh, I believe, was formerly 4 inches; consequently a great quantity of small fish is taken, which is altogether worthless, unless merely for the liver alone, as I have sometimes seen the shore crew taking out the liver and throwing the fish afterwards to waste.

Answer 6th.—I do not use cod nets, nor do I know of any person here using them; but I am of opinion that they have an injurious effect on the hook fishery, by being stationary in the course which the fish take, and causing it to strike off, and also preventing boats to come to anchor for the purpose of fishing, wherever they are set.

Answer 9th.—I am of opinion that the sale of bait to foreigners, by our own people, is highly prejudical to us, as by supplying the French and other foreigners with bait, tends very much to the diminution of our own catch of fish.

The foregoing answers are given candidly, and without prejudice, and grounded on my own experience.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours,

PHILIP WILLIAMS.

R. B. Holden, Esq.,
Secretary Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

Fisheries.

BAY ROBERTS, March 2, 1863.

SIR,—

In reference to a circular received from Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries, I beg to observe,

1st.—That the discontinuance of catching caplin for the purposes of manure might induce the caplin to return to their former haunts, about the beaches, which they are annually leaving, and possibly cause the cod fish to remain, as formerly, in their vicinity.

2nd.—I have never heard any complaints about the use of jiggers in this neighbourhood, but occasionally from the Labrador fishermen, without their suggesting any alternative.

3rd.—I have no acquaintance with the bultow method of fishing, but presume, if the charge be correct, that the fish are retained on the banks by the French using the bultow there; it would equally apply to the fishing grounds on this coast.

4th.—I have no knowledge of the practice of the herring fishery by seines.

5th.—I cannot suggest any improvement in cod seines; had they never been used, those engaged in the fishery would, in my opinion, have been in better circumstances than at present. The size of the fish better marketable and better cured.

6th.—I am not acquainted with the mode of salmon fishing.

7th.—A few cod nets are used by the more industrious of our fishermen here. I have no idea that the practice can injure the hook-and-line fishermen, although it excites the envy of the less industrious.

8th.—Under the existing indiscriminate system of supply, I see no method by which the cure of fish can be enforced, unless the fisherman can be shewn that he derives personal advantage from the extra trouble and expense involved.

9th.—I have no knowledge, by which I can hazard an opinion.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM S. GREEN.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

Fisheries.

LONG POND, March 2nd, 1863.

To the Hon. Gentlemen of the Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my opinion concerning the questions you require from me,

1st.—That the use of caplin for manure is a great injury to the fishery, by keeping the caplin in deep water to spawn, so that the fish lie on the spawn to feed, that is, will not take the hook.

2nd.—That the use of jiggers is a great injury to the fishery, by drawing the fish off the ground.

3rd.—That the use of the bultow is a hurt to the fishery, by catching the mother fish that is spawning in deep water.

4th.—That the use of herring seines is no hurt on our shores, that a great many people would be deprived of herring for the winter, and would be a serious loss.

5th.—We know nothing about cod seines; there is none used on our shores.

6th.—The salmon fishery, we do not consider any injury to the cod fishery.

7th.—That the use of cod nets is a great hurt to the cod fishery, it keeps the fish from coming in shallow water, to be caught by the hook.

8th.—We know nothing about any way of curing fish but the common practice we always used.

9th.—It is our opinion that the sale of bait to foreigners is a serious hurt to the fishery, by lessening the quantity of bait.

I remain,

Your's truly,

MATTHEW GREENSLAT.

Fisheries.

CARBONEAR, March 2nd, 1863.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq., St. John's.

SIR,—

I herewith tender you my opinion for the prosecution of the fisheries.

Answer 1st.—I am of opinion the use of caplin for manure is very prejudicial to the fishery, as the fish are not allowed to land for spawning, but kept off in deep water, consequently the cod fish becomes glutted, and will not take the hook, and tends to lessen the bait.

Answer 2nd.—I have every objection to the use of jiggers, knowing they drive the fish off the ground, and in many instances the fish get so much injured they go away, causing many to follow them.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow fishery, but should suppose a great many of what is termed the mother fish is taken by them ; if so, they are very injurious.

Answer 4th.—In my opinion the use of herring seines are very detrimental to both fisheries, for instance, large numbers of herrings are seined at one time, the result is that large quantities of them are destroyed, not sufficient time to put them under salt. Further, were they not seined, the herring would mesh in our herring nets, each would always have bait, and what would be cured would be good quality.

Answer 5th.—Respecting the use of cod seines, I am in favour of them. From my own knowledge and experience, I have known the seines to be doing well, when nothing could be done with the hook-and-line. Two and three quarter inch mesh the size generall used.

Answer 6th.—Not having anything to do with the salmon fishery, cannot give you any reply.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not used on the part of the Labrador I locate ; cannot therefore give you any information.

Fisheries.

Answer 8th.—The curing of fish might be improved by washing it out earlier than it is generally done, and in smaller quantities.

Answer 9th.—I am much opposed to the selling of bait, and think it very injurious to the fishermen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD BEMISTER.

PETTY HARBOR, March 2nd, 1863.

HON. GENTLEMEN,—

Having received your Circular, I have made the following replies, as have come under my consideration :—

Answer 1st.—I do think that more fish would be caught by discontinuing the practice of catching caplin for manure; by catching it for manure the caplin is caught up as it comes in, and it has not time to leave its spawn for the fish to feed upon.

Answer 2nd.—As to the use of jiggers, I do not think that it does any injury to the annual catch of fish.

Answer 3rd.—I do think that the bultow is a serious injury to the fishery. I have seen the bultow overhauled, and have examined the fish taken off, and have seen that they were mostly all mother fish, and those fish lay on the bottom at the time of spawning, and the bultow is a bottom fishery.

Answer 4th —As herring is a bait, I do not consider that herring seines ought to be used for bait alone, on our shores.

Answer 5th.—I do not think that cod seines do any injury to the annual catch of fish, where the seines are not above sixty-five feet deep they do not interfere with the boats on the fishing ground. As to mesh as is now used, I have seen smaller fish caught with the hook-and-line the last four or five years,

Fisheries.

that it would take from five to seven hundred to make a draft, and that is smaller than any I ever caught with my seine.

Answer 6th.—Unacquainted with the salmon fishery.

Answer 7th.—When cod nets are used afloat, with corks at the head over water, as formerly used, no injury to the annual catch.

Answer 8th.—I do not know any better mode of curing fish than at present ; principally it depends upon the weather.

Answer 9th.—I do think that catching bait on our ground, and carrying it to foreigners is very injurious to the annual catch of fish on our shore. In 1833, and for years after, we caught in the offing from 60 to 70 quintals per boat ; but since the selling bait to foreigners took place, we have tried, at different times, and caught none. Last spring the bankers were interrupted by the ice, and then we found the large fish to come on our shore, as formerly. The French hooks have frequently been taken out of the fish.

VALENTINE WILLIAMS.

Toad's Cove, March 2nd, 1863.

Sir,—

I have been engaged in the cod fishery 56 years, in many forms, after all the time, I may be as blind as the novice. I give my synopsis of the fishery system according to conscience, erudition and intellect.

Answer 1st.—It may not be legal to haul caplin for manure, but on an average, I have seen the caplin more abundant than the cod fish. In former times there was no caplin used as manure ; but there was a great quantity destroyed by the bankers, when they would haul in one year as much as would do them until they came the second year.

Answer 2nd.—I consider the jigger a support to the fisherman, if fish came on fishing ground in the middle of May, as I have often seen no caplin until the latter end of June. Would not fish-

Fisheries.

ermen catch the greater part of their voyage during that time? I have known two men to catch from 20 to 40 quintals of fish on jiggers before they got caplin, and during the caplin, not ten.

Answer 3rd.—I do surmise the bultow to be detrimental to the fishery, by the annihilation of the mother fish, where there are no breeders, there is no offspring.

Answer 4th.—I also think that herring seines are very useful, and not detrimental to the fishery; bait could not be procured for boats spring or fall of the year, without these seines.

Answer 5th.—I do consider the mesh of the cod seine large enough. By having a larger mesh bag, then what small fish your seine will enclose when you bag this fish, the small will deoppitate and extricate itself. Cod seine men to keep clear of small boats, then they do them no harm.

Answer 6th.—In regard of the salmon fishery, I am unacquainted with it.

Answer 7th.—In regard of cod nets, I may say that I have no knowledge of them. I do think, by keeping them off the fishing ledges and hauling coves, they do harm.

Answer 8th.—There may be a better method to cure fish than we have got, it may cause more expense, and our profit not equilibrate.

Answer 9th.—My opinion is this, that selling bait to foreigners is detrimental to our fishery.

SAMUEL DRISCOLL.

R. B. Holden, Esq.
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

Fisheries.

HARBOR GRACE, March 3rd, 1863.

SIR,—

I beg to send you the following answers to the queries in your Circular of 21st ult ;—

1st.—I consider the use of caplin for the purpose of manure most injurious to all interested in the shore fishery; and I attribute thereto the decreased quantities of codfish lately taken in this neighbourhood. As soon as the caplin come near the coves and beaches to spawn, they are taken in immense quantities by a large fleet of punts especially engaged for that purpose; and in a few days the caplin not destroyed are driven out into deep water, where the fish feed on them, and consequently they will not take the bait from the hooks of the fishermen. When away for a few days the caplin attempt to return, but the same process is continued, and they are then obliged to keep out in deep water to spawn. By this wholesale destruction the quantity of them is greatly decreased, and instead of remaining as formerly, for about six weeks, they are not to be had after a month from their first appearance; and the past season, in many places, several times the fishermen were even unable to get any for bait. In the neighbourhood of Upper Island Cove and Spaniard's Bay, they were only obtainable for a few days at the beginning of the season; and as they left the coast the fish went too. Having been driven away from the places where the caplin, within the last few years, landed and spawned, it may be inferred that if the practice be continued, the outer coves, whither the boats now go to take them, will in a short time also be deserted by them. The quantity of cod fish now annually caught about this Bay is very much less than formerly, for the fish will not take the bait from the hooks,as they have the live caplin driven out to them, and from the circumstance that the caplin-school now continues so much less a time than formerly, and on that period the punt fishermen almost entirely depend for their voyage, their small craft not allowing them to go out to the headlands. If the destruction of caplin for manure be not prohibited, the large number of persons now engaged in the punt fisheries in this Bay will not be able to make a livelihood, and supplying them therefore will have to be stopped.

2nd.—Both on this coast and on the Labrador the use of jiggers is very injurious and destructive to the catch of fish, and after the use of jiggers for a short time on any fishing ground the fish forsake it; large numbers are wounded by the jiggers, which immediately rush away to the deep, followed by the rest of the fish, and many are uselessly destroyed in consequence.

Fisheries.

3rd.—I consider fishing by bultows very injurious during spawning time, as they catch all the mother fish, but not in any way prejudicial in the autumn, when they may be used with advantage.

4th.—I do not consider the use of herring seines injurious to the cod fishery, unless used improperly, by barring up the coves and creeks, which should not be allowed; for besides being an injury to the herring fishery, it prevents the cod fishermen getting bait in their own nets; and this class are those principally interested in the voyage. These remarks apply to the Labrador.

5th.—I do not see the use of cod seines, as at present used, either at the shore or Labrador fisheries, to be injurious; a great quantity of fish is thus caught, which would not otherwise be obtained.

6th.—I am not much acquainted with the working of the salmon fisheries, and cannot make any observations with respect thereto.

7th.—Cod nets are used to some extent, in many parts of this Bay; when placed on the hook-and-line fishing ground, they are injurious to the general interests of those concerned, but when fished apart from the hook-and-line ground, I do not hear them complained of, bnt spoken of as largely assisting the catch.

8th.—Greater care, cleanliness in washing, handling, and working the fish, are very necessary to improve the cure. The custom of pickling the shore fish, as carried on by many, is very injurious; and the fish, in consequence, will not stand a voyage to hot climates.

9th.—If bait were not sold to foreigners, cod fish would come in much larger quantities on to our coast, as they would come in for bait, which they now get on the banks from those to whom it is sold; and although a few men sell it, and may be benefitted, the larger number of fishermen are injured thereby. I would most especially press on the Committee the absolute necessity of prohibiting the taking of caplin for manure, which threatens, in a short time, to drive away from us this essential fish; and which now so seriously injures the punt fishery, on which so many in this bay are depending.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM H. RIDLEY.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

Fisheries.

SPANIARD'S BAY, 4th March, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I received your circular of the 21st instant, and in reply, I have been connected with the cod fishery for the last 40 years; and in my opinion there is nothing so destructive to the fishery as the taking such abundance of caplin for the purpose of making manure; for I do believe that if there is not some stop put to it, that in this place, and many other places, it will be the cause of our fisheries to become a total failure.

I have seen as many as from 15 to 20 large skiffs, each taking as many as 20 or 30 barrels for manure, and leaving our fishermen, shortly after, without one caplin for bait—and also driving them off in the deep, so that the cod fish gets glutted and will not take the hook; wherein if the caplin was let remain in the coves, our fishermen could catch osme of that fish out in the deep.

Many persons complained to me last summer about so much caplin taken, and they could not get any for bait, and would have destroyed the skiffs, only I used to persuade them out of it—and told them that your Honorable House would take the matter into their serious consideration, and put a stop to such practice. As for the use of jiggers and cod nets, I believe they are also injurious to the fisheries; and if the use of them was stopped, our fisheries would improve.

As for the use of cod seines, herring seines and bultows, is not much used in this place—nor neither is salmon nets.

I don't know of any other way that the cod fish could be better cured, only wash the fish clean before the salt is laid on; and I think that would improve the cure, with plenty of sun to dry it up, and it would stand in warm countries.

As for the sale of bait to foreigners by our people, I do think that if that bait was kept back, the fish that would be taken with that bait may come in to our shores, and be caught by our own people, so that the country at large would be benefitted by it.

I am, dear gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ISRAEL GOSSE.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

Fisheries.

BRIGUS, March 5th, 1863.

Answer 1st.—I do not think that the use of caplin for manure has been, or is prejudicial to the cod fishery, or if so, to a certain extent; I think that preventing the use of them for that purpose would entail much more loss on the population of the island than the cod fishery would be benefitted by such a step.

Answer 2nd.—I believe the use of jiggers to be injurious to the cod fishery.

Answer 3rd.—I cannot say anything about the bultow mode of fishing.

Answer 4th.—I believe the herring seines, when the tucking system has been followed, is injurious to the cod fishery. I approve of the old system of mooring the seines.

Answer 5th.—When fish cannot be caught with hook-and-line, it is well to get it somehow. I do not think that cod seines injuriously affect the fishery; I presume that no one would use a seine, only in proper water and ground. No alteration, in my opinion, is necessary in the size of the mesh.

Answer 6th.—No observation to make.

Answer 7th.—Yes. No bad effect on the hook-and-line, as nets generally are only put out when fish will not take bait.

Answer 8th.—Know of no better method of curing cod-fish than the one in use now, if carefully followed. Would strongly recommend that herrings should be smoked, and a few competent men imported to give instructions on that mode of curing.

JAMES WILCOX.

BAY BULLS, March 6th, 1863.

SIR,—

I received your Circular of the 20th of February, requesting me to answer certain questions on the present mode of fishing, which I shall do to the best of my knowledge and long experience.

Fisheries.

Answer 1st.—I do not think caplin used for manure injurious to the fisheries; I would recommend all caplin remaining in the boats in the evening to be thrown out on the fishing ground, as it may have a tendency to detain fish on that ground.

Answer 2nd.—Hook-and-line fishermen, to my knowledge, have used jiggers these last fifty years, and during that time there have been a great many abundant fisheries. Now jiggers are not so much used; then our fishermen used to jig from the main bank to the shore, and catch fish all over that part of the offing.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow fishery—this I have remarked, since the French have used them on the banks, the fish formerly taken in the offing have totally failed; our boats used, in that season, generally catch from one to two hundred quintals, which is a great cause of the decline of our fisheries.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines are generally used on the shore in August, for the purpose of procuring bait for fishing, therefore I think it must be a benefit to the cod fisherman.

Answer 5th.—The annual catch of fish, in my opinion, is much increased by the use of cod seines. I do not think that cod seines tend in any way to a general injury with regard to size of mesh used; a small portion is three inch, all the rest from four to five inch. I have seldom known any too small for market taken.

Answer 6th.—The salmon fishery, I am quite unacquainted with, therefore incompetent to give an opinion.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are sometimes used in my neighbourhood; by remaining in the water by day, they may hinder boats from anchoring, and seldom cod fish mesh in day time, but set them in the evening, and haul them in the morning, it is my opinion they do not injure the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 8th.—I am not acquainted with the cure of any fish but cod fish. I know of no mode of improvement, as the weather has as much to do with it as the curer.

Fisheries.

Answer 9th.—I do think the sale of bait by our people to foreigners has an injurious effect on the interests of our fishermen, as it affords the French sufficient to cover all the main bank with bultow lines, which is in my opinion the cause of the decline in our offing fisheries, which decrease the annual catch considerably, particularly to fishermen from Cape St. Francis to Cape St. Mary's.

I remain, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

THOMAS MOKELER.

To Hon. JOHN RORKE,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

SPANIARD'S BAY, March 7, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I give the following a careful consideration—viz :—

Answer 1st.—I do firmly believe that the use of caplin for manure is detrimental and ruinous to the cod fisheries. I have seen in this locality hundreds of barrels of caplin taken and bulked on the beaches for manure, and at or about the same time the fishermen could not get caplin for bait. So much so have the caplin been driven from the beaches (where they would have spawned) into deep water, and of course the cod fish followed the caplin out of the reach of the fishermen, which, in my opinion, if not stopped, will cause a total failure of the fisheries.

Answer 2nd.—As to the use of cod jiggers, if such practice is allowed, there will not be any fish left on the fishing ground but will be driven away, so that none will be caught with hook-and-line.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with the bultow system of catching fish, but there are a few bultows used in this place, and the fishermen complained to me that the bultows were ruining them; that they could not catch any fish when the bultows were in the water. I often heard the fishermen say that they would cut the bultows adrift.

Fisheries.

Answer 4th.—As to the use of herring seines or the herring fisheries, I am not acquainted with it, therefore I cannot dwell on that question.

Answer 5th.—As to the use of cod seines, they are, in my opinion, injurious to the fisheries when they are worked on the fishing ground where the boats are using the hook-and-line. I have been myself catching fish very fast with the hook, when a cod seine has been put in the water near the boat I was into, and I could not get fish after, and had to go elsewhere.

Answer 6th.—As there are no salmon fisheries carried on here, I have no knowledge of what injury it may be to the cod fisheries elsewhere.

Answer 7th.—The use of cod nets appears to be in the way of the fish coming in with the shore after the caplin (when they are allowed to land).

Answer 8th.—As to the cure of cod fish, I should recommend that before the fish be salted, that it should be washed clean of the blood and slub that sticks so close to said fish, and after that to be cured as usual.

Answer 9th.—I think the sale of caplin by our people to foreigners to be as injurious to our fisheries as the taking of caplin for manure.

Answer 10th.—The Labrador fisheries I am not acquainted with, and have no remarks to make.

Answer 11th.—I have been acquainted with the shore fisheries over 40 years, and I do wish that the taking of caplin for manure, the use of cod jiggers, bultows and cod nets, will be done away with, so as to save the fisheries from a total ruin.

I am,

Your humble servant,

MOSES GOSSE.

R. B. Holden, Esq.
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

Fisheries.

BAY OF BULLS, March 9th, 1863.

To the Fishery Committee,—

GENTLEMEN,—I transmit to your judgment my opinion of the due effects of cod seines and other modes of fishing. I have been catching cod fish for thirty years. I have used cod seines, hook-and-line, and jiggers twenty-three years. I have been master fourteen seasons, I used a cod seine, I have fished round the island, in the western bays, down the Straits of Belle Isle, and on the coast of Labrador, from Lance Sablon as far down as Table Bay. Wherever the cod seines are commonly used, fish becomes scarce. My opinion is that certain shoals of fish frequent the different fishery grounds. An experienced fisherman can tell the fish caught at Cape St. Mary's from that caught at Cape Pine—it is the same on all the coast. My opinion is, that when the fish that frequent any part of the coast come on that ground, it will remain there for the season, if not frightened or driven away. There are schools of fish that seem to be driven along the coast with every change of wind and tide, that take the hook when passing the different fishing grounds. We often say this is not the fish belonging to our ground, the fish that we say belong to the ground, when it got gorged with bait in caplin school, will sometimes be for days you cannot catch one. I have often let down a jigger amongst it, and it would form a circle round it, so that I could not get one for breakfast, and so it remained until a change of wind or bait, but always sure to take the hook occasionally, when on the ground. This is the reason that I condemn the use of cod seines, for they frighten the fish that rest on our ground, and drive it away, and leave the hook-and-line fishermen bare rocks instead of fish; besides, there are more fish destroyed, taking numbers to account, than there are cured. If the cod seines are allowed to be used, as at present, thirty years hence we will not get five quintals of fish for each man, and the cod seines will have done away with themselves. Herring with us are only hauled for bait, but I believe the seines to be injurious to the herring fishery. The cure of cod fish can be improved by care and attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS,

Of Bay Bulls.

To R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary of Joint Fishery Committee.

Fisheries.

PORTUGAL COVE, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

Answer 1st.—I certainly think the hauling of caplin for manure is an injury in the early part of the caplin season, and ought to be stopped by law. I know it is extensively used, and is of great use for gardens, and am not prepared to say whether the total disuse might or might not be advisable, or whether the great destruction carried on is likely to drive them from our shores.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers here is of no injury, being so little used, viz: only at times when bait will not take.

Answer 3rd.—The use of the bultow, I do believe is very injurious, chiefly so in the destruction of the mother fish. I however use them myself, as well as many of my neighbors—for the fact must be told, we are so infatuated, or so covetous, or envious, or whatever you like to call it, that unless you prevent us by some legal enactments, we shall still continue cutting our own throats, and that wittingly. The same may,with too much truth, be said also of the cod nets. The fact is we want you to stop us—for as long as my neighbour enjoys the privilege, I must do nothing, and therefore I do it too, or starve. We have bultows covering the fishing ground in its whole extent, some over three hundred fathoms long, with a hook every fathom.

Answer 4th.—The herring nets, when used, do no harm.

Answer 5th.—The cod seines are used here, and, in general, I am of opinion do no harm when they confine themselves to proper hauling coves, and not on the straight shore. Some do occassionally trespass upon the ground occupied by hook-and-line men, and ought not to be permitted, unless by common consent of hook-and-line men, on particular occasions. I have known the crew of a cod seine come to terms with the hook-and-line men and share the catch. This has been consented to, and way made for the seine when little was doing with the hook, and a good prospect offered for the seine. The size of the mesh in the bunt should not be less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which will allow unmarketable fish to escape uninjured.

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Answer 6th.—Salmon nets are used here by us all under no regulation, and must interfere with the cod fishery, barring off and walling up the ground in the same way as do the cod nets. I use them myself.

Answer 7th.—The cod nets are the most mischievous mode of fishing practised. The fish not caught in their meshes cannot come on the ground, but may be seen in clear water passing off outside them. Another evil, with the cod nets, I have omitted to mention is, that some who use them desecrate the Sabbath by overhauling them on that day. The whole body of fish may be seen following the leading fish (like sheep) in the form of a wedge, and going off round the end of this wall of cod nets, quite clear of the ground. Some of those who use them are now on the public works, and will drive the whole country into pauperism, if not prevented.

Answer 8th.—This question I can say nothing about.

Answer 9th.—And this more concerns the people to the westward.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY HARDING.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Fisheries.

PORTUGAL COVE, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

Answer 1st.—As regards caplin for manure, I am of opinion that it certainly should not be used for that purpose, on its first appearance on the ground, say for the first fortnight, as I have frequently known great quantities hauled for manure, whilst our bait skiffs have had to wait a day or two in consequence of their disturbance. I do not know that it would be advisable to prevent the use of it altogether for manure, but certainly the early taking of it for that purpose ought.

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Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers in this locality is not much practised, and when used, the fish will not take bait, and consequently does not lessen the quantity caught.

Answer 3rd.—As regards the bultow plan of fishing, I am well acquainted with it, and find it very injurious. In the first place, the great waste of time in procuring bait, and attendance to the bultow, and the small quantity caught in comparison to the quantity of bait used, oftentimes the numberless hooks used are cleansed of their bait, with very few fish. The hook-and line fishermen, in the morning, find the fish have been fed well during the night, and, therefore, cannot tempt them with bait. The fish taken with the bultow is generally of the largest description, viz., the mother fish, and therefore cannot but be mischevious. I myself use the bultow occasionally, as well as my neighbours, but still I think we ought all to be stopped by the interference of the law.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines have not been injurious to the cod fishery in this locality, in any way.

Answer 5th.—I am long acquainted with the use of the cod seines, and can see no sound reason for any injury they do, when confined to the proper hauling coves. Until the last four years they were a great profit, until cod nets were sunk on the ground, and now the catch is not one-third. As regards their being "used in proper water and ground," it must be confessed some do use them improperly, to the interference of the hook-and-line men, but the law could easily define the proper limits, viz., the hauling coves. The size of mesh for cod seines should not be less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch in the bunt, that is the size generally used here.

Answer 6th.—We have no regulation here as regards the fishing for salmon; numerous salmon nets are used on the fishing ground, to the great inconvenience of the cod fishing.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets, I use them as well as my neighbours, but I deem them to be the beginning of our poverty generally, for they have already proved their mischievous effects, in turning so many upon the Government for relief. I verily believe they have reduced the catch of the hook-and-line men, from their former catch of 40 or 50 quintals per man, to now an average of 15 only. These cod nets are brought home close to the rocks, and run out, net after net, for hundreds of fathoms,

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forming wall after wall, and stretching out into deep water ; the fish are consequently prevented coming in on the fishing ground, and pass off round, out of our reach. The usual fishing ground extends out about 70 yards only.

Answers 8th and 9th.—On these questions we offer no opinion, not feeling ourselves competent so to do.

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD CHURCHILL.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

BAY BULLS, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, in answer to the first query therein proposed, I beg to say:—

1st.—That if the fishermen, instead of taking caplin for manure, would, after every day's fishery, throw all their remaining bait overboard, it would certainly tend to keep the fish on the ground until fresh bait was supplied them next morning. On former years, to my knowledge, caplin was never used for manure.

2nd.—I answer that although jiggers may be a little injury to the fishery, it does not, I think, cause a decrease in the quantity caught.

3rd.—The bultow fishery is not followed in this locality.

4th.—Herring seines only used for a supply of bait, in this locality.

5th.—I do not think cod seines tend to injure the fishery, when followed so as not to interfere with or molest the hook-and-line fishery.

6th. and 7th.—No salmon fishery or cod nets used in this locality.

8th.—I do not think I can point out any improvement on the present method of curing fish.

9th.—There is no traffic in the sale of bait in this locality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN WILLIAMS.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

Fisheries.

MOBILE, March 9th, 1863.

SIR,—

In compliance with your wishes, on the interests and welfare of the fisheries, and after a few days' consideration on the matter, I came to a conclusion, as follows :—

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for the purpose of manure in this locality is but very trifling, but in other harbors, where there are so much of them used for manure, I do think it is prejudical to the cod fishery. Those three or four years past, caplin did not come in on our shores before the 25th of June, or the 1st of July, and then in small quantities, scarcely any stopping on the fishing grounds, but going up to the bottoms of the harbours, on the sandy beaches, to deposit their spawn. Then they hauling such large quantities for the purpose of manure, it scarcens them, and also makes them strike off very soon, the cod fish following them off into deep water, and I do think that by discontinuing this practice, the caplin would stop longer in on our coast, and then there would be more fish caught and hauled.

Answer 2nd.—The use of jiggers now iu our harbours is but very trifling, because the large boats go away to St. Mary's and Placentia Bays, fishing in the spring; and but few of our small boats go out jigging before the caplin comes in; but I do think that if jiggers were much practiced, they would be hurtful to the cod fishery, because they would scare and frighten the fish off the ground.

Answer 3rd.—The plan of bultow, and its effects on the other modes of fishing, I am unacquainted with, never having them myself, or seeing them used by others.

Answer 4th.—The use of herring seines on our coast does not injure, bnt serve our fishermen very much; from the 1st of August until the termination of the voyage, our fishermen would be almost idle only for those seines. Squids are getting scarce now on our coast, and herring is almost the only bait our fishermen can procure for that season.

Answer 5th.—The use of cod seines, in my opinion, do not decrease, but increase the annual catch of fish, because there are times when cod fish cannot be caught with hook-and-line, but can

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be hauled with the cod seines to a great advantage. Of course I know that large cod seines going out the 1st and 10th of June on the fishing grounds, and hauling in 18 and 20 fathoms water, is injurious to the cod fishery in general, because at the time there are large quantities of cod fish roving about the ground in quest of food; then these large cod seines commence hauling so early that they frighten the fish off, because there is no bait to keep it on the ground; but if those cod seines would stop in until the 20th or 25th of June, then the caplin and cod fish would be in together, they may go out then and commence hauling, and I do think that they would not hurt the hook-and-line fishermen very much, because when we have a good cod seine voyage, we generally have a good hook-and-line voyage too; but, in my opinion, it is the want of fish, and not the cod seines that makes our voyages so bad those few years past. As for the different size meshes, I do think the one in practice is as appropriate as any other we could adopt.

Answer 6th and 7th—The mode of salmon fishing, and the use of cod nets, I am unacquainted with, and therefore I cannot give any opinion on them.

Answer 8th.—As for any other mode or method of curing cod fish, than the one now in practice, I am unacquainted with,—this I know, if there was more care taken in washing and cleansing cod fish in the stage, before it would go on the flake, it would make a great improvement in it; but after it once goes on the flake, I do not know of any better mode of curing or drying the said fish than the one now in practice.

Answer 9th.—I know that the sale of bait to foreigners by our fishermen is injurious to the interests of our fishery. Some twenty or thirty years ago, our old fishermen used to bring in from 100 to 150 quintals of cod fish per boat out of the offiing (as they used to call it) before the caplin would come in; but now there is none to be caught there, and the old experienced fishermen do think that the large fish they used to catch then in the offing, came from the Grand Banks, and the reason it do not come now is, that the large number of bankers coming on the said Banks in the month of April, and then getting supplied by our fishermen with bait, they keep this large fish on the said Banks, and prevent it from coming in on our coast, as it formerly used to do, but if some measure

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was adopted to keep our own fishermen from supplying those bankers with bait, then probably the large quantities of fish would come in again on our coast, as it used to do formerly.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MICHAEL DRISCOLL.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Fisheries.

ST. JOHN'S, 9th March, 1863.

SIR,—

In reply to the queries submitted for my consideration by the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, I have the honor to state:

1st.—That I am of opinion, that the using of caplin as manure is highly prejudicial to the cod fishery, and for the reasons hereinstated.

2nd.—The use of jiggers, now so general, I look upon as a destructive mode of fishing. A single cod fish wounded with the jiggers, will be pursued by myriads of cod into deep water.

3rd.—The bultow method of fishing is very objectionable, inasmuch that by far the greater portion of fish so taken are the mother fish. Many persons indulge in the mistaken idea, that if fishing with the bultow was restricted to the early part of the fishing season, the evil would be remedied; but it is an established fact that spawn, to a great extent, is found in fish taken with the bultow in October.

4th.—I consider the Act passed by our Legislature, prohibiting the hauling of herring in seines before the 12th April, as an Act of the utmost importance, and should be carried out to the letter of the law; and the prohibition should extend to the 20th of April at least.

5th.—Fish pickled in tubs is a practice much to be deprecated. Fish so managed will not stand in a cargo on a long voyage so well as fish salted in bulk. The inducements to pickle fish are a saving of salt, and the fish weigh *better*. Fish washed before it is salted would be better, both in quality and appearance.

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5th.—The sale of bait to the French may be regarded as the main cause of the falling off of our shore fishery. The writer had the command of the Revenue vessel engaged in the protection of the fishery on the south-west coast of the island, during the four summer months of the years of 1846 and 1847. So impressed are the French in the belief that the hauling of large quantities of caplin would be detrimental to their shore fishery, that the privilege of taking caplin for *bait* within the French limits is confined to those who are engaged in the shore fishery—bankers consequently are excluded.

7th.—In the neighbourhood of Lamaline, extending along the coast for 8 or 9 miles, the French, previous to 1846, were supplied with 2,500 barrels of caplin; but in that year, owing to the presence of the Revenue vessel and her boats, not 100 barrels were taken in that locality; this, with the obstruction thrown in the way of the French bankers being supplied with herring in the Spring, and their being a month later than usual on the Banks, resulted in the best fishery with the English subjects for many years previous.

8th.—The quantity of caplin supplied the French bankers in 1845, was 21,000 barrels; their fishery has since increased, and the question would naturally be, that with the facts before us, would it be wise, in addition to this enormous quantity of caplin taken from our shore, to countenance the indiscriminate use of caplin for manure?

9th.—From 1810 to 1816 I resided at Burin, in the service of Messrs. Spinner & Co. Eighty four-handed boats were, from their premises, engaged in the fishery; their voyage was wholly taken by the hook-and-line at Cape St. Mary's, and it would not be looked upon as extraordinary to exceed 900 qtls. for each boat; but after the peace in 1815, and St. Pierre again handed over to the French, the catch of fish gradually fell off; hence the fact of the influence which the Bank fishery, supplied with bait by our subjects, has on our shore fishery.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT OKE.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Fisheries.

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HOLYROOD, March 10th, 1863.

SIR,—

I consulted with the planters and fishermen, and their answers to the questions are as follows :—

Answer 1st.—That the caplin used for manure is not injurious to the fisheries, as bait is plenty at that time.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers cannot be very injurious to the fisheries at times.

Answer 3rd.—Not acquainted with bultows.

Answer 4th.—The hauling of herring not injurious to the fishing here ; but to the Labrador it is very injurious, as they bar them into coves, and fishermen cannot get bait.

Answer 5th.—We cannot see any change in the cod seines to be made.

Answer 6th.—There is no salmon worth notice caught here.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets ought to be prevented from barring up coves, or where caplin resort.

Answer 8th.—They do not see any method of curing fish, only the way they follow at present.

Answer 9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners is most prejudicial to the fisheries.

The men that I consulted have no other opinion to offer.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McGRATH.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

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BRIGUS, March 10th, 1863.

SIR,—

In answer to the questions proposed by the Fishery Committee, I beg leave to give the following answers to such of them as have come under my notice in this Bay:

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin for manure, I believe has done an incalculable amount of injury to the fishermen in this part of the Bay, as at the very first appearance of the caplin, and when they can be most advantageously used, those parties who are prepared with seines of the largest dimensions are after them, and I have seen persons taking the first of them for manure, and refusing to give the fishermen enough (or any at all) for bait; when if they had been used for the purpose for which, in my opinion, they were intended, hundreds of quintals of fish would have been the result. This practice is continued with unabated zeal, till the coves are cleared, and those left are driven into deep water to spawn; consequently the fish help themselves, and become glutted, when if the caplin were allowed to spawn in the coves as formerly, the fish could not so well get at them, and would take the baited hook, and the fishermen would be rewarded in a far more successful manner.

Answer 2nd.—I believe the jiggers are very injurious to the hook-and-line men; as when a fish is torn by the jigger, and gets clear with the inside hanging out, a great quantity of other fish will follow it and leave the ground.

Answer 3rd.—Our most experienced fishermen consider the bultow plan a very bad one, and on the fishing ground on the south shore, where formerly was the best hook-and-line ground, and where bultows have been so very much used, the hook-and-line men cannot now catch any fish near it.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are very much used about this part of the Bay, and are considered by most all to be injurious, being moored on the bottom all along the shore, which prevent the fish from working up into the harbors as they would naturally otherwise do; besides laying along on the bottom, they destroy a great quantity of the mother fish.

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Answer 8th.—I believe a great improvement may be made in the cure of fish, if it was properly cleaned after being split, and after being salted. If fish is not properly washed before being put on the flake, it can never be made to look well. Cleaning and good splitting are most essential to make good fish.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. N. LEAMON.

R. B. Holden, Esq.
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

St. John's, Nfld., March 15th, 1863.

Sir,—

In reply to your circular, I beg to offer the following observations from my personal experience in the fisheries of the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, in which I have been engaged the past twenty-eight years. I may be rather prolix in my remarks, but am anxious to show the reasons why I arrive at my conclusions on the important subjects submitted for my opinion.

The caplin is one of the smallest of the salmon family, and inhabits only the northern waters. It is not found further south than the shores of New Brunswick, and does not at all frequent the Nova Scotia coast. The manner in which the caplin deposits its spawn is one of the most curious phases of its natural history. The male fish are somewhat larger than the female, and are provided with a ridge projecting on each side like the ridge of a house. In this peculiarity the female is deficient. The latter, on approaching the beach to deposit its spawn, is attended by two male fishes, who cuddle the female between them, until the whole body is concealed under the projecting ridges, and her head is only visible. In this position all three run together, with great swiftness, upon the sands, when the males by some inherent imperceptible power, compress the body of the female between their own, so as to expel the spawn from an orifice near the tail. Having thus accomplished its delivery, the

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three caplins separate, and paddling with their whole force through the shallow water of the beach, generally succeed in regaining once more the bosom of the deep, although many fail to do so, and are cast upon the shore, especially if the surf be at all heavy. From the observations I have been enabled to make, I believe the caplin approach the coast and spawn at spring tides. By the next spring tides the spawn has become vivified, and is washed off and mixed with the sand and gravel. In about six weeks the young caplin are about the size of a cambric needle, and half the length. About this time the cod fish come in after the young spawn in great numbers, and I have had 70 to 100 quintals often taken in a seine at a single haul at a beach that was a favorite spawning place of caplin. If a stop were put to the practice of hauling caplin when they come in on the coast for the purpose of depositing their spawn, and destroying them by wholesale to manure the land, the natural results would follow; the majority of them would spawn, the cod fish would remain on the coast to feed on the young spawn, and in my opinion the caplin would again re-visit the places they have deserted. In corroboration are the following observations from the late Moses H. Perley's work on the fisheries. Of Tracadie Gulley he says: "The Jersey houses had formerly an extensive fishing-room near this gully, at which they caught and cured from 3,000 to 4,000 quintals cod fish annually. The caplin then came in on this part of the coast in great abundance, and they were largely used by the settlers for manuring the land. Apparently this had the effect of breaking the run of these fish, as now they have almost ceased to appear on this shore. With the disappearance of the caplin, the cod fishery fell off greatly, and about six years since the Jersey houses found it necessary to break up their establishments here." In his general remarks, he says, "A law to prevent the use of fish as manure is greatly needed, the practice is destructive to the fisheries, in every possible way, and it is injurious to the land, which although stimulated for a season, is for several years after rendered almost unfit for agricultural purposes. The practice has been extensively followed in the Bay of Chaleur, where the fisheries have greatly suffered in consequence. The action of the Canadian authorities is also required to give full efficacy to a prohibitory law within that Bay. There has been a great complaint of the falling of the cod fishery of late years in the Bay of Chaleur, which is said to be every year decreasing. At Carleton, Maria, New Richmond, and other places on the Gaspe shore, the fishing places are deserted and going to ruin. At these places there was formerly an abundant fishery, but the inhabitants now barely catch enough for their winter use. This decrease is also felt on the New Brunswick shore. The decline of the fishery in the upper part of the Bay is attributed to the wanton destruction of the proper and natural food of the cod, (herring and caplin,) which are

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taken in immense quantities, not for immediate eating, or for curing, or for bait, but for manuring the land!" In a representation made to the Canadian legislature by a fisherman of Gaspe, it is stated this fisherman has seen five hundred barrels of caplin taken in one tide, expressly for manure, and that he has seen one thousand barrels of herring caught, and left to rot on the beach! It has been remarked on the Bay of Chaleur, that owing to the waste of the smaller fish, the cod fishery recedes as agriculture advances.

The lazy farmer, who thinks he can increase the fertility of his land by a single sweep of his seine, does so at the expense of the fisheries; although a kind Providence has furnished the shore with inexhaustible quantities of kelp, sea-weed, and other valuable manures, which really enrich the soil, while it is admitted the use of fish greatly deteriorates it.

The Legislature of Canada has been strongly urged to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to use either caplin or herring for manure.

And is not the decline in our fisheries to be attributed to the same cause, that of the immense destruction of caplin in their spawning season for the purpose of *manuring land*? The caplin have their favourite spawning places, to which they resort in greater quantities than to others, that are not so fitted for depositing their spawn. In former years they were to be found on every portion of our coasts, and were left undisturbed, except by the fishermen who hauled them for bait. Since agriculture has advanced, and they have been used as manure, many portions of our shores are deserted, and our bait skiffs have to go long distances to procure them, and when they do strike in at their favorite places, then the farmers do not allow them to land and spawn, but immediately commence hauling them in immense quantities for manure, and what they do not take, frighten off; and they consequently spawn in deep water, where the spawn, which require the action of the sun, cannot vivify, the cod fish not having the young spawn to feed on, and to keep them in on the coast, strike off with the caplin.

Where are now to be found, as formerly, the deposits of spawn in the coves, and on the beaches, which were more than knee deep? Where now could be seen such a scene as is described by the Rev. ——— Auspach in his history on Newfoundland, on the arrival of a caplin school in Conception Bay, where he resided for many years, he says:

"It is impossible to conceive, much more to describe, the splendid appearance on a beautiful moonlit night as at this time. Then the sur-

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face of the Bay is completely covered with myriads of fishes of various kinds and sizes, all actively engaged, either in pursuing or avoiding each other. The whales already rising and plunging, throwing into the air spouts of water ; the cod fish bounding over the waves, and reflecting the light of the moon from their silvery surface ; the caplins hurrying away in immense shoals to seek a refuge on the shores, where each retiring wave leaves multitudes skipping upon the sand, an easy prey to the women and children who stand there with buckets and barrows ready to seize upon the precious and plentiful booty, while the fishermen in their skiffs, with nets made for the purpose, are industriously engaged in securing a sufficient quantity of this valuable bait for their fishery."

I firmly believe that the caplin do not frequent the coasts of Newfoundland in half the quantities they did formerly, and that the falling off of the cod fishery is to be attributed to the sinful and wanton abuse of God's best gift to Newfoundland—the home of the cod fish, and designed by him as a fishing country—the caplin, the natural food of the cod fish, which is wantonly used, not for what it was intended, but to manure land ; surely such was never intended ; rapidly are we paying the penalty of our misdeeds ; in less than fifty years the caplin will be talked of as a fish that once frequented our waters ; we shall then bitterly repent of having killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. For more than 20 years have I written and spoken of this evil. I will say that there is not an intelligent fisherman who would not, by every means in his power, prevent this monstrous crime and evil.

The use of the cod jigger is injurious to the hook-and-line fisherman ; the practice should be discontinued. Not one fish in five struck with the jigger is taken ; in the majority their entrails are torn out and protrude. The cod is a timid and most voracious fish, and if not frightened, follow and devour their maimed companions ; and it is found the fishing ground where the jigger is used is soon deserted, and the boats have to haul up and go to another place. In catching one hundred fish with the jigger, I consider five hundred are injured and die.

The use of the bultow, I believe, destroys a large quantity of the mother fish, and as I see it stated that a cod fish caught near Dieppe, in France, contained 9,344,000 eggs, and as it is generally admitted that the bultow being moored with the hooks near the ground, catches the parent fish, it is obvious their use should be forbidden, especially in the spawning season. The French do not allow them to be used on the French shore, the westward, or near St. Peter's, and is pronounced by them to be highly injurious to the fishery.

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Herring seines, in such numbers as are now in use on the Labrador coast is undoubtedly injurious to the cod fishery, as they break the schools, and by their constant hauling frighten them off the shore; still, I believe it would be better when they are surrounded by the seine, to allow the herring to be taken out of them at convenience, as then they will have time to cure them properly, whereas were tucking only allowed, the seines would be oftener shot, the schools would be more broken up and frightened, there would be many more destroyed, the act of driving up the seine would kill the fish, and more would be taken from the seine than could be cured, and the dead fish would be turned out of the seine, when it was considered they had as many as they could cure, or they had boats to carry, which would not be the case if they were taken alive as wanted, by a small seine, out of the one that was moored. From personal observation at different times, in twenty harbours, where I have seen seines moored since 1840, I will say that were the use of seines done away with, the fisherman, could obtain herring for bait from their nets, and have large quantities to dispose of. In answer to one of your committee, as to whether there would be herring enough caught in nets for commercial purposes, I say yes. I have formerly in a season purchased from a planter in Indian Tickle over sixty barrels of herring that he caught in a fifty ran net, and this after he had supplied his three boats with bait. I have loaded three vessels in a season—the produce of the net fishery. I was, I believe, the first person from Newfoundland who used a herring seine at Labrador.

There was over 3,000 barrels herring caught in one haul, and cured from our seine, in Black Tickle, about 18 or 20 years since.

By permitting the use of seines on the Labrador, we prevent our fishermen from obtaining a supply of herring for bait and to dispose of, and are in a great measure doing away with the net fishery, for the benefit of Nova Scotians, Americans, and others, as very few seines are owned by Newfoundlanders. The net fishery is conducted by fishermen who have rooms, the seine fishery mostly by those who follow it in vessels; still I think it would be unfair to those who have laid out their money to prosecute the seine fishery, to at once abolish their use. Two or three years' notice should be given of such intention; besides, the law regarding the hauling of herring cannot be carried out, as it would be impossible for the Superintendent of Fisheries, whose duty it should be to regulate these matters, to watch all the semes on the coast, and see they were not moored.

The use of cod seines I consider as injurious, they break the schools of running fish as they are coming in on our shores, and it is generally

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believed where they are much in use, as witness the southern shores of Labrador, they scare and drive off the fish, and as soon as the hauling season is over, the fishermen in those harbors are obliged to go north to make up their fares. As far back as the year 1775, a petition was presented to the House of Commons against their use. Cod seines at least should be restricted to the proper hauling coves and places.

The salmon resort to shallow pure water and swiftly running streams, the rapidity and frequent falls in which impart purity and vitality, by mingling their waters with the atmosphere. The salmon *invariably returns to the place of its nativity*, urged by the imperious instinct of nature, it refuses its course to be arrested by cascades, by the most rapid currents, or by any other obstacle it can possibly surmount; but they are prevented by weirs used every season, which catch all salmon entering the rivers, and by set nets, which are placed so as to effectually bar the stream, and prevent them from ascending to their spawning places, consequently, if they spawn in salt water it cannot vivify.

It is a well known fact that the rivers and ponds in Newfoundland, if not exactly barren, are in a fair way of becoming so. Look at Lower Canada since their rivers have been protected, and their salmon, which, owing,to the use of weirs,mill dams,and the barring of the rivers with nets, had nearly deserted them, have returned. In Quebec, where, four years since, salmon of about 12 lbs. weight sold as high as eight dollars, and seldom less than three, were selling last year as low as three-pence per lb.

A full grown female salmon will contain as many as 10,000 ova, and even this is putting it lower than strict accuracy will warrant. Assuming, then, only five hundred salmon spawn annually in our rivers, and one-tenth of the ova come to maturity, this would produce 500,000 salmon. These figures are plain, and yet so startling in their results, as to prove at once that it is not from the deficiency of the fry that we have to lament the deficiency of the catch of salmon.

I would beg leave to say, trout, too, should be protected in their spawning season. I saw, the latter end of October, taken in small nets hauled across the river between King's Bridge and Rennie's Mill, in St. John's, several barrels of trout—from one to 4 lbs. weight—then in the act of spawning, which for that purpose had ascended the river from Quidi Vidi Pond; the spawn exuded from them immediately after their being bunted; and thus tens of thousands of trout, which would have come to maturity, were wantonly destroyed; the fish were unfit for human food.

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No wonder our ponds are barren, when such practices are allowed on the coast of our metropolis.

Laws should be enacted, and their provisions carried out, to regulate the setting of salmon and herring nets, the hauling of seines in coves and hauling places, &c., &c. Our fisheries have been neglected by our Legislature; not a single law for their regulation, protection, or preservation has been carried out—true, there is a Salmon and Herring Bill on our Statute Book, but has any of its provisions been carried out, or has there been endeavour made to do so.

Our mode of cure of cod fish may certainly be much improved by washing the fish immediately after its being split, and before it is salted, as is now done in the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspe. The general practice now in vogue in Conception Bay and other places, of pickling fish, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the fish imbibes the dirty, slimy, bloody pickle, which no after washing can thoroughly cleanse or eradicate, and which gives the fish a strong taste, and unfit for standing a long voyage to a warm climate.

In the other Colonies—Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose united fisheries are not one-fourth of the value of ours, they have fishery Superintendents and Overseers, whose duty it is to see the laws and regulations concerning the fishery carried out. In this land of cod fish, our fisheries are left to regulate themselves; our fishery Superintendent's duty, it seems, is merely to prevent the French from catching fish in the Straits of Belle Isle. Our fellow-subjects in the Colonies, when they read the report of, as he terms himself, the "General Superintendent of the Fisheries," will not be able to see by his log that he has had anything to do with them. The New Brunswickers, Canadians, and Nova Scotians, have thought their fisheries worthy of encouragement and regulation, and have adopted means to develope them; surely ours, which give us our daily bread, ought not to be neglected as they have hitherto been.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW H. WARREN.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

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BRIGUS, March 16th, 1863.

SIR,—

I received your circular on the 16th, and proceed at once to give my opinion:

Answer 1st.—Hauling caplin for manure is not practiced here, but where it is, I consider it injurious to the cod fishery.

Answer 2nd.—I don't consider the use of the jiggers by any way injurious to the fishery. If the jiggers is given up, you may as well give up the western boats in the caplin school; when it cannot be caught with the hook, they very often load their boats with the jigger.

Answer 3rd.—I believe the use of the bultow would be injurious, if carried on to any extent; it would interfere a great deal with the hook-and-line.

Answer 4th.—The use of the herring seine is injurious in some coves, such as Placentia and St. Mary's Bays in the spring of the year, where there are from two to three hundred boats looking for bait, and large quantities hauling for the market.

Answer 5th.—The use of the cod seine has a great effect on the annual catch. Do not believe it any way injurious, but very much increase the annual catch. I recollect one year, in particular, about twenty years ago, there were plenty of fish to be hauled with the cod seines, and could not get one with the hook-and-line, the best boat in the harbor had not twenty quintals the 5th August, when the caplin went off; with the change of bait they commenced catching the fish, and it continued as long as they wished to catch it, it was the best year's fishery they had since; it was a proof that the cod seine did not injure the catch. I believe three inch mesh is a fair size, any fish that will mesh in that size can be manufactured.

Answer 6th.—There are very few salmon caught here.

Answer 7.—I belive cod nets would interfere very much with the hook-and-line; they would be moored in the caplin school on the fishing ground.

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Answer 8th.—I believe the sale of bait to foreigners injurious. I have personal and practical experience in western and shore fishery for thirty seven years, and took a very great interest in it. I believe there is nothing more injurious than supplying foreigners with bait. Cape St. Mary's, that was formerly called the garden of Newfoundland, we would be sure of plenty of fish whenever we would go there. There are very little caught there these years past, principally owing to the bultow fishing on the Banks catching the breeding fish that we used to catch formerly in the offing.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS POWER.

To R. B. Holden, Esq.,
Secretary of Joint Fishery Committee.

(Copy.)

St. John's, March 12th, 1863.

Sir,—

I am instructed by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Fisheries, to respectfully request that you will be pleased to convene a public meeting in your District, for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion on the enclosed queries, by the planters and fishermen of Bay Bulls.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD B. HOLDEN,

Secretary to Joint Committee.

John L. McKie, Esq., Bay Bulls.

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BAY BULLS, 17th March, 1863.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., (which only reached me 14th,) I beg to say that I convened a meeting of the fishermen of this locality on the 16th, (Monday,) it was attended by some of the oldest and most experienced of the fishermen from the different outharbors, who expressed their opinions on the queries submitted, and which I now transmit herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MCKIE.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

In answer to the query " what effect has the use of cod seines generally," opinions were expressed by several fishermen at the meeting held 16th March, at Bay Bulls.

James Gatheral stated that he had been fishing forty-six years—forty years boat's master ; that he had always caught a large quantity of fish yearly ; but since 1829, when cod seines were first used here, the fish was decreasing, and he attributed it to no other cause than the use of cod seines, in driving the fish off the ground, by the noise of the dousers and the depth of the seines, preventing the fish from settling on the ground. He considers the quantity of small fish caught and destroyed by the cod seines to be more than equal to the quantity of cod fish they save, and that, therefore, in his opinion, cod seines are most injurious in their effects on the hook-and-line fishery.

This opinion was corroborated by that of eight other fishermen present.

William Williams's opinion was that cod seines were so very injurious to the fishery generally, that he wished them to be prohibited altogether. He followed a cod seine himself for years, and could therefore judge of their injurious effects—was of opinion beyond all comparison more small fish were destroyed by the cod seines than what they saved good.

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James Drew's opinion is, that cod seines were a great evil and injury to the hook-and-line fishery, in destroying the young fish and driving the fish off the ground.

James Glyn stated that he considered the cod seines do great injury to the hook-and-line fishery, that the noise made by dousers tends to drive the fish off the ground—thinks it lessens the supply of fish, by reason of such quantities of small fish destroyed, and much of it for the liver only. He wishes cod seines were done away with altogether.

Michael Scott stated that vast quantities of small fish caught by cod seines, are appropriated to manuring the gardens before the caplin strike in, he having manured all his ground with small fish before the caplin came in.

Samuel Carter is of opinion that cod seines are a great injury to the hook-and-line fishery, by reason of the large cod seines preventing the fish from following in the caplin to the shoal water—that the dousers make so much noise on the bottom, that the fish are frightened off the ground, not to mention the large quantities of small fish destroyed by these large cod seines. Would wish cod seines done away with altogether.

Thomas Mullony, of Witless Bay, would restrict cod seines from hauling from Great Fish Point to Witless Bay Point.

John Armstrong, of Witless Bay, does not wish to do away with cod seines altogether, but to restrict them to certain bounds, to wit, from Long Rock to Ball Head Rock, and altogether from the ledges of Green Island and Gull Island.

James Walsh considers cod seines a great injury to the fishery, by their hauling on the ledges—in other points agrees in opinion with John Armstrong.

Michael Walsh agrees in opinion with James Walsh and John Armstrong.

John Gordon is of opinion that cod seines are a great injury to the fisheries, by destroying vast quantities of small fish, and would confine them to the same bounds in hauling as stated by Thomas Mullony.

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Thomas Connors is of opinion that cod seines should not be hauled on fishing ledges, nor allowed to haul or go out before the 29th of June.

Francis Dillon, of Mobile, is of opinion that cod seines do great injury to the fishery in Mobile, and should not be allowed to haul until the 29th June, and should end on the 1st day of August; and then, when hauling, to be restricted to certain bounds, to wit, from Mobile Point to Deep Cove Point, and as far as Long Rock, on the Witless Bay side and Truker's Point.

Stephen Dillon would restrict cod seines from hauling from North Point of Mobile to Deep Cove, when they would not interfere with the fishing ledges.

Peter Hartwell agrees in opinion with Francis Dalton.

Laurence Drew, Sr., is of opinion that cod seines do all the injury in the world to the hook-and-line fishery, and, in particular, hauling on the ledges where the fishermen are at anchor. He agrees in opinion in all respects with those of James Getheral, William Williams, and James Glyn.

Patrick Nolan and *Daniel Fitzgerald*, of Mobile, entertain the same opinion as Francis Dillon, of Mobile, in all particulars.

William Burk is of opinion that cod seines are a great injury to the fishery, by their hauling on the ledges, and thinks they should not be allowed to haul, at all events, until the second day after the caplin had struck in.

James Murphy and *William Tobin* agree with the opinion of William Burk in every particular.

Lawrence Drew, Jr., stated that, in his opinion, the cod seines are very injurious to the fishery, and being of such large dimensions, they so interfere with and disturb the fish spawn in the kelp on the bottom, that it never comes to perfection, and thus, with their hauling such immense quantities of small fish as they do, (as their mesh is so small, they can haul herring as well as cod fish) is one of many reasons he would wish cod seines to be done away with altogether.

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LOWER ISLAND COVE, March 17th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

According to your request, I will give you my opinion respecting the various questions relative to fisheries, &c., as under:

Answer 1st.—I am of opinion that caplin should not be taken but for the use of bait, as the general voice of the people make against it, owing to such havock being made, will eventually diminish the quantity.

Answer 2nd.—Myself with a few others of our principal fishermen are of opinion, that if all would come to, as we term it, or otherwise to anchor, jiggers would not in any way prove injurious; yet by people drifting over the fishing ground, often does harm, by taking the fish in deep water when it often takes its departure to some other locality; yet, notwithstanding, we would not wish you to prohibit them, as they do more good than harm.

Answer 3rd.—As we have had nothing to do with bultow fishing, we cannot say anything for or against it.

Answer 4th.—With reference to herring seines, with what little knowledge we have of them, they don't injure the fishery one single iota, and should not be prohibited.

Answer 5th.—The people this way never objected much to the use of cod seines, with the proviso they are of a moderate size, and not so deep as to disturb the fish passing over ledges, that is, they should use them in with the shore, and should have such a size mesh as not to destroy such quantities of small fish. We would say, a third less would prove a preventative in some measure, or otherwise a third larger, when the greater part would escape.

Answer 6th.—We can't think upon any plan to prevent the destruction of the breeding of salmon, and the mode of catching this way is pretty nearly the same as practiced over other parts of the country.

Answer 7th—It is generally thought by the people this way, that cod nets set on fishing ledges prove injurious when so deep as to

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reach from surface of the water to the bottom, as they stop the fish from going up and down the shore—and as the consequence, it often strikes off in deeper water and leaves for some other locality. Yet we believe, if nets are constructed so as to leave room enough for fish to pass under, it will do very well.

Answer 8th—We cannot see what better plan we can hit upon for the improvement of the cure of fish, than to wash it thoroughly before and after it being salted, and also bulking instead of pickling the same.

Answer 9th.—As we are unacquainted with parts of the island where herring are sold to foreigners, we cannot judge if it is or is not injurious.

JOSEPH REID and others.

To the Hon. Gentlemen of the Fishery Committee.

OLD PERLICAN, March 18th, 1863.

SIRS,—

In answer to a Circular forwarded me some time since, requesting my opinion on the present mode of fishing in this country, I beg to submit the following:

Answer 1st.—I do not think the use of caplin as manure has injured, or can injure the cod fisheries; that it never has, I feel bold to assert; that it scarcely ever can, appears to me so obvious as to be hardly worth a question among the fishermen. But seeing there are so much conflicting opinions, I beg to submit my reasons for your consideration, viz.: That portion of this country where it has been so used, is very small, compared with the extent of coast which caplin occupy, and the multitudes which swarm over the whole extent of said coast, for five or six weeks to two months. Visit every spot of sand from Cape Spear to Hare Harbor on the south side of Sandwich Bay on Labrador, with five fathoms and less water, and you

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will see it white with spawn, in some places yards deep. The distance of said coast being about four hundred miles direct: take in its circuitous indentations, Bays, Arms, &c., and it will give a thousand miles. Now, I dare say caplin for manure has not been taken from five miles of the spawning ground of this island, and none at all used for that purpose on the Labrador. How can it be then, that so small a portion could materially affect the whole coast any more than a drop from the ocean. Then again, every fisherman knows, that in those late years, as soon as the caplin strike the shore, the fish will not take the hook so ready as before, in consequence of their becoming glutted with them, and caplin still so abundant, that if fish was ten to one more plentiful than they are, they could *eat* enough and to spare. Nevertheless, when they are scarce, they should not be taken for manure.

Answer 2nd.—I believe jiggers to be injurious (as they are now used) to the hook-and-line, and should be suppressed as soon as possible. I have seen it driven from the hook-and-line often and repeatedly, and surely as the jigger would go down. Drifting with jiggers should be especially prohibited near any person using bait, as they are sure to do injury to such person.

Answers 3rd. and 4th.—I can give no definite opinion, as the bultow plan of fishery is not in operation here. Neither are herring seines.

Answer 5th.—I can reply that I have seen fish often driven from the ground when abundant, by the use of seines. I feel confident that the use of cod seines will frighten and shy fish, so as to prove detrimental to the general interests of the fisheries, and should be discontinued or restricted to certain localities, and not to a whole line of coast indiscriminately, as the seine master may see fit, allowing the fish no rest, and in this respect causing injury also. I find among the old fishery laws, an act entitled an "Act to amend and render more effectual the several laws now in force for encouraging the fisheries carried on in Newfoundland, 26 Geo. 3, cap. 26, sec. 11, a reference to the size of netting; it reads thus: "It shall not be lawful for any person concerned in the said fishery, to use on the shores of Newfoundland any seine or net, for the purpose of catching cod fish, the mesh of which shall be less than four inches, under the penalty of forfeiting one hundred pounds for every such offence. Seines are now used

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less than three inches, which I deem a bad practice, and I fully agree with the conditions of the old law referred to, only in this, that, if any thing, four inches is too small certainly; no cod net ought to be less than five-and-a-quarter inches. The use of small meshed seines has been most destructive to small fish, and ought never to be allowed.

Answer 6th.—The mode of fishing for salmon in this place cannot be more simple or less injurious, if you catch them at all; salmon are caught in the open sea, no breeding rivers being near.

Answer 7th.—No cod nets are used in this place. They ought not to to be placed so as to bar coves.

Answer 8th.—All fish ought to be washed before salting, and if caught seven hours, in warm weather, should be washed before being split; it ought to be salted in leaky vats, or bulk, or if pickled, it should be pressed before placed to dry, which would make the fish hard and solid: whereas if placed in the sun, wet with pickle, the heat of the sun producing evaporation, would leave the fish light and porous; pressing would also facilitate the process of drying, and thereby renders it less liable to be affected by bad weather.

Answer 9th.—As there is no bait sold for foreigners' use here, I can only use reason in the matter. If large quantities are sold and used for the purpose of keeping the fish on the ground, where only foreigners use them, then it must be injurious. In my opinion, (and I am not alone in that opinion, though I have not seen it referred to in print,) the loose and disorderly manner of anchoring on the fishing ground materially affects the hook-and-line system; and so great has the evil become, that it is almost useless to try for fish in the day time, unless every person is catching it, as some persons are sure to place themselves in a position to take it. This may not be understood by persons unacquainted with the art of catching fish, but those versed in the art know well enough the effect of the current on fish, to take up a position so that the first man anchored shall not catch any, though he may have been catching previously as fast as possible; this being followed up they drive it from each other, and neither of the parties are profited, but often and again return empty, when they should otherwise have had a good catch. And I would suggest that every man who should frighten fish from another, whether by

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grapnell or jigger, or unfair position, should subject himself to the liability of a serious fine, to be adjudged by the Magistrate, before whom such case may be brought. I think no two boats should anchor within thirty fathoms of each other, a broad-side, or sixty fathoms astern. On this shore the practice now is, each boat to carry a small one or more, about six or seven feet keel, so small that they are hardly safe for two men, but in calm weather can be easily managed by one man, in this they drift slowly over the ground with the current, using the jigger chiefly, and so near to any person catching in the larger boats, as to be sure to frighten it. Every body condemns the practice, yet like Cowper's apple stealer, their maxim is, "He'll lose none by me, though I get a few," so they "share in the plnnder, and pity the man." They were useful in their place, but should not be made an abuse of. They should never be allowed to fish drift or within thirty fathoms of a larger boat at anchor. These may appear small matters to legislation, but they are certainly as detrimental as anything can be to the hook-and-line. Every river on the island should be stocked with clams for bait—they are excellent bait for the spring, and a great many brooks and rivers abounded with them formerly, but have been recklessly destroyed. I am of opinion that caplin could be preserved fresh by artificial cold, brought to bear on ice vaults, so as to freeze the fish and keep them frozen until required for use—accomplish this, and we need no other expedient to enhance the value of our fisheries. With these answers and remarks for your consideration,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

JABEZ TILLEY.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries,

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

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CARBONEAR, March 19th, 1863.

At a quarterly meeting of the planters of this place, convened at the Court House this day, Edmund T. Pike was chosen Chairman, and John F. Apsy Secretary, before whom the following statements were taken relative to the use of cod seines:

Capt. Wm. Penny.—I have been fishing for 40 years in different harbors at Labrador, but at the present in Red Bay. I do not think that cod seines injure the fisheries. They are great benefit to the people that use them; have frequently seen on the coast, for many days, the fish completely gorged and would not take bait, and nothing doing with hook-and-line, when the cod seines were doing well; several persons, at this place,for many years fished with the hook-and-line—and were beggared—have taken to the cod seine, since which have done well.

Wm. Hogan.—I fish at Venison Tickle and used a cod seine. My opinion is that it does not injure the fishery by their use. Can't say whether it would be better if all used hook-and-line—It's only one chance—but with the cod seine I have frequently been doing well, when for a time nothing could be caught with hook-and-line. At the present it would be a great risk to solely depend on hook-and-line. I left my own harbor, the past season, and went north—but left my cod seine behind, the consequence was, that I returned with half a voyage for my hook-and-line. If I had my cod seine could have seined my voyage. I can't say whether cod seine fish, if not caught, would remain on ground to be caught by hook-and-line-men.

John Osmond.—I use hook-and-line, and fish at Merchantman's Harbor. Am of opinion that cod seines ruin the fishery, for when fish strike in and cod seines commence hauling and continually dashing about, it terrifies the fish, and away it flies about, and it is impossible at times for the hook-and-line to get any. If the fish was not so disturbed, it would remain about the ground for bait, and there would be a chance to get it, but cod seines grab up a certain quantity and frighten away the rest. I have used a cod seine for many years previous—but gave up using it, and since have done far better with the hook-and-line.

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Thomas Oats.—I fish at Battle Harbor, use a cod seine, having been fishing those 50 years past—in favonr of the cod seine—do not hurt the fisheries—very bad voyages if depending on the hook-and-line.

Joseph Taylor.—I fish at Indian Bight, Collaboose, used a cod seine for many years, I cannot believe they injure the fisheries or the hook-and-line men; make fair wages with cod seines; but it would be a poor one if trusting to the hook-and-line where I reside.

G. Williams.—I fish at Petty Harbor, with hook-and-line. Cod seines don't injure the fisheries. Have many a time being doing nothing; fish would not take bait, and the cod seines doing well.

Ed. Sweeney—I fish at Venison Tickle, with hook-and-line. Don't think cod seines injure the fisheries; often when we are doing nothing with the hook-and-line, they are doing well.

Henry Hamilton.—I fish at Snug Harbor; use a cod seine, which I consider a great benefit to those using, as they can seine fish when it cannot be taken with hook-and-line, as, at times—fish being gorged with bait—will not eat. The only injury, I imagine, the cod seines can be to the fisheries, is in the striking in of fish, and before it has properly landed; to commence seining them at such time may prove injurious, by shying off much fish that may come in; if not disturbed prematurely, otherwise the chances for a voyage is in favor of the cod seine.

G. Soper.—I fish at Cape Charles; use a cod seine; cannot imagine how they can injure the fisheries; if cod seines are done away with, do away with the people; cod seines are the staff of the country; no use for merchants to send fish vessels depending on what the hook-and-line men catch, or else they would be very short of cargoes.

Wm. Ash.—I fish at Indian Tickle, with hook-and-line. I believe cod seines to be a very great injury to the fisheries. When fish first landed after bait, can catch it then with hook-and-line, the cod seines are then at it; sweeping and dashing about with their seines terrifies the fish so that it is so harrassed,

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away it goes from one place to another—the fish is frightened off the fishing grounds, but the cod seines still pursue it, and haul until they banish it away from themselves. Let the fish come in properly, and seek for bait, and if at times it is glutted, the probability is that it will eat sometimes, and a fair chance for all. Its the harrassing with seines that drive both fish and caplin about; if all were left to the use of hook-and-line, I believe essentially the fish would be better in quality and quantity—for cod seines destroy mother fish and young fish in abundance that's not to maturity.

John Taylor.—I have fished at various harbors on the Labrador for 53 years. Have had experience both with cod seines and herring seines. Do not think cod seines are injurious to the fisheries; cod seines can be doing well, with nothing to be caught with hook-and-line. Take away the cod seines, and my opinion the country would be ruined.

John Ronan.—I fish at Battle Harbor, with hook-and-line—cod seines do not injure the fishery—many a time when I could do nothing with hook-and-line, the cod seines were doing well.

Moses Pike.—I fish at Square Island—use hook-and-line—do not think cod seines injure the fisheries.

Capt. Butt.—I fish at Chatteau—cod seines are the only dependence for a voyage—do not think it injures the fisheries.

Thomas Geary.—I fish at Murray's Harbor—use cod seine—have seen instances in places were it not for the cod seine the voyage would be ruinous.

JOHN F. APSY.

OLD PERLICAN, March 20th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have given your circular of the 21st ult. my best consideration, but find it a matter so important, and of so delicate a nature, that it is beyond my limited knowledge to form any perfect definition as to the best mode of carrying on, or regulating our fisheries, yet I beg to submit to your superior judgment the answers in connection with the questions contained in your circular:

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Answer 1st.—Caplin taken for the purposes of manure proves prejudicial to the cod fishery; thinks that the greater the quantity of caplin keeps the fish more settled. Caplin is not as plentiful as some twenty or thirty years past.

Answer 2nd.—Thinks the use of jiggers is hurtful—the wounded fish frighten the others from the ground, a decrease in the quantity caught must follow.

Answer 3rd.—No bultows in use with the fishermen here—thinks that bultows set on the banks in the spring prevent the fish from coming in shore, as bultow hooks are frequently taken out of the fish during the latter part of the summer.

Answer 4th.—Firmly believes the herring seines, used otherwise than procuring bait, to be injurious, as the cod fish, in the latter part of the season, follow the herring schools as they do the caplin. About 20 years ago herring was in abundance, now so scarce that it is hard to procure enough for family use—believes it to result from the injudicious mode of fishing practiced in other parts of the country.

Answer 5th.—Thinks the cod seines, with mesh below a regular scale, to be very injurious, as it destroys large quantities of small fish, but not otherwise, unless it interfere with, or be so near as to frighten the fish from those who are taking it by hook-and-line. Scale of mesh should not be less than 4 inches in arm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in bunt.

Answer 6th.—The mode of fishing for salmon on this shore is by setting nets with a mooring each end. Can say nothing abont the breeding fish.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets, to my opinion, unless moored on fishing ground, or across deep coves, thereby preventing the ingress and recess of bait, are not injurious. They may be used to great advantage during the fall months, in deep water, and thereby secure good catches of fish that could not be taken ortherwise.

Answer 8th—Thinks the best method of curing all kinds of fish is to cleanse it from blood, slub, and black before salting, and give cod fish due attention until it is cured.

Answer 9th.—Believes the sale of bait to foreigners to have a prejudicial effect on the interests of the colony, as the enormous

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quantity of bait purchased and taken to the banks, not only to bait their extensive bultows, but scattered over the banks, to feed and keep the fish stationary on the banks.

In giving this, my humble opinion, on the several questions contained in your circular, I beg to offer a few remarks, viz. : that should the use of cod seines or cod nets be abolished, it may lead to serious consequences, and result in reducing the man of industry and independence to the same level as the pauper. Therefore, I would say, whatever restrictions or modes of future fishing be adopted, by no means prohibit the lawful use of cod seines and cod nets.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BURT.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

GRATES COVE, March 20th, 1863.

SIR,—

As we are requested to answer the several questions given in your Circular letter of the 21st February, respecting the decline of our fisheries, &c., we thought necessary to consult several of our planters and fishermen on the aforesaid questions, and our answers thereto, with their approbation, are as follows:

Answer 1st.—In reference to the hauling of capling for manure, it is very certain that it is the means of lessening the quantity that visit our shores. As it is not so plentiful as it formerly was —consequently it is probable that the destruction of so large a quantity of bait, is a means of lessening our cod fishery, as our bait masters cannot procure a sufficient supply at all times as in years past.

Answer 2nd.—As to jiggers, we believe that it has a tendency to diminish the quantity of fish caught by hook-and-line, as numbers of the mother fish are wounded by the jiggers, and also great qantities are driven from the fishing grounds into deeper water; yet we cannot do without the jigger in the early part of the season, to take a supply of fish for present use, before bait can be procured.

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Answer 3rd.—Bultow fishing is not practised here, yet we believe it is detrimental to the general success of our fisheries, as they are generally laid in deep water, and take the mother fish as they are coming in to deposit their spawn.

Answer 4th.—As regards the herring seines, they are not used on our shores ; but it is reasonable to think that they are injurious to the breed of herring, as large quantities are caught in their time of spawning, consequently our fishermen suffer for want of bait in the herring season.

Answar 5th.—The use of cod seines has a great effect on the annual catch of cod fish by hook-and-line, as they are generally used in improper water and ground, and the scale of the mesh in general is very destructive to the small fish, as numbers of quintals have been thrown away as useless. We believe that $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh for bunt of seine would be necessary to allow the escape of the small fish.

Answer 6th.—We have no salmon fishery here, consequently we can give no regulations thereon.

Answer 7th.—Respecting cod nets, we believe that they are injurious, and take a great effect on the hook method of fishing, as they are set near the bottom, and take the larger size or mother fish mostly ; moreover, the said nets cause a sparkling light in the water by night, that turns the fish and bait, consequently it passes by our fishing grounds.

Answer 8th.—In referrence to the improvements of curing cod fish, we advise that it be fairly split,carefully salted,thoroughly washed before and after salting ; as for other fish, we can give no answer regarding their improvements.

Answer 9th.—In respect to selling bait to foreigners, we believe that nothing can be more prejudicial to the best interests of our fishermen, as large quantities of bait have been bought by foreigners and taken to the Banks and strewed over different parts of the said Banks ; consequently preventing thousands

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of quintals from visiting our shores; do away with that system.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JAMES JAMES,
WILLIAM MEDDAS,
THOMAS AVERY,
JAMES FROST.

To R. B. Holden, Esq.,
Secretary of Joint Fishery Committee,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

Hants Harbor, March 21st, 1863.

Sir,—

For the information of the Joint Committee on Fisheries, I beg to state my opinion and replies to the questions proposed in your Circular of the 21st February, relating to the shore fishery.

Answer 1st.—Caplin are not generally hauled here for the purpose of manure; and if they were, it would not, in my opinion, be injurious to the fishery, as the supply is abundant about the time they are used for that purpose.

Answer 2nd.—I believe the using jiggers to be very injurious to the hook-and-line fishermen, as there are a good many more fish wounded than taken by jiggers. The fish so wounded goes off the ground, and many more follow, so that in a short time none can be taken by the hook men, which consequently has a tendency to decrease the catch.

Answer 3rd.—I am not acquainted with bultow plan of fishing, and can give no opinion.

Answer 4th.—Herring seines are not much used about here. I believe hauling herrings in the spring, for any other purpose than for bait, is injurious to the fisheries.

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Answer 5th.—Cod seines are not much used in this neighbourhood, and when they are, it is in proper hauling places, and do not interfere much with the hook-and-line fishermen.

Answer 6th.—In have no experience in salmon fishery, and can give no opinion of the change required to protect the breeding fish.

Answer 7th.—There are but few cod nets used about here ; where used to any extent, I think they are injurious to the hook method of fishing, as they intimidate or prevent fish and bait from coming in with the shore.

Answer 8th.—There being so much inferior cured cod fish, I believe is chiefly owing to carelessness in salting, and washing it clean. I do not know of any method of improving the cure, any more than salting it regular, and not leaving it too long in salt—washing it clean, and by attendance and good weather, the quality will be good ; I always find it so.

Answer 9th.—I do not know what effect the sale of bait to foreigners may have on the fishery, as it is not practised here.

Hoping your Committee may be successful in promoting the interest of the fisheries,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GULLIFORD.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries,

HANTS HARBOR, March 21st, 1863.

SIR,—

I now, according to your request, answer your Circular, received 16th instant :

Answer 1st.—Caplin hauled for manure is certainly injurious.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers, after spring, is injurious.

Answer 3rd.—As to bultows, there is none in this place.

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Answer 4th.—Herring seines, I see no injury in them.

Answer 5th.—Cod seines, if used, should have proper mesh.

Answer 6th.—Salmon, very few caught here.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets, if put from the end, and not along the shore, I see no injury in them.

Answer 8th.—In curing fish, to be salted well and washed clean.

Answer 9th.—In regard to selling bait to foreigners, I think would be very injurious to our own fishermen on our own grounds.

With best respects,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES REED.

To Hon. JOHN RORKE,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

CAPE BROYLE, March 23rd, 1863.

SIR.—

In reply to the queries contained in your circular of the 21st ulto., I have thought well to accord my humble opinion after each query, as it is on the paper, which I hope will suffice, and I have also added, in conclusion, a suggestion of my own, which, if not approved of by your Committee, they must only take the will for the deed. But in conclusion, I beg to state that I think the most essential requisite of all, for the future prosperity of our fisheries, is for all in them engaged, to prosecute them justly, and in the friendship of the Almighty.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

RICHARD CASHIN.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

P. S.—I would feel obliged if, at your convenience, you would send me another copy.

R. C.

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Answer 1st.—Yes, in my opinion, it is injurious as well as unnatural.

Answer 2nd,—I don't think they are.

Answer 3rd.—I'm not acquainted with it.

Answer 4th.—I don't think they are.

Answer 5th.—I think they ought to be used within the headlands.

Answer 6th.—I don't think there is any change required.

Answer 7th.—1 think they are not.

Answer 8th.—I think care and attention is all.

Answer 9th.—I think it has.

And in addition to the above, I give it as my humble opinion, that the preserving of the peas or spawn of the cod fish, and using it for manure, or otherwise, is highly prejudicial to their increase, as I have proved by experience in putting them into water, and in less than a fortnight they were come to life and size and form of fish.

RICHARD CASHIN.

FERRYLAND, March 25th, 1863.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, of the 21st ulto., on the subject of the decline of the fisheries in this Colony, and requesting my attention to the queries therein contained, and, in reply, I beg to state, that I have carefully considered the matter, and will endeavour to reply thereto in the order in which they are submitted.

Answer 1st.—The use of caplin in this locality has nearly been confined to its legitimate purpose, very little having ever been used as manure—still, as a general rule, I think the custom decidedly bad, and subversive of the end for which they were intended, and prejudicial to the catch of cod fish. Perhaps it may not

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be out of place here to state, that in a conversation lately had with an intelligent and experienced person on the subject of the present inquiry, I was informed that the practice of bringing surplus bait off the ground was not the way to encourage fish to frequent it, but (after the day's fishing,) if any bait that remained was distributed over the ground, it would be the means of inducing any fish there to remain, or if a school of fish came along in search of food, it would be apt to attract them, and induce them to remain also, and any person coming after with fresh bait, would stand a good chance of a catch of fish.

Answer 2nd.—I think the use of jiggers is not materially prejudicial. In many cases fish may be struck and escape—perhaps die, but more frequently recover, and from my own personal experience, I conclude that often a catch of fish may be taken with jiggers, when without them you would return with a clean boat. However, I think legislation on that point superfluous, as experience to the operative fishermen will prove a better guide than any enactment.

Answer 3rd.—The system of fishing with bultows has never been in operation here, consequently I am unable to give any practical opinion—still, were the use or discontinuance of the system depending on my voice, I would say, by all means discontinue it, as I consider, from all I have heard on the subject, that the major part of the fish so taken are those which come in to spawn, and consequently very destructive to the race.

Answer 4th.—The use of herring seines, in this locality, is confined wholly for the purpose of procuring bait; and herring are never taken in greater quantity than the immediate wants of the fishermen require.

Answer 5th.—I consider this question of vital importance, and one requiring grave consideration. In the first place, I am of opinion that the use of seines is prejudicial to the general good of the fishery, and that it materially diminishes the aggregate catch. I base my opinion on the experience of years employed in the system, and from the personal observation of the vast quantity of fish destroyed by the use of seines. It is no uncommon practice, after casting the seine round a breach of fish, and hauling it in, to discover that the fish is so small that it is

not worth the trouble of splitting, and merely save it for the purpose of taking out the liver, and if saved for the intention of splitting, in consequence of the diminutive size, the process is so tedious that nearly half of it becomes soft, and unfit to salt, and is left to rot, and what is saved forms but a very inferior article for shipping. I also think the size mesh at present in use is decidedly too small—in fact, I consider any mesh too small that would confine a fish of less than medium size. However, I would prefer seeing the use of cod seines discontinued, and I think the fishery would be materially improved by the change.

Answer 6th.—No salmon fishery carried on here, nor salmon brooks in the locality.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets not used here, still I do not think their use (with suitable size mesh) would be injurious to the fishery generally.

Answer 8th.—I think the main cause that a better description of article is not produced, is occasioned by the fact that no encouragement is held out by our supplying merchants, as a reward for greater care or attention ; for if a careless curer will produce fish that is barely fit to pass for merchantable, he will obtain as high a price as the person who strives and succeeds in procuring a better article. Still, I think much may be done to improve our system of curing, and think the greatest drawback to our success is want of cleanliness in the curer. At present the fish, when split, is allowed to fall into a dirty "drudge barrow," and subject to the "gurry" or "slub," from the splitting table, and from thence to the "salt bulk." I think if there were a "vat" for the fish to fall into from the knife, so that a quantity of clean water could be pumped on to it before salting, it would be a great improvement. Another evil in splitting is, that the large fish is generally selected to be first split, and the small ones are deteriorating all the time. If the system were reversed, I think it would be to the advantage of all concerned.

THOMAS NORRIS.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

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ADAM'S COVE, March 26th, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—

Your hand-bill, concerning the present state of the cod fishery, came duly to hand, and I have been thinking over the matter seriously, and have come to the following conclusions :—

Answer 1st,—The use of caplin for manure is very injurious.

Answer 2nd.—Jiggers have not any effect to injure the average catch, as the fish will not take the hook in midsummer.

Answer 3rd.—But the continance of bultows will be injurious, in preventing the fish from coming in on the proper ground.

Answer 4th.—The cod seines have not any effect whatever; if they were to be given up, the catch would be less.

Answer 5th.—As for the salmon fishery and cod nets, I cannot say anything; they have not been practiced where I have been.

Answer 6th.—More industry, in general, would be an improvement in the curing of it.

Answer 7th.—The sale of bait to Foreigners ought to come to a final end.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE HUDSON.

To JOHN RORKE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

SCILLY COVE, March 30th, 1863.

SIR,—

The Circular from the Chairman of Select Committee on Fisheries duly came to hand, and we beg to hand you our replies to the questions therein contained.

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Answer 1st.—We cannot say anything about the use of caplin for manure, as regards our district.

Answer 2nd.—We have every reason to believe that the use of cod jiggers injures the hook-and-line fishermen, and that more fish would be caught if they were done away with altogether.

Answer 3rd.—We know nothing about the bultow plan of fishing.

Answer 4th.—The herring seines have not been used amongst us.

Answer 5th.—We believe that cod seines are injurious to the hook-and-line fishery, as they drive the fish off the grounds.

Answer 6th.—The salmon fishery is not practised with us, and therefore we cannot say anything about it.

Answer 7th.—Cod nets are not much used by us, but we believe they are injurious to the hook fishery, as when the fish get dead in the net, the live fish keep off the grounds.

Answer 8th.—The best method to cure fish properly is to salt it well, and wash it clean.

Answer 9th.—We know nothing about the effect the sale of bait to foreigners has on the best interests of our fishermen, it not being practised by us.

Before closing, we would beg to call your attention to a matter not mentioned in the circular, viz., that splitting the fish near where it is caught is injurious to the catch of fish in general.

With these remarks we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JASPER HISCOCK,
his
JOSHUA ⋈ HINDY.
mark.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
Colonial Building, St. John's.

Fisheries.

BONAVISTA, April 17th, 1863.

To R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Joint Committee on Fisheries,
St. John's.

SIR.—

In answer to a circular from your Honorable Committee, requesting of me to reply to certain questions on the fishery, I herewith enclose, according to my humble ability, my answers to the said questions.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

PATRICK KOUGH.

P. S.—I omitted to say that the circular did not reach this until the 5th instant.

P. K.

Question 1st.—Has the use of caplin for manure, &c. ?

Answer .—When taken specially for manure, it must lessen the quantity of spawn very considerably, and must eventually be destructive to the cod fishery; so far as this place is concerned, very little is made use of as manure.

Question 2nd.—Does the use of jiggers, as is now customary, injure the hook-and-line fishery, &c., ?

Answer.—Not so much when used at anchor, as when under sail drifting across the ledges; it is very injurious, always drawing the school of fish from the ledges, after such boat drifting. In my opinion, it ought to be discontinued without delay.

Question 3rd.—Are you acquainted with the bultow plan of fishing, &c.

Answer.—It is but lately that this article has been introduced amongst our fishermen, some of whom (and I may say nearly all) exclaim against its use; in short, I am of the same opinion with the bultow, as with the jigger, that the sooner they are discarded the better.

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Question 4th.—When the use of herring seines have been followed, have they been injurious or otherwise to the fisheries, &c. ?

Answer.—Here they are used wholly and solely, in the spring, for obtaining of bait to catch the fish, without this resource the fishermen would be ruined.

Questions 5th.—What effect has the use of cod seines on the annual catch, &c. ?

Answer.—I cannot give any opinion about cod seines, the fishermen of this place do not make use of any.

Question 6th.—State what regulations in the mode of fishing for salmon are followed, &c. ?

Answer.—There are but few nets in this place ; the regulations observed by those are such, that it is impossible for me to give opinion upon them ; but I beg to say, that no nets should be moored across the mouth of the brook, but a space should be allowed in the centre thereof to allow the salmon to enter and pass into the brook.

Question 7th.—Are cod nets used by you or your neighbours, &c. ?

Answer.—Cod nets are in use here, and so far as they are concerned, appear to do a great deal of harm. Our fishermen, on the whole, (excepting those interested.) are opposed to them, and particularly wish that they should be discontinued. The principal desire for doing away with these nets are that nearly all the fish taken in them, is what is called the mother fish, and that wherever these nets are put down, and fish taken, no fish can be caught with the hook-and-line after.

Question 8th.—Can you point out any method or means by which the cure of all kinds of fish may be improved ?

Answer.—All the improvement that I can recommend is, to do away altogether the method of pickling cod fish, and to enforce the salting of it in bulk.

Question 9th.—Do you think the sale of bait by our people to foreigners, &c. ?

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Answer.—There is no traffic of that kind in this district, but where practiced, it must be very injurious—supplying as it does the foreigners with the means of taking the fish, which would eventually, when not caught by them, pass along our coasts, and, as a matter of course, there would be more to be caught by our people. I would further add, that the use of chains instead of hemp on the fishing ground, is the most injurious and the most detrimental that can be made use of upon the fishing ledges, the noise made by the chain when first let go, and continual clicking upon the bottom afterwards, has the effect of turning away any school of fish that may approach the ground over which the boats are riding. It should be strictly forbidden, indeed put down as destructive. Its noise may be heard in the fore-cuddy of the boat using the chain.

Respectfully submitted by

Your obedient and humble servant,

PATRICK KOUGH.

BURIN BAY, May 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I now give you my opinion of the fisheries,as far as I understand them.

The caplin hauled for manure, I consider injurious, as we have often a great deal of trouble to procure them for bait, besides, when there is no caplin on the shore, the fish come in and find no food, they return to the ocean again.

As for the jiggers, I consider very injurious, there are so many fine fish torn to pieces that are never caught; besides, I believe it causes them to leave the shores.

The bultow, I consider also injurious, as the catching of so much mother fish.

The herring seines cannot be done without, because we want them to procure bait for the cod fish.

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I believe the cod seine to be injurious, they haul so much small fish, and as to altering the size of mesh, I believe it to be no service, for if made large they cannot use them—the fish will mesh so that they will not be able to haul.

The salmon fishery, I know but little about.

Cod nets, I believe to be very injurious; our shores here are lined with them, the fish and bait strike for the shore, until they come to the nets, then the caplin pass through to the shore, and the fish returns to sea again.

I believe the sale of bait to foreigners, or to the French, however, is the worst of all, I believe it to be the ruining of our shore.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE GOODLAND.

FORTUNE BAY, May 2nd, 1863.

R. B. HOLDEN, Esq.,

SIR,—

I received a circular from J. Rorke, Esq., respecting the fisheries, and he requested my opinion on it, and desired me to address you on the subject.

Answer 1st.—Caplin.—In regard to caplin hauling for manure, there is very little use for them here for that purpose; but if there was, I do not think it would injure the fishery, for I think that too much caplin injures the hook fishery, by glutting the fish; neither do I think it would diminish the caplin—as a proof, I believe there are more caplin carried to supply the French bankers, than would manure all the farms in the island, and still they appear to be more numerous than ever. I know them to be more now than 50 years ago on our coast.

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Answer 2nd.—Jiggers.—The use of these, I believe, is a great injury, but there are more used now than ever there were in this bay.

Answer 3rd.—Bultows.—This, I believe, is very injurious to the fishery, for it is my belief that in the course of twenty years or less, our fishery will be destroyed by it, as it catches all the mother fish. One bultow will destroy more mother fish than 1,000 lines with hooks, although there has been a great deal of fish caught with them in this bay, where they have been used, though as yet not carried on to any great extent, but it will be this summer, and it is my belief that it will eventually ruin this bay. I am very much surprised to see what a small quantity of small fish there is caught here now, to what there was some 30 or 40 years since—I believe it owing to the bultow being used on the banks so much, and also on the shores.

Answer 4th.—Herring Seines.—I do not think the use of these does in any way injure the cod fishery, nor does it lessen the quantity of herring, as they are more numerous than ever. I am of opinion that there is 1,000 barrels to one every year in this Bay, than there was 50 years ago. I ought to know something about it, for I have been master of a fishing boat this 50 years, and know what fishing is in all its branches.

Answer 5th.—Cod Seines.—I believe, as they are carried on now, is very injurious to the line men, as they are used on all shoals and ledges, where the water is not so deep; were they confined to coves, it would not be so injurious; that is not the case, and wherever a cod seine is hauled, the fish is scared away, and that to the great loss of the line men. This I know from experience. In regard to the mesh, were they made larger, it would still be worse, for so many fish would mesh, it would be impossible to haul them.

Answer 6th.—Salmon fishing is not carried on here much, they are both small and scarce.

Answer 7th.—Cod Nets are not much used in this Bay, and if they were, I do not think they would affect the line fishery, unless set on the ledges.

Answer 8th.—Cure of fish.—I cannot point out any better way to cure cod fish than that usually followed, not to salt-burn it, wash it clean before salting, and well wash it after; and then, with

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good flakes and beaches, and fine weather, that will give you good fish. But I think a better method may be used for curing herring, than has been hitherto adopted, which would be a great boon to this bay, where herring are so plenty all the year round; and I believe there would be no danger in making them scarce. For example, take the Rameo Islands, to the westward of this, some 25 leagues from this. This is a great place for herring in the months of July, August, and September, although there has been herring hauled there 30 years, or more, and as many as 30 seines in the season—for I have been there and seen it—for more than ten summers. I have used seines there, and without doubt herring were more plentiful last year than ever; so much so, I saw them sold (and gave away) at two dollars a boat load, say 25 barrels. Now, these herring are fully as fat as Labrador herring, but not so large, and they are nearly as plentiful in other places.

Answer 9th.—I do think that by supplying foreigners with bait for using bultows, is a very great injury to our fisheries; but were we deprived of selling bait to the French, this bay would be starved, as there is not cod fish enough to be caught in it to support the inhabitants. Bait in the bay is very plenty, and I believe were it not so plenty, there would be more fish caught in some seasons of the year. I have stated to you my opinions on the subject candidly.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

GEORGE LAKE, Sr.
JOHN LAKE, Jr.

N. B.—Please to observe this was written by George Lake, Sr., his son John being absent, but has now returned, and coincides with his father's opinion, and has also signed his name to it.

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FORTUNE, May 14th, 1863.

JOHN RORKE, Esq.

SIR.—

I received a Circular from R. B. Holden, Esq., requesting me to give my opinion on the mode of fishing here, and address the same to you.

1st.—Caplin.—Hauling for manure should not be allowed; some days the coves are full, and when disturbed, leaves none for bait.

2nd.—Jiggers.—Are not used with us; the use thereof cripple and injure the fish greatly.

3rd.—Bultow.—We are acquainted with the said plan of fishing; but I know it is a great injury, for it takes all the large mother fish, and will be the means of destroying the fishery in this Bay; they are used by persons who have the means, while those who have not suffer considerably.

4th.—Herring Seines.—In regard to these, I can't say much; but supplying the French with bait the summer months, is a great injury; they get fresh bait every day, and with it set their bultows on our ground, which is a great injury to the hook-and-line mode of fishing.

5th.—Cod Seines.—With us they are not much in use, though I often hear the fishermen complain they frighten the fish.

6th.—Salmon.—I can't say anything about, for there are none caught on our shore.

7th.—Cod nets are not much used by us, therefore I can say nothing concerning them.

8th.—Cure of fish.—I know no better method than that used.

9th.—The sale of bait to foreigners, during the winter, is a great injury to the poor inhabitants of our Bay.

These are my opinions on the above questions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELIAS MAJOR.

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MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE
Grand BANK, 25th April, 1863.

SIR,—

Your communication of the 21st February last I received on the 23rd inst., per mail, and agreeably to your request, I herewith transmit to you my replies to the nine questions demanded of me, with remarks; and in so doing, I desire to say that they (of whatever value they may be considered,) are my deliberate convictions, drawn from my own experience, and the experience of others.

Answer to question 1st.—I believe that when caplin is hauled for the purpose of manure, the cod fishery is prejudiced, and if that practice was discontinued the cod fishery would be benefitted.

Remark.—It is well known by all fishermen, that the caplin takes to the shore for the purpose of depositing its spawn on the sand; and that the cod fish pursues it, as part of its natur al food. If then the caplin is hauled for manure, or for exportation, the cod cannot take it, and will naturally strike off the shore again, but if while the cod is in pursuit of it, a cod seine that is of a proper sized mesh were skilfully used, marketable sized fish would be taken at each haul, and must therefore benefit the fisherman. And although the stale bait that may be in the bait-tub, or tubs of each boat, when the men haul up to come in with their fish caught, might be considered as only fit for manure, it would be vastly more profitable for the fisherman to take care and place it on the ledge, on the bottom where he caught his fish.

Answer to question 2nd.—I believe that the use of cod jiggers injures the hook-and-line fishermen, and has a strong tendency to decrease the quantity that would be caught.

Remark.—When jiggers are used, the craft, big or small, is never stationary as at anchor, but drifting, and by the constant agitation of the jiggers, the fish are lured to within a few fathoms of the surface of the water. On this, this destructive, there is a "tail hook" fastened, which hook is baited, and sometimes a fish on the tail hook, and on the jigger also, is hauled in; but more frequently fish are broken off the jigger at the surface of the water, and escape with their entrails out, these fish are never caught, they either die, or become food to fish

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that pursue them because of their entrails. The drift of the craft may be over several miles of the fishing ground, according as the wind is moderate or otherwise, and that drifting craft will be followed by the fish, which must very materially interfere with the catch of the fishermen at anchor, besides the certain destruction of the wounded fish.

Answer to question 3rd.—Yes. I believe the effect of the bultow on the hook-and-line is, that a much less quantity is taken by the fishermen, than they might fairly expect to take, and its effects on the cod fishery, as a whole, are detrimental, from the fact that such great numbers of the large breeding fish being taken, must, as a just consequent, tend to the annihilation of the species, so far as man's ingenuity and cupidity can accomplish it, and therefore if persevored in, will be ruinous in the extreme.

Answer to question 4th.—Injurious. When herring seines are used in estuaries, or in coves where fresh water brooks run into the sea, the inshore fishermen have each year sustained a loss, and therefore these places are improper for their use; and instead of "tucking" with the seine, which would be proper for them to do, they have used them for inbarring, and hauling to the shore.

Remark.—The cod fish (it is well known) follow the herring, and the herring resort to fresh water streams, in coves and barrisways, but if the herring are hauled, the cod fish "strike off," and although it seldom happens that the cod fish play up for hauling in the herring school, yet there is good fishing with hook-and-line, and also a proper sized cod net could be used with advantage. There is also a very great waste of herring, occasioned by the use of seines, as a considerable quantity are in each haul too small for market, also, by there being no demand for herring as bait, on their arrival at port, and all such are thrown away; this is a reckless waste, and it has an injurious effect on the cod fishery, in many instances.

Answer to question 5th.—A destructive effect, and does tend injuriously to affect the general good of the fishery. Cod seines are used inshore, which is a proper place, and they are used on the ledges and fishing ground, which are improper places for them to be used in, and when the "cast arms" of the cod seine are

Fisheries.

brought into the boat, or on to the shore, there are no meshes of sufficient size for the smaller fish to escape, and consequently a great quantity of small fish is destroyed.

Remark.—Herring seines have been used for hauling cod fish, and are not much more destructive than the cod seincs are, from the smallness of the meshes in the "hunting leaves" and in the "bunt." A cod seine, to be preservative, and not destructive, should be of equal sized meshes from end to end, and each mesh six inches from knot to knot.

Answer to question 6th.—The mode of fishing for salmon is with nets, and the regulations followed are agreeable to the Colonial Act 23rd Vic., cap. 8th, which I consider are sufficient to protect the breeding fish.

Remark.—The nets are set in and out from the shore in estuaries and coves. During the caplin school the salmon are in pursuit of the caplin for food, and caplin sufficient for bait to supply the hook-and-line fishermen may be taken without doing much injury to the salmon fisheries; but when the waters in these places are disturbed day and night, by schooners and boats with skiffs and punts, continually hauling caplin for exportation, the effect on the salmon fishery is detrimental: but if the 4th section of the Colonial Act 25th Vic., cap. 2nd, is fully and fairly enforced, the salmon fishers will then have a fair chance, and the probabilities are that a remunerative catch of salmon will be the result.

Answer to question 7th.—Cod nets are not in general use, and if they were, they could not have a prejudicial effect when moored in and out from the shore, as salmon nets are moored, and therefore the use of the cod net of full size mesh, that is six inches from knot to knot, might well be encouraged.

Answer to question 8th.—The curing of cod fish. Although there is an inferior article too often taken by the merchants; is nevertheless, very well understood by Newfoundlanders, and circumstances have tended towards that inferior cure, which the suppliers of the fishermen might not have means to control. The fishermen know very well that fish to be well saved, must be landed on the stage fresh and sound, that it must be well cut open, well headed, well split, and well salted, carefully washed, and that due attention on the flake or beach must be given to

it. The cure of herring is not so well understood, and under existing circumstances, there is not a suficinet inducement to make them desirous of understanding it. But if protective laws are granted for the herring fishery, so as to make it in demand as an article of export when well cured and in barrels, at a remunerative price, it is very certain that the fishermen will be suficiently alive to their immediate gain, to learn, to understand, and practice the curing of herring, so as to give satisfaction to the purchasers.

Answer to question 9th.—I do think that the sale of bait to foreigners, as it has been conducted hitherto, and at present, has had, and will have, a prejudicial effect on the best interests of our fishermen, and that it is instrumental in lessening the quantity of fish caught by them on our own ground, by thousands of quintals.

Remark.—It is asserted that large sums are paid annually by foreigners for the supply of bait, and if it were true to the extent of the highest amount named, (fifty thousand pounds,) yet its effects are prejudicial, and if twice that sum were really paid, it would not be an equivalent. The bultows used by them on the banks, *they know uery well* are working the destruction of the fishery there, (as they will do ultimately wherever they are used,) and there is no doubt that they do affect injuriously the inshore fishery. If they were content to fish with hook-and-line, the supply of bait, that is of herring taken in nets and seines at proper times and in proper places, and caplin hauled in seines at not less than one mile distant from any settlement between Cape Race and Cape Ray, should be freely accorded to them by our fishermen, at a price such as might be agreed on by them.

I cannot give any opinion with regard to the Labrador fisheries, touching these questions, of my own experience, or of the experience of others.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN RORKE, Esq., M.G.A., JOS. BLACKBURN.
Chairman, Select Committee on Fisheries.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the proceedings of the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, "appointed to enquire into the cause of the decline of the fishr-

eries, and to take evidence on the working of the various modes of fishery, as followed by our fishermen," the same having been taken from the Records of the Committee, and ordered by the Honorable the House of Assembly to be printed, and also that the replies in answer to the Circulars of the Committee, issued on the 21st February last, are true and correct copies.

RICHARD B. HOLDEN,
Secretary, Joint Committee.

Clerk's Office, House of Asssmbly,
May 23rd, 1863.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE FISHERIES OF THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to regulate the manner of prosecuting the Fisheries in the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies:

Be it therefore Enacted, by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:—

First,—That from and after the passing of this Act, no person or persons whomsoever shall haul, catch, or take any quantity of the fish called Caplin, or of the spawn thereof, for the purpose of using such Caplin, or any part thereof, for manure, nor shall any quantity of Caplin, or spawn thereof, so caught and taken, be used or applied for the purpose of manure, nor for any agricultural purposes whatsoever: And each and every person who shall haul, catch, or take, or cause to be hauled, caught, or taken, any Caplin or spawn thereof, for any of the purposes aforesaid; and each and every person who shall, on any pretence whatever, use or apply, or cause to be used or applied, any quantity of such Caplin or of the spawn thereof, as aforesaid, for manure or for any agricultural purpose whatsoever, shall, for each and every offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, a penalty not exceeding One Pound for the first offence, nor Five Pounds for any subsequent offence: Provided that Caplin taken or hauled for the purposes of bait, and not used, may be applied and used for the purpose of manure or any other agricultural purpose.

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Second,—It shall not be lawful for any person engaged in fishing on any of the fishing grounds or fishing ledges of this Island and its Depencencies, (except on that part of the coast of Labrador, north of Huntingdon Island,) at any time from the Twentieth day of June until the Thirtieth day of September, in any year, to use or have in use cod-jiggers for the purpose of catching or taking fish; and each and every person who shall, on any pretence whatsoever, use or have in use cod-jiggers for the purpose of catching or taking fish, within the times and limits herein specified, shall for each and every offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, a penalty not exceeding for the first offence, nor for any subsequent offence.

Third,—After the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person to use or have in use, or be in any way concerned in using Bultows, for the purpose of catching or taking fish on or near any part of the coast of this Island or its dependencies, on the coast of Labrador, or on or near any of the fishing grounds, banks, or fishing ledges, or in any of the bays, creeks, or coves, of this Island or its dependencies; and each and every person who shall, on any pretence whatsoever, use or have in use, or be in any way concerned in using Bultows for the purpose of catching or taking fish, shall, for each and every offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, a penalty not exceeding for the first offence, nor for any subsequent offence.

Fourth,—That the first section of an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Herring and Salmon Fisheries on the coast of this Island and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Fifth,—That no person shall haul, catch, or take Herrings in any seine on or near any part of the coast of this Island lying between Cape Race and Point Rosey, or in any of the bays, harbors, or any other places within those limits, at any time between the Twentieth day of October and the Twentieth day of April in any year; and no person shall, on or near the coast of Labrador, or in any of the bays, harbours, coves, creeks, inlets, or other places therein, resorted to or used for the purpose of carrying on the Cod Fishery, at any time use a Seine or other contrivance for the catching and taking of Herrings, except by way of shooting, and forthwith tucking the same: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of Herrings by Nets set in the usual and customary manner, and not used for in-barring or inclosing Herrings in any cove, inlet, or other place.

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Sixth,—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the fifth section of this Act, shall, for every offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, and, in addition, all Seines and Nets and other contrivances used or employed in, about, or preparatory to the catching, hauling, taking, or in-barring of any Herrings,in violation of the provisions thereof, shall be liable to forfeiture, and the same may be seized at once by any Justice, Sub-Collector of Customs, Preventive Officer, or Constable, on view, or by virtue of a warrant issued by such Justice, Sub-Collector, or Preventive Officer, on oath, to be administered by any of them, and detained until the trial of the offender, when they may be declared forfeited and ordered to be sold by public auction.

Seventh,—That no person shall, after the first day of April which will be in the Year one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, on or near the coast of this Island or its dependencies (except as herein after provided), use or cause to be used, or be in any way concerned in using in the hauling, catching or taking of fish, any Cod Seine, the dimensions of which shall exceed one hundred fathoms in length, and seventy feet in depth; and further, that no person shall at any time thereafter use, or cause to be used, or be in any way concerned in using any Cod Seine in the hauling, catching, or taking of fish on the customary fishing ledges or grounds, in such a manner as to obstruct or hinder, or in any way interfere with the free use of such fishing ledges and grounds by fishermen or others prosecuting the fishery or catching or taking fish with Hooks and Lines: Provided that the regulations and restrictions mentioned in the preceding section shall not apply or be construed to apply to the Labrador.

Eighth,—That no person shall at any time use or cause to be used, set or cause to be set, or in any way be concerned in using or setting any Cod Net for the purpose of catching or taking fish, in any of the bait-hauling coves or other places on or near the coast of this Island or its dependencies, where bait is usually obtained, or on any of the customary fishing ledges or grounds, in such manner as to obstruct or hinder or in any way to interfere with the free use of such fishing ledges and grounds, by fishermen or others prosecuting the fishery or catching or taking fish with Hooks aud Lines.

Ninth,—That no person shall at any time use or cause to be used, set or cause to be set, or be in any way concerned in using or setting any Salmon Net for the purpose of catching or taking Salmon, at the mouth or outlet of any river on the coast of this Island or its dependencses, known to be the resort of Salmon, so as to obstruct the Fish in the free ingress and egress of such river; and further that no person shall

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at any time use or cause to be used, set or cause to be set, or be in any way concerned in using or setting any Salmon Net in any place, in such manner as to obstruct or hinder or in any way to interfere with the free use of such place for the purposes of Cod-Seine hauling, or with fishermen or others prosecuting the Fishery or catching or taking fish with hooks and lines.

Tenth,—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions contained in the Seventh, Eight, and Ninth Sections of this Act, shall for every offence forfeit a sum not exceeding ; and in addition all seines, and nets used or employed in, about, or preparatory to the violation of any of the provisions thereof, shall be liable to forfeiture, and the same may be seized at once by any Justice, Sub-Collector of Customs, Preventive Officer or Constable, on view or by virtue of a Warrant issued by such Justice, Sub-Collector or Preventive Officer, on oath, to be administered by any of them, and detained until the trial of the offender, when they may be declared forfeited, and ordered to be sold by public auction.

Eleventh,—All forfeitures and penalties imposed by this Act shall be recovered with costs in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, for which purpose such Justice shall have full power to summon or arrest the offender, and to compel all witnesses, either by Summons or Warrant, to attend before him on such trial, and upon conviction of such offender, such Justice shall issue his Warrant to cause such seines or nets or other contrivances so illegally used, to be sold at public auction ; and in default of payment of such penalty as may be imposed, and costs by the party convicted, such Justice shall issue his Warrant to any Constable or other person to arrest and imprison such convicted offender for a period not exceeding twenty days.

Twelfth,—All penalties and forfeitures under this Act, and all proceeds thereof, when recovered shall be paid to the party informing against and prosecuting such offender to conviction.

Thirteenth,—No conviction or proceeding by any Justice or other officer, under this Act, shall be quashed or set aside for want of form, so long as the same shall be substantially in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this Act.

Fourteenth.—Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall, in any way, affect or interfere with the rights and privileges granted by Treaty to the subjects or citizens of any State or Power in amity with Her Majesty.

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Whereas it is expedient to encourage the erection of smoke houses and the curing of Salmon, Herring, or other fish by smoking the same: Be it therefore enacted, that any person who shall build, erect, and put in operation a smoke house,and shall therein save and cure, by smoking in a proper manner, and of a marketable quality, Salmon, Herring, or other fish, to the value of at least ten pounds, shall be paid a reward of ; and the Governor shall issue his Warrant for the payment of the same from the Treasury of this Colony.

Election Riots, 1861.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY S. G. ARCHIBALD, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION ARISING OUT OF THE ELECTION RIOTS AT ST. JOHN'S, HARBOR MAIN, HARBOR GRACE, AND CARBONEAR, IN APRIL AND MAY, 1861, WITH THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORTS THEREON.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

Evidence taken in the following cases (with the exeption of Patrick Strapp, sr., separately filed,) with the documents connected therewith, numerically arranged according to the numbers prefixed to each claimant:

	Claims.		
No. 1.—Joseph Kelly, Lance Cove, South Shore, his examination.....	£0	10	0
" 2.—Thomas Treahy, Cat's Cove, his examination	3	7	3
" 3.—James Buck, Cat's Cove, his examination	2	15	0
" 4.—John Larracy, Cat's Cove, his examination...	6	9	0
" 5.—James Anthony, Salmon Cove, his examination	9	0	0
" 6.—William Walsh, Cat's Cove, his examination..	9	0	0
" 7.—John Griffin, Cat's Cove, his examination....	9	7	9
" 8.—Thomas Mason, Salmon Cove, his examination	7	0	0
" 9.—Michael Anthony, Salmon Cove, his examination	10	0	0
" 10.—Margaret Deady, her own evidence, evidence of Alice Cox	50	6	6
" 11.—Patrick Strapp, jr., his examination : examination of John Fennell.....	33	3	3
" 12.—Patrick Strapp, sr., claim first rendered to Government, £1801 11s. 3d. ; amended claim handed Commissioner..... (See examinations in this case separately filed.)	1570	6	0
	£1711	4	9

Election Riots, 1861.

CLAIM OF JOSEPH KELLY.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Main, to wit.

Case.—*Joseph Kelly, of Lance Cove, for Compensation.*

Joseph Kelly, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am living at Lance Cove on the South Shore ; have come to you to investigate a claim for damage done to my dwelling-house on the 2nd day of the month of May of last year. Damages laid at Ten Shillings currency—No particulars. The damage done was the breaking of windows by rocks on that day. It was window glass that was broken, no sashes. I am sure that there were three whole panes broken, and others damaged. Can say, with safety, there were four panes damaged. The size of the glass were 8 by 10 ; had to take out the four damaged panes also ; replaced them with putty ; got it from St. John's ; got three lbs., but do not know how much was used, about a lb. The panes of glass were broken by a mob of men returning from Killigrews to Holyrood that evening, before night, about sunset. They were Hogsett and Furey's voters. I cannot say they were all voters. I voted for Byrne and Nowlan. The Poll was held in my house that day. There were about sixty of a mob about my house all day, besides the voters ; there might be among the voters about ten who voted for Hogsett and Furey, only two for Byrne and Nowlan. Do not know who it was that threw the rocks that broke the windows ; am quite sure it was not by a crowd of voters. Was paid by the Government for the use of my house as a polling booth for that day. Was paid two pounds for the booth. Was a Special Constable that day. Was paid five shillings for that day.

his
JOSEHH ⋈ KELLY.
mark.

Sworn to, at Harbor Main,
this 15th day of May,
A. D., 1862, before me,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

REPORT.

St. JOHN's 27th May, 1862.

To the Honorable
ROBERT CARTER.

The above is a paltry claim. Damages laid at ten shillings. The damages sworn to, outside value, is

7 panes 8 by 10 glass, at 4d. per pane.....	£0	2	4
1lb. putty at 4d. per pound.....	0	0	4
	£0	2	8

It appears this man's house was occupied on the day of the damage sworn to, as a polling booth, for which he got forty shillings, besides five shillings on the same day, as a special constable; and had the injury been three times as much as claimed, I consider it should not be entertained for compensation.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

CLAIM OF THOMAS TREAHY.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

Examination of Thomas Treahy, of Cat's Cove, on his own claim for compensation.

The Memorandum of this claim was here handed in as follows:—

TO DWELLING HOUSE.

3 new 6-pane sashes, 6 lights, 7 x 9, at 2s.....	£0	6	0
18 panes glass for the above, and 4 others broken, in all—			
22 panes glass, at 3d.	0	5	6
Putty, about 3 lbs., and glazing	0	0	9
6 clapboards in different parts of the house, must be replaced, and others removed to do so, value	0	10	0
Carried forward	£1	2	3

Election Riots, 1861.

	Amount brought forward	£1	2 3
One of the window frames destroyed, will require to be taken out, and a new one put in—part of the ceiling inside injured—whole		0	10 0

FENCING INJURED:

73	yards of picket fence, one year old, torn down, and required to be entirely rebuilt, with nails, estimated cost	1	0 0
100	new pickets, to replace what were taken away.....	0	4 0
11	new rails, 6d. each.....	0	5 6
1	Iron pot, 3½ galls., broken, entirely useless.....	0	3 6
Plates and cups and saucers broken, to the value of		0	2 0
		£3	7 3

Newfoundland,
Cat's Cove, to wit.

THOMAS TREAHY, sworn and examined, deposes:—I live at River-head of Cat's Cove, in the District of Harbor Main. The injury done to my property was on the 2nd day of May, A.D., 1861, the day of polling in this District. It was caused by the throwing of stones and strokes of pickets. Many stones, and two of the latter, were thrown through the windows by a large mob of men that had marched that morning from Harbor Main. It was about six or seven o'clock in the morning. It was near my house where the mob were stopped from going further down the Harbour, by the Cat's Cove people. I cannot name any parties in that mob who threw the stones that broke the windows and otherwise injured my house and destroyed my fences; but I am sure it was by some persons in that mob. I was not at home at the time, I was some distance from my house among the Cat's Cove people. I can safely swear that the pot and crockery were broken at that time, and were of the value of five shillings and six pence, and that the cost of re-erecting the 75 yards of picket-fence, with the nails I have used, was fully worth twenty shillings, the sum I have charged.

(The Commissioner does not consider it necessary to question the witness further in this case, as he has examined the house, measured the fence, and is quite satisfied that all the other charges are correct and moderate.)

Sworn and taken before me, at Cat's Cove, the day and year first above written.

his
THOMAS ⋈ TREAHY.
mark.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commisioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

REPORT.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

To the Honorable ROBERT CARTER.

The bearer, Thomas Treahy, leaves this evening for St. John's, and as his claim is a small one, and he is anxious to have it settled while there, I herewith enclose a copy of his sworn examination, which I consider a very correct and moderate one, having made a personal examination of the premises, measured the fence, and examined the new sashes and damage done to the house. I can safely recommend this claim as one entitled to the full claim for compensation.

I am nearly through with all the other Cat's Cove and Salmon Cove claims, and think that, with the exception of 15s., besides this, there are none among them that the Government will be called upon to pay.

I am, your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 3. CLAIM OF JAMES BUCK.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

Examination of James Buck, of Cat's Cove. In his own case, for compensation—Claims 55s.

For loss of one barrel flour.....	£2	0	0
30 yards fencing destroyed, value.....	0	15	0
	£2	15	0

Newfoundland, District of Harbor Main, Cat's Cove, to wit.

JAMES BUCK, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live in Cat's Cove, in the district of Harbor Main. The barrel of flour I lost was purchased by John Larracy, of Cat's Cove, at St. John's, for me, and was shipped on board Peter Ezekel, of Harbor Main's boat. The boat arrived at Harbor Main, and I have never received

Election Riots, 1861.

the barrel of flour. I heard that it was forcibly taken out of his boat at Harbor Main, by some of the Harbor Main people, but I cannot swear who it was that took it out of the boat, nor can I swear when it was taken out of the boat. I heard that it was some time about the 2nd of May, 1861, and this is all I know about it. Fences destroyed were near my dwelling at Cat's Cove. About 15 or 18 feet of the fence was rail and picket fence, the remainder was a fence of garden rods. I value the labour of re-erecting the fence, including the nails, at fifteen shillings currency. The fence was pulled down on the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1861,—cannot swear by whom, individually, but will swear that it was pulled down and destroyed by some party or parties composing the mob from Harbor Main, that came to Cat's Cove on the morning of that day.

his
JAMES ⋈ BUCK.
mark

Taken and sworn to, before me, at Cat's Cove, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

No. 4. CLAIM OF JOHN LARRACY.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1861.

Examination of John Larracy, of Cat's Cove, in his own case, for Compen-pensation—Loss as under £6 9s. 0d.—viz. ;—

1	Barrel Flour, valued.....	£2	0 0
12	Gallons Rum, at 6s. 3d.	3	15 0
	Keg to put it in	0	4 0
1	Tub Butter	0	10 0
		£6	9 0

Newfoundland, Cat's Cove, to wit.

JOHN LARRACY, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I live at Cat's Cove, in the district of Harbor Main. The articles above described, amounting to six pounds, nine shillings currency, together with a Barrel of Flour

Election Riots, 1861.

for James Buck, of Cat's Cove, I purchased at St. John's, on the 30th day of April, 1861, and put them on board a boat belonging to Peter Ezekel, of Harbor Main. I came by land, and arrived here on the next day, the first of May. Ezekel's boat arrived in Harbor Main on the 2nd day of May, the polling day. I cannot swear what became of this property. I can swear that I have never received any part of it, or have seen it since I put it on board Ezekel's boat in St. John's. I have since been told by Ezekel, that in consequence of being threatened by some Harbor Main people that his boat would be scuttled, if he did not throw overboard all property in it belonging to the Cat's Cove people, that he shoved it ashore on the 3rd May, and could satisfy me nothing more about them.

his
JOHN ⋈ LARRACY.
mark.

Taken and sworn before me, at Cat's Cove, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

REPORT.

CAT'S COVE, 20th May, 1862.

To the Honorable ROBERT CARTER.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of Larracy, who proceeds to St. John's to day, I have furnished, for your information, a copy of his examination taken here, in reference to his claim. As I have told him, I consider he has no claim upon the Government; and as he will be desirous to know whether he has or not, the nature of it may enable you to dismiss him altogether, and induce him to do, as I have advised him, to take steps against Ezekel to recover the property. There are three or four other similar claims of this kind against Ezekel. After finding the nature of these and other claims, I considered it useless at first to take in writing their sworn testimony, but recollecting that many of them had petitioned the Government, and still under the apprehension that they had good claims, I thought it would be better to take a statement of the facts for your information, that you may at once be enabled to dismiss the claims. This accounts for these examinations ending without a scrutiny of the

Election Riots, 1861.

items and prices, which I have done in every case where I considered there was a shadow of a claim.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD.

No. 5.

CLAIM OF JAMES ANTHONY.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

Examination of James Anthony, in his own case, for compensation—for the following damages, laid at £9 0s. 0d., *viz.* :

Damage done to my Summer dwelling in Gasters, roof damaged to the extent.....	£1	0	0
And to my Winter tilt, head of Salmon Cove, viz.:—the roof and every part of the interior of the tilt torn off and carried away: the whole of the cellar adjoining the tilt utterly destroyed: manure sufficient to plant three barrels of potatoes, mostly carried off and scattered about: the fence of a garden enclosure, about 80 or 90 yards, completely torn down and made useless by being cut up: the frame for a small house, of 80 pieces, with the exception of 18 pieces, carried off and destroyed.....	8	0	0
	£9	0	0

Newfoundland,
Cat's Cove, to wit.

JAMES ANTHONY, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live at Gasters, Salmon Cove, in the District of Harbor Main; have a summer house at Gasters, where I live with my family in summer, and have a tilt at the head of Salmon Cove, where I reside with my family in the winter. The damage done to my summer house was before I removed there from the tilt. I cannot swear when the injury was done to my summer house, or by

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whom it was done—done during the day or night of the 3rd of May, A.D., 1861. It was uninhabited at the time. The damage done to my winter tilt, the cellar, garden fence, carrying off of manure and fencing, was done in the day time of the 6th day of May, 1861. It was uninhabited at the time; had only removed to my summer quarters that morning. Some of the family returned that evening to the tilt, and reported to me the injury that I have already detailed. I found, on examining the tilt next morning, their report to be correct, as now stated to you. I cannot swear who it was that carried off and injured the property in and about my tilt; I cannot swear that it was done by one or more men. All I know about the destruction I have now stated to you.

his
JAMES ⋈ ANTHONY.
mark.

Taken and sworn to before me, at Cat's Cove, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

No. 6. CLAIM OF WILLIAM WALSH.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

Evidence of William Walsh, of Cat's Cove, his own claim for a Horse, valued £9 0s. 0d.

Newfoundland,
Cat's Cove, to wit.

WILLIAM WALSH, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live at Cat's Cove, in the District of Harbor Main. The Horse I lost was about nine years old; I paid nine pounds for him. He was found dead at Bacon Cove, in this District, about the 28th day of last July; had been killed, apparently by the stabbing by a cut throat knife; had been dead a day or so when discovered; cannot swear the exact day he was killed; it was the time I have stated; I do not know who or by whom he was stabbed, and there is nothing further I can state in the matter.

his
WILLIAM ⋈ WALSH.
mark.

Sworn to before me, at Cat's Cove, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 7.

CLAIM OF JOHN GRIFFIN.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

Examination of John Griffin, of Cat's Cove, in his own case, for compensation—loss as under £9 7s. 9d—*claims for*

1 barrel of flour	£2	0	0
1 barrel coating tar	2	5	0
½ barrel pitch	0	10	0
½ barrel pork	2	10	0
17lbs. butter, at 1s. 3d. per lb	1	1	3
3 pounds tea, at 3s. 6d. per lb	0	10	6
2lbs. tobacco, at 2s. per lb	0	4	0
15lbs. nails, at 4d. per lb	0	5	0
1 spade	0	2	0
	£9	7	9

Newfoundland, Cat's Cove, to wit.

JOHN GRIFFIN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live at Cat's Cove, in the district of Harbor Main. The articles above described, amounting to nine pounds, seven shillings and nine pence currency, I purchased in St. John's, and put them on board a boat belonging to Peter Ezekel, of Harbor Main, on the 30th day of April, 1861. I have every reason to know that Ezekel's boat arrived safe at Harbor Main, on the 2nd day of May, A. D., 1861, the polling day in the District. I cannot swear what became of this property, but I can swear that I have never received any part of it, nor have I seen any part of it since I put it on board his boat at St. John's, on the 30th day of April, as aforesaid.

his
JOHN ⋈ GRIFFIN.
mark.

Sworn to, before me, the day and date as above.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 8.

CLAIM OF THOMAS MASON.

CAT'S COVE, 19th May, 1862.

Examination of Thomas Mason, his own case, for compensation.

The following claim was here put in:

Loss of 450 feet fir boards, half, ¾ clapboard, half, inch boards: loss of potatoes from the seed of 1½ barrels planted, but rooted up: my winter tilt pulled down, most of it taken away and burnt: a sawpit pulled down, the timber carried away and burnt: a piece of wood that had been rough'd out for runners of a horse catamaran, carried away: one end and side of my cellar hauled away and destroyed, and the locks of the tilt and cellar carried off. Total value	£7 0 0

Newfoundland,
Cat's Cove, to wit,

THOMAS MASON, sworn and examined, deposeth:—That I live at Gasters, Salmon Cove, in the District of Harbor Main, I have a summer house in the lower part of Salmon Cove; also, a winter tilt at the head of Salmon Cove. The potatoes above claimed for, were planted in a garden near my tilt, the damage to my cellar, was a cellar close by my tilt. The sawpit was also close by the tilt, and the boards that were destroyed, and the piece of wood for catamaran runners, were lying near the saw pit. The tilt above described as injured, was uninhabited, having removed with my family to my summer house. I first heard of the destruction of the above property, from some of my family who went to look at it some time about the 8th or 10th of May, A. D., 1861. I cannot swear when, or by whom the above property was damaged, I cannot swear if the injury was done on the 2nd of May, the polling day, or whether it was done by a mob of rioters or not, but I believe it was done by some parties opposed to Byrne and Nowlan, for whom I voted.

his
THOMAS ⋈ MASON.
mark.

Sworn to, before me,
at Cat's Cove, the
day and year above.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 9.

CLAIM OF MICHAEL ANTHONY.

19th May, 1862.

Newfoundland,
Cat's Cove, to wit.

In the case of Michael Anthony, for Compensation,—viz :—

2 Pigs killed, valued	£4	0	0
Damage done to my house	4	0	0
	£8	0	0
2 boat loads stable manure, value	2	0	0
	£10	0	0

Michael Anthony, sworn and examined, saith,—That he resides at Gasters, Salmon Cove, in the District of Harbor Main; that on some time during the day or the night of the 2nd May, 1861, one of my pigs was killed. I first discovered him dead on the following day; judged he was killed by his back being broken; the pig was twelve months old, in good condition; did not dress or use it; left him on the field where I found him dead. I valued this pig at three pounds currency, he would weigh 1½ cwt., if put in condition. The other pig was killed about the 1st of June, was not at home, but understood from my family that the pig had his jawbone broken and otherwise damaged; he was thrown in the land wash, and went away with the tide, valued this pig at 20s. Manure.—The manure had been brought to the water side at Salmon Cove, preparatory to being boated down to my house and farm. The first intimation I had of its loss was from a neighbour, who called to tell me, on the morning of the 3rd May, 1861, that it had all been thrown into the water the previous night. On examining the spot I found this to be the case, what little was left was scattered about and not worth taking away. I swear that the value of the manure was two pounds cy. Damage to the house.—The house that was damaged is situated at Gasters, lower part of Salmon Cove, it was uninhabited at the time, as my family had not removed from the winter house at the head of the Cove. I think it was about the 3rd or 4th of May that I first heard my house was injured. It was ten or twelve days after before I could venture to examine the house, and I then found the roof much injured, all the glass and sashes broken; there were three sashes, of nine panes each, of

Election Riots, 1861.

7 by 9 inch, and some of the clap-boards broken ; don't know how many, think it will require about three hundred feet of clap-boards to repair the damage, besides nails. I cannot swear when or by whom the above damage was done to my house. I cannot swear when either of the pigs was killed, nor by whom. I cannot swear when, or by whom, my heap of manure was thrown into the water and destroyed. I cannot swear that the several injuries here set forth, as done to my property, were the work of a mob, or by a riot on the 2nd day of May, 1861, the polling day in this District.

his
MICHAEL ⋈ ANTHONY.
mark.

Sworn before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBARD,
Commissioner.

CLAIM OF MARGARET DEADY.

An Account of property destroyed and stolen by a lawless mob, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1861, at Harbor Main, belonging to Margaret Deady.

1.—2 Bedsteads, 1 at 70s., 1 at 30s. 2.—2 Feather Beds, 160s.	£13	0	0
3.—12 Chairs, at 5s. each, 60s. 4.—2 Rocking ditto, 1 at 15s., 1 at 5s.	4	0	0
5.—1 Clock, 25s. 6.—4 Tables, 2 at 40s., 2 at 20s.	4	5	0
7.—1 suit Moreen Curtains, 80s.	4	0	0
8.—1 glass Sugar Dish, 2s. 6d. 9.—1 glass Milk Jug, 2s. 6d.	0	5	0
10.—1 pair Salt Cellers, 1s. 11.—3 dozen Dinner Plates, 10s.	0	11	0
12.—1 Soup Tureen, 5s. 13.—1 Sugar Dish, 2s	0	7	0
14.—5 Pictures, framed and glassed at 3s. each, 15s	0	15	0
Carried forward	£27	3	0

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward.....	£27	3	0
15.—1 Box, 10s. 16.—4 Baskets, 3 at 7s. 6d., 1 at 5s..	1	2	6
17.—1 Mettle Kettle, 6s. 18.—1 Boiler, 6s. 19.—1 Round, 5s	0	17	0
20.—Frying Pan. 3s. 6d. 21.—1 pair Buckets, 2s. 6d...	0	6	0
22.—1 washing Tub, iron-bound, 6s.....	0	6	0
23.—1 pair Candlesticks, 6s. 24.—1 large China Ornament, 5s	0	11	0
25.—1 Map, 2s. 6d. 26.—1 set Scales and Weights, 10s.	0	12	6
27.—1 pocket Compass, 5s.....	0	5	0
28.—1 Paisley Scarf, 60s. 29.—1 Cloth Scarf, 25s.....	4	5	0
30.—1 Indiana Shawl, 25s. 31.—1 Victorine, 17s. 6d..	2	2	6
32.—1 Bonnet, 17s. 6d. 33.—1 pair Prunella Boots, 5s.	1	2	6
34.—1 pair India Rubber Boots, 5s. 35.—1 pair Moccasins, 3s. 6d.....	0	8	6
36.—3 pairs Lambs'-Wool Hose, 7s. 6d. 37.—5 pairs Cotton Hose, 5s.....	0	12	6
38.—4 yards Flannel, 12s. 39.—8 Night Caps 20s.....	1	12	0
40.—1 Night Gown, 4s. 41.—1 Dress Cap, 4s.....	0	8	0
42.—1 yard black Beaver, 2s. 43.—1½ yards black Ribbon, 2s.....	0	4	0
44.—1 Bodice, 2s. 6d. 45.—3 pairs Sleeves, 9s. 46.—1 pair Silk Velvet Gauntlets, 5s.....	0	16	6
47.—1 Umbrella, 7s. 48.—1 cotton Quilt, 10s. 49.—1 Tea-tray, 5s.....	1	2	0
50.—4 large Shells, 8s. 51.—2 Collars, 4s. 52.—1 Broach, 2s. 6d.....	0	14	6
Son's Clothes:			
53.—1 Cloth Coat, 20s. 54.—1 pair Cloth Trousers, 10s.	1	10	0
55.—1 Cloth Cap, 3s. 6d. 56.—1 pair Bluchers, 7s. 6d. 57.—1 pair Skin Boots, 9s.....	1	0	0
58.—1 pair Skin Cuffs, 3s. 59.—1 pair Yarn Cuffs, 1s.6d.	0	4	6
60.—2 pairs Hose, 4s. 61.—1 Shirt, 3s.....	0	7	0
2 Daughters' Clothes:			
62.—2 pairs children's Slippers, 12s. 63.—2 Dresses, 10s.	1	2	0
64.—3 Jackets, 9s. 65.—1 Hat, trimmed, 10s. 66.—6 pairs Hose, 6s.....	1	5	0
67.—1 Sash, 2s. 68.—2 Flower Wreaths, 5s.....	0	7	0
69.—½-dozen Reels Cotton, 1s. 6d. 70.—4 yards Calico, 2s.	0	3	6
	£50	10	0
Less Frying Pan, recovered.....	0	3	6
	£50	6	6

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 10.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Main, to wit.

16th May, 1862.

CASE.—*Margaret Deady for compensation.*

MARGARET DEADY, present of Harbor Main. Sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am the eldest daughter of Patrick Strapp, sr., and Alice Strapp, his wife, of Harbor Main. I am the widow of the late Patrick Deady, of St. John's, who followed the sea as a calling, and was a Master Mariner, before I was married to him. It is thirteen years past since I was married, and six years last February since my husband was lost at sea, on a voyage to New York, in the schooner *Sagabad*, belonging to Messrs. Thomas & Dickinson, or the person who owned the vessel, were dealers of theirs. I am not sure whether the owner of the vessel or my husband commanded her, he went either as mate, master, or navigator. From February, the year my husband was lost, until the following October, I resided in St. John's ; we lived in Duckworth Street, I occupied the same house after my husband's death, that we lived in before. The house belonged to my husband's father, and we paid no rent for it but the ground rent, which was about five pounds. In the month of October after my husband's loss, I removed to Harbor Main, with my children ; (I have four in all, but left my eldest daughter with her grandfather) and brought with me all of my household furniture, with my own and my children's wearing apparel. I have ever since with my children, been living with my father and mother in their house, in Harbor Main. All my property, whether household or wearing apparel, belonging to myself and children, were either in my father's dwelling house or some of the out buildings that were destroyed by a mob, on the 18th day of May last. A part of my property was saved, and a part was lost. That part that was saved, consisted in one trunk, contained five dresses belonging to myself, one satin, one silk, two poplins, and one cotton unmade, two parasols, one satin and one silk, a silk velvet cape, unmade, including materials, 1 black silk moire antique cape, black satinet jacket, one shawl fine indian white, 1 black silk velvet bonnet, canton crape handkerchief, 1 pair kid gloves, 4 yards white fleecy calico, 1 work box, six veils, 1 gold ring, some reticule boxes, pair bracelets, 1 brooch, the above articles all belonged to myself ; also, a baby's dress, and sundry other things, can't at present recollect. The articles consisted, as enumerated in the account here handed to you, amounting in all, to fifty pounds six shillings and six pence currency, viz :—70 items, as follows :—

Election Riots, 1861.

1.—2 Bedsteads.—One a four turned post, long post for teaster frame and curtains, stained or varnished. New in my husband's house when I went to St. John's; made there; I am not sure by whom, nor don't know myself the price; heard my father-in-law say it cost 70s. It had a canvas bottom, with head and foot boards. 'Twas hardwood, not mahogany; no cornice on the top. The other bedstead had high posts, two of them turned, with a rounded top; birch stained, bottom corded, corners screwed, second hand when my husband purchased it, shortly after I was married. Don't know the cost; but value it at 30s.; good as new.

2.—2 Feather beds, one large, had a linen tick, moderate sized bed; was a present from my mother shortly after I was married, and in use in my family ever since. Don't know the weight; it would be the weight of the second best of my mother's, that she saved. Am sure it was a good feather bed, the tick was cut, have got it back, some of the feathers were lost, I dont know how many. I mended the tick, and have the bed now in use. Don't know the weight of the bed now, have added feathers to it since. Don't know how many pounds; did not buy them. A few pounds came out of the other bed. Don't know whether I got any from my mother or not. With all I have added to it, it is not as large as it was on the morning of the 18th of May. The other bed was quite as large as the other, but had a cotton striped tick. This bed was in my husband's house when I was married; was a new bed at that time; do not know the weight; don't know the cost, or where it was bought. The tick was cut more than the other; have sewed up the rents; no use made of it, as what feathers was in it were put in the other bed. It is only in use for holding some feathers belonging to my mother, feathers that she collected about the place after the wreck.

3.—12 Chairs.—Six chairs were American single back chairs, they were heavy chairs, bought in St. John's about the time I was married, they were the best chairs at that time, and had them in the kitchen; only in use till I came here; the other half dozen, wire and double-backed chairs, got them from New York about 9 years ago; were only in use about 3 years; don't know what the first cost; heard the first six, or single-backs, cost 8s. when new, at Hearn's, nor don't know what the double-backs cost in New York, but will swear there were 12 Am. chairs destroyed on the 18th May, of the quality and age described. The back was off one, but I had it to glue on.

4.—2 Rocking Chairs, one a large rocking chair, with arms, wood seat, purchased about 9 years ago with the double-backed chairs in New York; had been in use here, and at St. John's, since first got it. Do not know the cost; it was a varnish rose'd color, the seat of it was, the other

Election Riots, 1861.

part black. The other was a child's small rocking chair, of the same description, it was more worn than the large one, all sound, with the exception of a piece of the rockers behind, arms complete; little of the paint off the seat.

5.—Clock, Am. 24-hour clock, struck the hours, kept good time; about 9 years in use; purchased by my husband in New York; do not know the price of it. Mahogany frame, had no picture over the dial; a painted glass model, with the Am. flag; about 2 feet high and one wide.

6.—4 Tables. One had folding leaves, stained pine, square legs, one drawer in it; about 4 feet when opened up. In the house before I was married, new about that time, don't know the cost. There was one second-hand table with one half round falling leaf, about the same length, but not as wide as the other, got about the same time, sound in legs, leaf, and hinge; do not know what it cost; stained like the other, and of pine. The other two were new bedroom tables, one with, and the other without, a drawer, both painted dark red, both sound; one in use before I was married, the other about same time; do not know the price of them.

7.—1 set Moreen Curtains. They were bed hangings, crimson moreen, watered moreen; had an outside valance, trimmed with fringe and float lace, the inside valance with fringe; all worsted fringe; there was no lower valance; curtains hung with rings; in use 12 years, (don't use them in summer.) Don't know what they cost. They contained a full piece of moreen.

8 and 9.—Sugar Dish. A moulded glass dish, carved or fluted, small size; also, glass milk jug, held about half a pint, common moulded; don't know the cost, have judged 2s. 6d. each, sound. The sugar dish was cracked, jug complete.

10.—Salt cellars, fluted glass, common.

11.—2 Dozen Plates, half soup, half shallow dinner, blue, blue painted, used to sell crockeryware in St. John's, some had left over unsold, 5s. was the selling price per dozen.

12.—Soup tureen, blue painted, in use in my own house in St. John's, about 8 years, had a cover complete, sound throughout, that was my selling price for a similar article, 5s.

13.—1 Sugar dish, earthenware, blue painted, had a cover, both dish and cover sound, except the handle or knot off cover, no cracks.

Election Riots, 1861.

14.—5 Pictures, with frames and glasses, two of them were representations of vessels, one sailing, the other in harbor, with sails furled, mahogany frame, 14 x 10 inches; one represented a sailor boy, called the young sailor, gilt frame, about the same size, one was a crucifix, a station, same size, the other was an engraving of some kind, don't know the subject, don't know the value, but think they were worth 2s. 6d.

15.—1 Box.—A clothes box, pine, painted drab, lock, key, and hinges all new; the box belonged to my husband, had it since married, about the size of ordinary boxes, that they sell new for 10s.

16.—4 Baskets.—Willow basket, handled, about one foot long, with cover, nearly new, cost 2s. when new; one Sydney-made bucket, made by the Indians; one had no cover; stained colours, 18 x 12, had some years, value about 2s. 1 other Indian basket, size smaller, 2 handles, colours faded, value 1s. or 1s. 6d. The other was a porcupine reticule basket; think it cost 5s. when new, before I was married.

17.—1 Metal Kettle. Common iron kettle, tinned, in good order, 13 years since first bought; held about 4 quarts; have valued it 6s.

18.—Metal boiler, tinned inside, cover not sound, handle off, oval shape, same age as kettle; know the cost, 6s. paid for it when new.

19.—1 Round Pot. Common iron 3 legged pot; don't know what it would hold, good as new, and worth 5s.

21.—Pair Buckets (water.) Indian buckets made at Sydney, in use 9 or 10 years; not in use all the time; think they cost 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d. each, when new.

22.—Washing Tub. Sydney make, by Indians, same age as buckets, had it iron bound since I purchased it; cost new, with the hoops, 6s.

23.—Pair Candlesticks, brass, stood about 12 inches high, in use 13 years past; purchased at Bowring's, gave 6s. per pair.

24.—1 Chimney Ornament; large, sure it was china; don't know the subject; know there was a man and woman on it; don't know whether they were making love or not; in my house 9 or 10 years; will swear paid 4s. 6d. or 5s.; sound.

25.—Map of Ireland; large, about 2 feet square, varnished; with rollers, covered with calico; 12 years hanging up; don't know it's value; husband gave 2s. 6d. first for it.

Election Riots, 1861.

26.—Set Scales and Weights. Beam, tin scales, suspended with chains, good size, 13 years old, 1 weight each; set from ½ to 4 lbs; weights all complete, except ½ lb. one gone; don't know what they cost; valued by my father and brother.

27.—Pocket Compass; brass, in a case with a hook and hinges; don't know what cost, have valued them myself, brought from Scotland seven or eight years ago.

28.—Paisley Scarf, very long, outside length, variegated pattern, no ground, all figured dark colours. In use 8 or 9 years, bought at Wilson's & Co., St. John's, can't say what it cost, material union, purchased by Mrs. Cox, my sister. I have valued it myself, comparing with others not much better that cost 90s. It was a present from my mother. It was bought for mother, and she gave it to me.

29.—Cloth Scarf, Woollen Scarf, dark colored red and green ground, not figured, no border, was fringed. Thirteen years, the winter I was married, paid for it out of my own money, but bought by my sister-in-law, it cost 25s. when new.

30.—One Indiana Shawl, black, no border, all plain, black and fringed; purchased by either mother or sister before I was married; out of fashion a long time, all the go now; mother said it cost 25s., but don't know.

31.—1 Victorine, fur, brown, don't know the name of the fur; not Martin, Minx, nor Otter, Muskquack; bought by my brother two winters ago, but as good as new; heard him say he gave 17s. 6d., but don't know myself the cost.

32.—1 Bonnet, new, never worn; got the August previously; a white tape bonnet, nicely trimmed, cap and all, two flowers outside; purchased at Mrs. Steer's; cost 17s. 6d.; sure never wore it once, kept it for the spring.

33.—Pair Boots, Prunella vamped at the toes, second hand, not broken, new, summer before, cost new, 6s.

34.—India Rubber Boots; half boots laced, lined inside, second hand, two winters old, cost new, 5s.

35.—Pair Moccassins, black, second hand, about one year in use, cost new, 3s. 6d., not much the worse for wear, worth 3s.

Election Riots, 1861.

36.—3 pair Lambswool Hose, home made stockings; knit at home from purchased yarn, one pair new, the other two pairs worn one or two winters, no holes in them, one pair might have been, not sure.

37.—Cotton Hose, second hand, charged 5s., worth 4s.

38.—4 yards Flannel, white, good flannel, pattern for petticoat, left out 8 yards, bought at Harbor Grace; will swear that was about the price.

39.—8 Night Caps, muslin bordered, some with lace borders, half laced, only one or two in use, two untrimmed; will swear they were worth 16s.

40.—Night Gown, 4s. 41.—Dress Cap, 4s. 42.—Coburg, 2s. 43.—Ribbon, 2s. 44.—Boddice, 2s. 6d. Will swear these articles were worth 14s. 6d.

45.—Muslin Sleeves, 3 pairs, one linen, two muslin, all embroidered; in use chiefly in St. John's, there in summer; will swear they were worth 9s.

46.—Pair silk velvet Gauntlets—were plush, mixed,black and purple, lined with white silk, worth 5s.

Umbrella, cotton, two years, sound and in good order; purchased at Messrs. Thomas's, St. John's; gave 7s. when new.

48.— Cotton Quilt, patch quilt, lined; in use 13 years, have guessed at the value, sure it was worth 10s.

49.—1 Tea Tray, iron jappaned, middling size; in use since married, second hand, in daily use, about 5s. new.

50.—4 large Shells, conch shells, value guessed, don't know the value.

51.—2 Collars, one linen, other embroidered; value guessed, in use some years, second hand, don't know what they would be worth new—4s.

52.—1 Brooch, black jet, with centre pin; my sister has one cost 2s. 6d.

53.—1 cloth Coat, belonged to my son, brown cloth; worn only on Sundays the winter before; new the fall before, valued it by one I purchased to replace it, at Harbor Grace, which cost 20s.

Election Riots, 1861.

54.—1 pair cloth Trowsers, the same material, and replaced in the same way, and cost 10s.

55.—1 Cap, son's, a winter cap, a course imitation seal skin, double part to pull down round the neck, in use two winters, value 3s. 6d., guessed at.

56.—1 pair Bluchers, belonged to my son, quite new, never worn, cost in Harbor Grace, 7s. 6d.

57.—Pair Skin Boots, also belonging to my son, were unsoled, new; am sure that they were not of the number of those lost besides. Father valued them.

58.—Pair Skin Cuffs, belonging to my son, made on the Labrador, worn only twice, they were as good as new: valued by my brother at 3s.: price of men's 5s.

59. 1 Pair Yarn Cuffs, son's, home made, good as new, worn only part of winter, valued 1s. 6d.: men's new cuffs are worth 2s. 6d. each, new.

60.—2 Pair Hose, woolen stockings, son's, in use one winter; value 4s., guessed at.

61.—1 Shirt, son's, striped cotton, in use, don't know how long. Don't know its value, but have guessed it worth 3s. My son was eleven years old yesterday.

62.—2 Pairs Children's Slippers, belonging to my two little girls; had been in use part of the previous summer, about half worn, not broke, then best, double soled, cost new 6s. per pair.

63.—2 Dresses, children's, one a Cotton, the other Alapaca, in use about two years before, half worn, guessed the value 10s.

64.—3 Jackets, Muslin, girls', Swiss, little worn, good as new, value guessed at 9s.

65.—1 Trimmed Hat, daughter's, one that had been my sister's, Brown Straw hat, trimmed with dark Ribbon, in use the summer before, guessed value 10s., Hat 5s. Trimming 5s.

66.—6 Pair Hose, children's, White Cotton, in use the previous summer, have guessed them at 6s., but think it high, think they are worth 4s.

Election Riots, 1861.

67.—1 Sash, daughter's, Ribbon Scarlet 1½ yards, worn only in processions, guessed the value at 2s.

68.—2 Flower Wreaths, belonging to the children, for the same purpose, Artificial Flowers, guessed them at 5s., Reels Cotton, 6 of them, 3d. each, worth 1s. 6d.

69.—4 Yards Calico, lining for jacket, worth 2s.

The only articles of household furniture saved were kitchen fender, 1 large picture, large looking glass, being carried off by servant. Don't recollect any thing else, besides some clothing. My husband had the command of several vessels; had been only navigator some years before his death; the same pay as captain's pay, £8 per month. Am sure now he was navigator of the vessel he was lost in. Was not constantly employed, on shore part of the time. Had never been sealing master to the Ice, had been navigator and master of watch to the Ice. Father settled money on me when I was married, only £150, it was promised; got about £50. No annuity.

MARGARET DEADY.

No. 10.

Newfoundland, to wit.

St. John's, 5th June, 1862.

In the case of Margaret Deady, for compensation.

Alice Cox, sworn and examined.—Know my sister, Margaret Deady, had a four posted bedstead, which she brought from St. John's after her husband's death, about six or seven years ago, when she returned to Harbor Main to live with my father. It was a high bedstead, with two turned and two plain posts. I think that thirty shillings would be the full value of this bedstead. Know she had a second bedstead that lay in the old dwelling house. Think it would be worth twenty shillings.

2.—Feather Beds. Know my sister had two feather beds, one, her best one, would be worth three pounds, and the other, cotton tick, about thirty-five shillings.

Election Riots, 1861.

3.—Chairs. Know my sister had 12 common Am. black chairs, 6 better than the others, worth three and sixpence each, and the other six, worth two shillings each.

4.—Rocking Chair. Was wood bottom, and 7s. 6d. would be a fair price for it; also, a child's small rocking chair, worth about 1s. 6d., one of the rockers broke.

5.—Clock. I think it was worth six or seven shillings.

6.—Tables. She had four tables altogether, one worth twelve shillings; the others average five shillings each—altogether twenty-seven shillings.

7.—Moreen Curtains. Were bed curtains, crimson, and worth twenty-seven shillings.

8 and 9.—Sugar Dish and Milk Jug, glass moulded. Milk Jug worth 2s. 6d. Sugar Dish, if cracked, worth 1s.

10.—Salt Cellars. Worth 1s. per pair.

12.—Soup Tureen. Full price 2s. 6d., if sound.

15.—Pictures. These were fine, and worth 2s. 6d. each.

16.—Baskets. Do not know the value of the Baskets, but think the Porcupine Quill Reticule worth 1s.

18.—Metal Boiler. Oval shaped, and worth 3s.

22.—Washing Tub. Recollect the Washing Tub, it would be worth 2s.

23.—Candlesticks. Brass, worth about 2s. 6d. per pair.

24.—China Ornament. It was Burns and his Highland Mary, worth 2s. 6d.

25.—Map of Ireland. Cost new 2s. 6d., worth 1s. 3d. now.

28.—Paisley Scarf. Bought at Wilson & Co's. by myself for myself, and left with my sister when I was married: cost when new 45s.; they were dearer then than now. Think it should be worth 20s.

Election Riots, 1861.

29.—Cloth Scarf. Woolen, dark coloured, cost about 27s. Think I heard Miss Deady say, who bought it, that that was the price. It was worth about 8s.

30.—Black Indiana Shawl. Think it cost about 22s. 6d. Worth six or seven shillings.

31.---Victorine. It was bought by my brother, he told me the price he gave was 14s. I saw it; don't know the fur. Worth now 7s. 6d.

32.—1 Bonnet. I saw the Bonnet, it was bought at Mrs. Steers, I paid for it 17s., worth 12s. 6d.

33, 34, and 35.—Pair Prunella Boots, India Rubber and Moccasins—all second hand. Worth very little, outside, 1s. 6d. per pair.

36.—Lambs' wool Hose. Worth 2s. per pair when new.

46.—Velvet Gauntlets. Worth 1s. per pair, second-hand.

48.—Cotton Quilt. Worth 2s. 6d. outside value.

49.—Tea Tray. Would cost 4s. when new, worth 1s. now.

50.—Conch Shells. Worth 8d. each, recollect them well.

51.—Collars. Linen, and embroidered, worth 9d. each.

52.—1 Brooch. Worth 1s., bought one like it, for my sister, Mrs. Murphy.

53 and 54.—Boy's Cloth Coat, worth 5s., Trousers, 2s. 6d., Cap imitation Sealskin, worth 1s., Skin Boots, worth 4s., Skin Cuff, worth 1s., Yarn Cuff, if worn part of one winter, 6d., Boy's Socks, one winter in use, worth 10d. per pair, Shirt, cotton, if used worth 1s., her children's slippers, if half worn, would be worth 2s. per pair, an Alpaca and cotton child's dress, in use two years, should be worth 1s. 6d. each, Muslin Jackets, 1s. 6d. each, the Hat that was mine was worth 3s. 6d., 6 pair children's Socks, if in use, worth about 4d. per pair, Scarlet Scarf, worth 1s. 3d. The Flower Wreaths, I purchased them for the children, worth 1s. each.

ALICE F. COX.

Election Riots, 1861.

CLAIM OF PATRICK STRAPP, JR.

A Statement of property destroyed belonging to Patrick Strapp, Jr., at Harbor Main, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1861, *by a lawless mob.*

	£	s	d
1.—1 Quadrant, 90s. 2.—1 Spy-glass, 50s.....	£7	0	0
3.—2 Charts, Newfoundland and Labrador, 40s. 4.—1 Medicine Chest, 80s.....	6	0	0
5.—1 Book, W. H. Norie, 20s. 6.—1 pair long Boots,30s.	2	10	0
7.—1 Beaver Hat, 20s. 8.—1 suit Oil Clothes, 15s....	1	15	0
9.—5 pair Drawers, 30s. 10.—5 Flannel Shirts, 37s. 6d.	3	7	6
11.—5 Regetta Shirts, 20s. 12.—2 White Shirts, 15s..	1	15	0
13.—1 Lambs'-wool Cap, 12s. 14.—8 pair long Hose, 24s.	1	16	0
15.—4 pair half Hose, 8s. 16.—3 pair double Gloves, 9s.	0	17	0
17.—2 pair worsted Gloves, 6s. 18.—1 pair Pants., 20s.	1	6	0
19.—1 Vest, 12s. 20.—1 red Shirt, 15s.....	1	7	0
21.—1 Box, 20s. 22.—1 blue worsed Shirt, 10s.....	1	10	0
23.—1 pair blanketing Cuffs, 5s. 24.—2 pair gent's. Gloves, 6s.....	0	11	0
25.—6 lb. Tobacco, 12s. 26.—2 doz. Pipes, 1s.....	0	13	0
27.—½ dozen Sheath Knives, 5s. 28.—1 double worsted Cap, 3s.....	0	8	0
29.—1 Clothes Brush, 2s. 30.—1 Hair Brush, 2s.....	0	4	0
31.—1 Rack Comb, 1s. 32.—2 hand Towels, 4s.....	0	5	0
33.—2 American coast Pilots, 10s. 34.—1 log Book, 5s.	0	15	0
35.—2 Vols. New South Wales, 5s. 26.—1 Razor Strop, 1s. 3d.....	0	6	3
37.—1 parallel Rule, 2s. 6d. 38.—1 Divider, 2s, 6d. 39.—1 Scale, 3s. 6d.....	0	8	6
40.—Paper, Pens, Ink, 2s. 41.—2 Books, forget the name, 5s.....	0	7	0
1 Razor Hone, 2s.....	0	2	0
	£33	3	3

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 11.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Main, to wit. }

15th May, 1862.

In the case of Patrick Strapp, Jr., for compensation.

PATRICK STRAPP, Jr., sworn and examined, deposeth.—Have already sworn on the 13th inst., that I am the eldest son of Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, and by profession a Master Mariner,have been following the sea thirty three years, never went as mate of a vessel. It is eighteen years since I first took command of a vessel, am about forty three years old. For the last fifteen years, I have spent very little of my time in Harbor Main, out of the last thirteen years, not more than two or three days in each year, when I came to visit my family; with the exception of the last year. Since the 28th day of April, A. D., 1861, I have resided constantly in Harbor Main, in my father's house. When I came to Harbor Main, in April, 1861, I left Harbor Grace on a visit to my father's family, intending to remain here until the vessel, the *Ellen*, came here to take in freighters for the Labrador, which was intended to sail from this port, on or about the 1st of June. I had made my arrangements to go to the Labrador in this vessel; this vessel, owing to the riots on the 18th May, did not come to Harbor Main, but sailed from Harbour Grace; this, together with the state my father's place was left in after the riots, and he (my father) and brother requiring to be absent, I concluded it was better to remain at Harbor Main, to assist my mother to look after the property, and put up the fences, &c. I was married, but lost my wife, 12 months ago, last November. Her clothing, as well as more of my own, were at Harbor Grace, and the clothes that I have lost, as well as my best ones that were saved, I brought with me from Harbor Grace, on the 28th of April, 1861. They were contained in one sea-chest, one trunk, one small box, and a canvass clothes bag; these were all in my father's house on the 18th day of May. The clothes and other articles that I lost were in the sea-chest and small box, with the exception of one pair fine cloth pants and a satin vest, which were in the trunk. The articles for which I claim, and which were in the sea-chest and small box, are as follows:

1 Quadrant, 90s. 1 Spy-glass, 50s.....	£7	0	0
2 Charts, 40s. Medicine Chest, 80s.....	6	0	0
1 H. W. Norie's Book Navigation,20s. 1 pair Boots,30s.	2	10	0
1 Beaver Hat, 20s. Suit Oil Cloths, 15s.....	1	15	0
Carried forward.....	£17	5	0

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward.....	£17	5	0
5 Pair Drawers, 30s. 5 Flannel Shirts, 37s. 6d.....	3	7	6
5 Regetta Shirts, 20s. 2 white Shirts, 15s.....	1	15	0
1 Lamb's wool Cap, 12s. 8 pair long Hose, 24s.....	1	16	0
4 Pair half Hose, 8s. 3 pair double Gloves, 9s.....	0	17	0
2 Pair worsted Gloves, 6s. 1 pair fine cloth Pants., 20s.	1	6	0
1 Vest, 12s. 1 red Shirt, 15s.....	1	7	0
1 Sea Chest, 20s. 1 blue worsted Shirt, 10s.....	1	10	0
1 pair Blanketing Cuffs, 5s. 2 pair gent's. Gloves, 6s...	0	11	0
6 lb. Tobacco, 12s. 2 doxen Pipes, 1s.....	0	13	0
6 Sheath Knives, 5s. Double worsted Cap, 3s.....	0	8	0
1 Cloths Brush, 2s. Hair Brush, 2s.....	0	4	0
1 Rack Comb, 1s. 2 hand Towels, 4s.....	0	5	0
2 American coast Pilots, 10s. 1 log Book, 5s.....	0	15	0
2 Vols. travels in N.S.Wales, 5s. 1 Razor Strop, 1s. 3d.	0	6	3
Parallel Rulers, 2s. 6d. Dividers, 2s. 6d. Scale, 3s. 6d..	0	8	6
Paper, Pens, and Ink,.....	0	2	0
2 Books, 5s. 1 Razor Hone, 2s.....	0	7	0
	£33	3	3

1.—Quadrant. Common black ebony Quadrant, in an oak case, in good order and condition, the first and only quadrant I ever owned, purchased new myself, and it has been in use ever since I had command of a vessel, have charged it at what I paid for it, at either Bowring's or O'Dwyer's.

2.—Spyglass. Had two brass parts that drew out, was not covered with leather when I purchased it; had it covered with leather after, purchased in 1848; it was a good glass, it was as good as glasses that cost double the price, gave 50s. at O'Dwyer's for it, and value it the same.

3.—Charts. One, a general chart of part of N. A., took in Cape Charles on Labrador, to Cape Cod, N. S., second hand, got the chart one year after the quadrant, gave 22s, 6d.; the other was a chart of Newfoundland, it took in Newfoundland and the Labrador, as far as Hope Dale, at the Dutch Settlements, it cost 17s 6d. new, in Harbor Grace, about 5 years ago, 40s. together.

4.—Medicine Chest. The box was pine, painted, about 18 x 12 inches square, and about 8 inches high, in different compartments, but no shelf or tray to lift out, not lettered on the outside. The chest did not belong to the *Ellen*, it belonged to myself. The *Ellen* has a medicine

Election Riots, 1861.

chest; had no handles, but had a lock and key; brought it with me from Harbor Grace, because I was going to the Labrador from here. Always take it with me when I go to sea, whether in a vessel that has a medicine chest or not. Came to Harbor Main from Harbor Grace in a boat. The medicine chest is not the small box named above, that box was 24 inches by 13 wide, and about 1 foot deep. There was no lock and key upon it. The medicine chest was not inside of the sea chest, but by itself; I forgot to name it with the others. Have always taken it to the Ice and Labrador with me. Have had it with me to sea fourteen years, as well as on shore. Don't know how many bottles, large and small, there must be about twenty bottles altogether, and contained besides, salts and senna in packages, salves and diacalm plaster, ointments, &c. No surgical instruments; no scalpel; there were a pair of scissors, plenty of jallop, balsom of capivi. Don't know if there were any cubebs, lot of lint, lintseed meal and the other medicines commonly put up in a sea medicine chest. There was also a book of directions (Mr. McMurdo's.) It was not McMurdo's directions, but the medicine chest was purchased from McMurdo 14 years ago; replenished every year; had been replenished that year before I went to the Ice by Mr. Fennell, for which I paid him 30s. Am not sure it was 30s. Can safely swear I paid him 20s. It had not been replenished since I came from the Ice. Generally use more medicine on a Labrador voyage, than on two or three Ice voyages. It was fairly replenished for a Labrador voyage. A new chest, when originally purchased, for which I gave Mr. McMurdo 80s. Think it was 80s., but not exactly sure to the very shilling. Would swear that it cost 70s.

5.—Book. W. H. Norie's sailing directions. Is the common edition of Norie, purchased at the same time I purchased the quadrant. Was second-hand, but as good as new. Paid 20s. for it.

6.—Pair Boots. They were long sea boots, came over the knee; purchased the fall before at Ridley's; paid 30s. for them. Had not been much worn. They were worn during the fall and winter, but not at the Ice. Had another pair of sea boots at the Ice; had these also at the Ice. Will swear they were not 5s. the worse of wear.

7.—Beaver Hat. Was a second-hand hat, twelve or fifteen months old, my best hat, seldom wore it in winter, and only on shore. Cost new, 20s. at Ridley's or Rutherford's. Will swear it was not more than 5s. the worse of wear.

8.—Suit of Oil Clothes. Consisted of jacket and trousers, the common suits for sale in the shops, about twelve months old, always car-

Election Riots, 1861.

ried them to sea, very little worn, cost originally 15s. at Mr. Ridley's, will swear they were not more than 2s. the worse of wear.

9.—5 Pair Drawers. They were all blanketing drawers, all made at home, there were two new pairs never worn; The other pairs were not more than two years in use, had never been mended, will swear there were no holes except bottom holes, and the holes for the legs, have put them down at 6s. each, being the price paid for the blanketing, will swear the five pairs were worth 30s.

10.—5 Flannel Shirts. They were white flannels, they were under shirts, all made of flannel, they had long sleeves, and long bodies, they were in a good state, best flannel, there were some of them new, two new, never worn, other two in use, will swear that they are worth 7s. 6d. each, on an average.

11.—5 Regatta Shirts, cotton, home made, some in use two or three years, some nearly new, may be one new one; swear to 3s. 6d—17s. 6d.

12.—2 White Shirts, about 2 years old, fronted with linen, certain they were worth 7s. 6d. each.

13.—Lambs' Wool Cap. Fine cap, with a peak, black, curly, bought it the previous winter at Ridley's; worn only one winter; cost 12s; will swear it was not 2s. worse of the wear.

14.—8 pairs long Hose; 5 pairs home knit, some new, some 1, and some 2 years; might be a pair or two of them 3 years; there might be a pair or two darned; will not swear there was none without holes; sure they were in good order; will swear they were fully worth 2s. 6d. each pair —20s.

15.—4 pairs half Hose, home knit; purchased the yarn from women who had it for sale; know of one pair darned, and a new pair; others worn; swear to 1s. 9d.

16.—3 pairs double Gloves. Double worsted gloves, one pair yarn; one pair new, never worn; others in use but little worn, when new cost 3s. per pair; will swear that whole were not damaged beyond a 1s. by wear.

17.—2 pair Worsted Gloves; blue yarn, home made, half worn, only one spring to the ice, but always wore a pair of blanketing ones over them; cost 6s.; not more than 1s. damage; swear to that.

Election Riots, 1861.

18.—1 pair Pants. Fine black cloth pants, my best; in use about 12 months, wore occasionally on shore, cost new, don't know what, will swear they were worth 20s.

19.—1 Vest. A black satin vest, two years in use, but little worn, worth 12s., it cost more.

20.—1 Red Shirt.—Fancy flannel, small stripe, new, only once or twice used, made in the house, I think, but not certain, but am sure it was worth 15s.

21.—1 Box. It was my sea chest, large chest made on purpose, made in Harbor Grace, 12 or 13 years ago, cost then, the price I have now valued it, 20s., it was a large size.

22.—Blue Worsted Shirt. About 12 months in use, one of the best, purchased at Rutherford's for 12s. 6d., will swear that it was not more than 2s. 6d. worse of wear.

23.—Pair Blanketing Cuffs, new, never worn, home made, may have put them on my hands, but never wore them, value 5s.

24.—2 Pair Gents' Gloves. Fine woollen gloves, with buttons, one pair very little worn, the other pair in use two years, don't know what they cost, will swear they were worth 5s.

25 and 26.—6 lbs. Tobacco, private stock for the Labrador, and pipes the same. The tobacco and pipes charged at the prices paid for them.

27.—6 Sheath Knives, all new, always take half a dozen with me, some for use, and some for sale, cost 10d. each, new.

28.—Worsted Cap. Fancy double worsted cap, a night cap, three or four years on hand, but never wore it, good as new, cost 3s.

29, 30 and 31.—Hair Brush, clothes brush, and rack comb, all second hand, but not much worse of wear, worth 5s.

32.—2 Hand Towels, in use, one a woolly with fringes, (supposed Turkish), the other a plain diaper, will swear they were worth 3s.

33.—2 American Coast Pilots, got one with the first chart, and the other with the 2nd chart, but not included in the price of the charts, paid 5s. each for them, little soiled, but as good as new.

Election Riots, 1864.

34.—1 Log Book. New in 1851, early that year, the only one I had, only used on one voyage to New York and back. Never keep a log book, or note any thing in a log book, on Ice or Labrador voyages. Don't know how many day's work a log book ought to contain. The voyage to New York occupied sixteen days going, fourteen days there, and ten days coming. The log book was an ordinary log, such as are sold in the stores ; purchased in St. John's and paid 5s. for it. Will swear that not more than 1s. worth of it had been used.

35.—2 Volumes, Travels in New South Wales. Don't know by whom ; have read them ; bound in calf. Don't know whether it was English or American edition, contained about 300 pages each volume. They were second-hand books, bought them from Duffy, at Harbor Grace, six years ago, at auction.

Parallel Rulers, Divider and Scale. Good second-hand articles, all in use, and as good as new to me. Razor Strop also second-hand, but worth 1s. 3d. Hone the same, worth 2s., gave 2s. 6d.

Paper, Pens and Ink. Had them for other purposes than writing up log book.

36.—2 Books. Sure one was the Acts of the Apostles, contained the whole of the Acts, separate bound volume, bound in calf, contained about 300 pages, often read it, can't say much about it. It contained all the Acts of the Apostles Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, something about the Romans, and some Epistles, and end with the Revelation ; the book, I think is called the New Testament, purchased at Duffy's book store, about 5 or 6 years ago, it could not have cost less than 2s. 6d. The other book I do not know the name, I most think it was a novel, a second hand book, think I read a part of it, but do not recollect about it, middling sized book, bound in boards, not gilt edged, contained about 300 pages, will not swear that it was not an old volume of a novel, don't remember if it was numbered on the back. Don't know where purchased. I think it was at Duffy's, don't know the price, I have valued it by the size of the book.

All the foregoing articles were contained in my sea chest and the small box, except the medicine chest, and pants and vest. The trunk that I had my fine clothes in, was a white trunk, it was full, and about the size of that trunk, (pointing to one of my own in the room,) it contained, besides the pants and vest, two fine coats, three vests, a pair of fur gloves, neck-tie, pocket handkerchief, no shirts, 1 pair fine worsted stockings in it, pair glazed shoes, no more stockings, no gloves but the fur ones, nor shirts,

Election Riots, 1861.

drawers ; or stockings ; one heavy tweed coat. The bag I saved was a common sized seaman's canvass bag, and contained all my sea clothes, there were three pair trousers, double breasted coat, and a vest with sleeves, a coat and jacket, sou' wester, not sure whether it wasn't a norwester, course swansdown coat, had no common shirts, drawers, flannels, socks or stockings, in the bag.

The clothes which I had at Harbor Grace were four white shirts and collars, a mackintosh, boots and shoes, cap. Certain had no second-hand drawers, stockings, flannel under or over shirts. I lived at Harbor Grace. Have been married thirteen years, next November. Lived in a new house I built there ; moved into it about two months before my wife died. It cost well up to £300, and rent it now for £20 per annum. Had no settlemeut from my father when I married. Until 1852 I sailed as master in my father's vessel. After '52 I was partner with him, and went two springs to the Ice, and summer in that vessel the *Eliza* ; both bad springs' fishery. In 1855 or '56, I rebuilt the *Eliza*, my father advancing for the purpose £140. From that time I was on my own account. From 1856 to 1858,when I lost her, I was on my own account. Pretty successful the first year, and had paid my father the amount he advanced for repairs, and other items, for his half of the vessel, £450, which he claimed and stopped at Messrs. Ridley's office, out of that spring's sealing voyage. She then became mine until lost, and barely paid the way. Since then I have been going as master of vessels to the Ice, two springs. Had 14 or 1500 seals one spring in Mr. Thomey's vessel, and none the last year. Received no money with my wife, and there was nothing settled on her, only got the piece of land on which my house was built.

PATRICK STRAPP, J'r.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Grace, to wit.

John Fennell, of Harbor Grace, druggist, maketh oath and saith, that since the month of March, 1859, he has not, to the best of his knowlebge and belief, replenished a Medicine Chest for Patrick Strapp, J'r., late of Harbor Grace.

JOHN FENNELL.

Sworn to before me, the
22nd May, A. D., 1861.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, No. 1.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

To the Honorable
ROBERT CARTER.

SIR,—

I beg to hand you herewith the investigations taken in the different claims for compensation in the District of Harbor Main, and in conformity with your instructions, point out the reasons for the conclusions I have come to in making up the several awards. The investigations taken in case No. 12, (Patrick Strapp, Sen.) are separately filed and paged, for facility of reference; also a separate report, No 2, on this case, both of which you have also herewith. The claims and awards in this District are as follows:—

Cases.		*Claims.*			*Awards.*		
No. 1.	Joseph Kelly, Lance Cove, South Shore	£0	10	0			
" 2.	Thomas Treahy, Cat's Cove.....	3	7	3	£3	7	3
" 3.	James Buck, Cat's Cove	2	15	0	0	15	0
" 4.	John Larracy, Cat's Cove	6	9	0			
" 5.	James Anthony, Salmon Cove.....	9	0	0			
" 6.	William Walsh, Cat's Cove.....	9	0	0			
" 7.	Jno. Griffin, Cat's Cove.....	9	7	9			
" 8.	Thomas Mason, Salmon Cove.....	7	0	0			
" 9.	Michael Anthony, Salmon Cove.....	10	0	0			
" 10.	Margaret Deady, Harbor Main.....	50	6	6	17	10	10
" 11.	Patrick Strapp, Jr. ditto ditto.....	33	3	3	16	11	6
" 12.	Patrick Strapp, Sr., ditto ditto.....	1570	6	0	550	14	3
	£	1711	4	9	588	18	10

REMARKS.

No. 1.—JOSEPH KELLY, 10s. Of this claim only 2s. 8d. established, and sworn to have occurred to his house on the 2nd of May, 1861, which was used as a Polling Booth, for the use of which he swears he received 40s., besides 5s. for his services as a Special Constable that day.—Disallowed.

Election Riots, 1861.

2.—Thomas Treahy, £3 7s. 6d.—This claim is fully established, and I award the full amount, say £3 7s. 6d., currency.

3.—James Buck, £2 15s. Forty Shillings of this claim disallowed. This portion of the claim being for a Barrel of Flour lost or destroyed. The claimant cannot swear when, how, or by whom. The balance, say 15s., is fully established and awarded.

4.—John Larracy, £6 9s. This claim disallowed. The claimant swears—"he cannot say when, or by whom the property claimed for was injured or destroyed."

5.—James Anthony, £9. This claim disallowed. The claimant swears the same as No. 4.

6.—This claim disallowed. The claimant swears the same as No. 4. Wm. Walsh, claim £9.

7.—John Griffin, £9 7s. 9d. This claim disallowed. The claimant swears the same as No. 4.

8.—Thomas Mason, £7. This claim disallowed. The claimant swears the same as No. 4.

9.—Michael Anthony, £10.—This claim disallowed. The claimant swears the same as No. 4.

10.—Margaret Deady, £50 6s. 6d.—The claimant in this case swears in her examination, in the case of her father's claim—"for my part, I do not know the value of a ha'porth in the house, not even the value of my own things, except a few articles." In her examination in this case, frequent references have been made to Mrs. Alice Cox, of St. John's, (her sister), from whom I have taken a lengthened examination in this case, and to whom I am indebted for her readiness and assistance to value the articles referred to, and others in this claim, which valuations I have adopted as far as it goes; and with the exception of item 2 (2 Feather Beds) I have allowed the rest of the claim in the same proportion. The claim is composed of 70 different items, forty-eight of these amounting to £34 11s. 6d., are valued by Mrs. Cox at..... £13 2 0

Carried forward..... £13 2 0

Election Riots, 1864.

By amount brought forward.....	£13	2	0
The remaining items, with the exception of item 2, are seventeen, amounting to £7 18s. 6d.—have awarded in the same proportion as those valued by Mrs. Cox, say.....	3	1	4
Item 2, two Feather Beds, (charged £8) are valued by Mrs. Cox, one at 60s. and the other 35s. Mrs. Deady (see her examination) admits getting her beds back; best in use filled up with feathers from other beds, but not enough to make one full bed. Bed weighed by J. T. Neville, who swears "it weighed 57 lbs.; it appears to be full, and no feathers wanting." Award for other bed (tick saved.)	1	7	6
	£17	10	10

Award in this case, Seventeen Pounds, Ten Shillings and Ten Pence, Cy.

No. 11.—PATRICK STRAPP, Jr., £33 3s. 3d. Among the articles charged for in this claim is 80s. for a Medicine Chest, sworn to be in use 14 years, and purchased from Mr. McMurdo. who values it at 45s. or 50s. The claimant swears it was replenished by Mr. Fennell, Harbor Grace, Spring of 1861, for which he paid 30s., will swear to 20s. Mr. Fennell, (see his Affidavit filed with this claim), swears "he has not replenished a Medicine Chest for Patrick Strapp, Jr., since March, 1859." A Quadrant charged 90s., 18 years old, can be purchased new in St. John's for 55s. and 60s. Two old charts charged 40s. can be purchased, new, at 15s. each, with directions free, which he has also charged. Logbook charged 5s., sworn to be in use on a voyage of 40 days; can be purchased, new, for 3s. For these and the reasons more particularly set forth in my Report No. 2, in the case of clothing lost belonging to the other part of Mr. Strapp's family, I award in this case, £16 11s. 6d. currency.

12.—PATRICK STRAPP, Sr., £1,570 6s. See Report, No. 2, where I have awarded £550 14s. 3d. currency.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,
S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

ST. JOHN'S
25th July, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 12.

CLAIM OF PATRICK STRAPP, Sr.

An Account and Statement of Houses and property destroyed and stolen by a lawless mob, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1861, at Harbor Main, belonging to Patrick Strapp, Sr.

1 Stable, 36 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10 feet high..	£90	0	0
1 Carriage House, 10 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10 feet high	15	0	0
PROPERTY IN CARRIAGE HOUSE.			
1 New Carriage, £25, 1 set Horse boxes, 20s.....	26	0	0
1 Straddle, 5s., 2 Catamarans, 80s.....	4	5	0
1 Wheel Barrow, 30s.....	1	10	0
1 Store, 38 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high..	90	0	0
1 Back House, 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high	15	0	0
PROPERTY IN STORE.			
1 Seine, cut in Store	5	0	0
2 Cod Seines, £70, 1 large Caplin Seine, £30.....	100	0	0
4 Herring Nets, £20, 2 Cast Nets, 40s.....	22	0	0
12 Fish bags, £12, 1 Sleigh, 80s.	16	0	0
1 Cart, 100s., 1 Dray and wheels, 100s.....	10	0	0
1 Set Horse Harness, 150s., 1 set Horse tackling and gear, 100s.....	12	10	0
2 Saddles, 120s., 2 Buffalo Skins, 80s.....	10	0	0
10 Cwt. Hay, 40s., 4 bushels Oats, 14s.....	2	14	0
1 Office, 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7 feet high....	20	0	0
PROPERTY IN OFFICE:			
Books and Papers, of all descriptions, destroyed....	100	0	0
Day-book, Ledger, Accounts, Notes of hand, Receipts	100	0	0
1 Forge, 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high	20	0	0
PROPERTY IN FORGE:			
2 Tons Iron, old and new	25	0	0
1 Set of Forge Tools	15	0	0
1 Oil House, 10 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high	15	0	0
Carried forward	£714	19	0

Election Riots, 1861.

By amouht brought forward	£714	19	0
PROPERTY IN OIL HOUSE:			
15 Galls. Oil, 42s. 6d., 8 Spades, 28s., 2 Shovels, 5s.	3	15	6
2 Mattocks, 8s., 2 Picks, 8s., 5 Hay-forks, 10s.....	1	6	0
2 Rakes, 5s., 3 Scythes, 15s., 2 Grass Hooks, 5s....	1	5	0
2 Scythe Stones, 10s.....	0	10	0
Other articles in Oil House, too numerous to mention, worth.....	5	0	0
1 Small Dwelling House, 25 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high	100	0	0
PROPERTY IN SMALL DWELLING HOUSE:			
3 Kegs Powder, 75s., 20 Bags Shot, 200s.....	13	15	0
1 Box Pipes, 10s., 2 Hides Leather, 60 lbs. at 2s. 6d.—150s.....	8	0	0
30 Lbs. Coffee, 30s., 2 Tubs Butter, 110 Lbs. at 1s. per lb., 110s.....	7	0	0
½ Cwt. Sugar, 25s., 3 Bags Bread at 30s., 90s.....	5	15	0
180 Lbs.Soap, 60s.,5 Kegs Paint, G.B.W., B.R.,100s.	8	0	0
6 Dozen Shore Lines at 15s., 90s., 2 Qtls. Fish, 30s.	6	0	0
2 Stoves and Funnels, 100s., 1 Grate, 40s.....	7	0	0
1 Cwt. Lead, 50s., 6 pairs Skin Boots, 60s.....	5	10	0
2 Barrels Bread, 40s., 20 Bread Bags, 20s.....	3	0	0
½ Dozen Jars and Crocks, 20s., 6 doz. Bottles, 18s..	1	18	0
1 Pair Dog Irons, 50s., 30 Lbs. Tallow, 30s.....	4	0	0
3 Cwt. of Nails, 90s., 1 Cwt. of Copper, 100s.....	9	10	0
3 Suits Oil Clothes, 30s., 3 Scales and Weights, 40s.	3	10	0
8 Lbs. Sparrables, 3s., 2 lbs. Hemp, 4s., 2 lbs. Calf Skin, 7s.....	0	14	0
All sorts Pump-Tacks, Screws, Nails, worth.....	1	0	0
1 Steelyard, 10s., 1 gallon Varnish, 7s. 6d.....	0	17	6
1 Gallon Linseed Oil, 7s. 6d., 2 dozen Blocks,72s.6d.	4	0	0
Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all descriptions..	30	0	0
Other articles in Dwelling House, too numerous to mention, worth.....	20	0	0
1 Store at the Street side, 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 11 feet high.....	80	0	0
PROPERTY IN STORE:			
2 Barrels Flour, 90s., 1 barrel Pork, 100s., 1 barrel Beef, 70s.	13	0	0
Carried forward	£1,059	5	0

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£1,059	5	0
15 Barrels Potatoes, 150s., 1 barrel Pitch, 25s.....	8	15	0
2 Barrels Tar, 40s., 1 box Looking-glasses and Pictures, 100s.....	7	0	0
1 Large Pitch Pot, 15s. 30 Flour barrels, 15s.....	1	10	0
Other articles in Store, too numerous to mention, worth.....	10	0	0
1 Store at the Water side, 26 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 12 feet high.....	80	0	0

PROPERTY IN STORE:

2 Tons old Rope, £16, 8 cwt. of Cow Hides, 200s..	26	0	0
5 Cwt. of new Rope, £15, 12 hhds. Coal, 120s.....	21	0	0
2 Fish Beams, Scales, and Weights, 120s.....	6	0	0
2 Sets of Truss Hoops, 35s., 3 bundles Hoops, 9s...	2	4	0
Sails and Rigging belonging to Brigantine *Ellen*....	15	0	0
Kegs and Barrels of all sizes, in store, worth.....	5	0	0
1 Hhd. Salt, 10s., 2 large Blocks, 30s.....	2	0	0
2½ M. new Board, 200s., 3 M. Shingles, 40s.....	12	0	0
Other articles in store, too numerous to mention, worth	5	0	0
1 Stage, a part of which was destroyed—damage	10	0	0

PROPERTY IN STAGE:

1 M. Plank, 100s., 2 dozen Oars, 40., 500 Bricks, 50s.	9	10	0
12 Tons of Oak and Fur Casks, £30, 2 Graplins, 30s.	31	10	0
½ Pun. Molasses, 50 gallons, at 3s., 150s., 50 Pork barrels and Fish tubs, 200s.....	17	10	0
1 Dip Net, 2s. 6d.....	0	2	6
Other articles in Stage, too numerous to mention, worth.....	5	0	0
1 Large Dwelling, two ends and front destroyed—damage	250	0	0
1 Back House, 38 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 15 feet high—damage.....	50	0	0

PROPERTY IN DWELLING HOUSE,

1 Sofa, 200s., 8 Bedsteads, 300s., 2 dozen Chairs, at 6s. each, 144s.....	32	4	0
9 Tables, 270s., 7 Feather Beds, £28, 1 Wash-hand Stand, 20s.....	42	10	0
Carried forward	£1,709	0	6

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£1,709	0	6
1 Table, 100s., 1 Bedstead, 100s., 1 Chest Drawers, 60s.....	13	0	0
5 Trunks, 200s., 1 suit Moreen Curtains, 100s.....	15	0	0
6 Suits Cotton Curtains, 90s., 1 large Carpet, 100s..	9	10	0
4 Small Carpets, 200s., 3 large Looking-glasses, 60s.	13	0	0
Clothing belonging to 8 Feather Beds.....	40	0	0
Clothing belonging to 5 in family, of all descriptions.	150	0	0
2 Fenders and Fire Irons, 50s., 3 Grates, 90s.....	7	0	0
6 Large Pictures, 120s, 4 Likenesses, 10s. each, 40s.	8	0	0
China Ornaments of all descriptions, 100s.....	5	0	0
1 Watch, 100s., Table Mats, Antimacassars, 100s...	10	0	0
1 Rocking Chair, 50s., 2 Breakfast Setts, 100s.....	7	10	0
2 Dinner Sets, 120s., 2 Tea Sets, 100s.....	11	0	0
1½ Dozen Candlesticks, 90s., 1 Copper Boiler, 60s..	7	10	0
2 Large Copper Kettles, 40s., 12 Dish Covers, 60s.	5	0	0
4 Dozen Knives and Forks, 60s., 3 Dozen German Silver Spoons, 36s.....	4	16	0
1 Coffee Mill, 10s., 2 Pepper Mills, 10s., 2 Coffee Pots, 15s.....	1	15	0
2 Snuffers and Snuff Dishes, 10s., 1 Candle Mould, 7s. 6d.....	0	17	6
1 Candle Box, 5s., 2 Milk Strainers, 5s.....	0	10	0
1 Churn, 10s., 1 Fish Skimmer, 2s., 1 Ladle, 2s....	0	14	0
1 Lantern, 7s. 6d., 1 Culendar, 3s., 1 Doz. Tin Pans, 36s.....	2	6	6
6 Tea Canisters, large and small, 30s., 6 Jars, 15s., 1 Gallon Wine, 20s.....	3	5	0
3 Bedroom Looking Glasses, 20s., 1 Case Razors, 10s.	1	10	0
4 Clothes Brushes, 30s., 4 Hair Brushes, 15s.....	2	5	0
2 Sets Blacking Brushes, 10s., 2 sets Scrubbing Brushes, 5s.....	0	15	0
Blacking, Black Lead, Racks, Combs, Tooth Brushes, &c., 10s.....	0	10	0
1 Set Tin Measures, 15s., 1 Fountain, 20s.....	1	15	0
1 Spinning Wheel, 40s., 1 Bellows, 5s., 1 Fiddle, 40s.	4	5	0
1 Flute, 10s., 2 Guns, 100s., 4 Umbrellas, 40s.....	7	10	0
Glassware, 100s., Earthenware, 200s.....	15	0	0
1 Clock, 50s., 4 Carpet Bags, 40s., 6 Tea Trays, 50s.	7	0	0
Pots, Kettles, Frying-pans, Sauce-pans, Tea-pots, Box-and-Heaters, Gridirons, Toasters, and other articles, too numerous to mention, worth	10	0	0
Carried forward	£2,075	4	6

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£2,075	4	6
Tea, Loaf Sugar, Rice, Oatmeal, Figs, Currants, Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Carraway Seeds, Spice, Medicine, Starch, and other articles too numerous to mention, worth.....	15	0	0
3 Bedroom Sets, 60s., Washing Tubs and Buckets, 40s., 1 Ham, 14s.....	5	14	0
Blanketing, Flannel, Serge, Calico, Regatta, Cloth, Linen, Yarn, Thread, Buttons, and other articles too numerous to mention, worth.....	15	0	0
1 Set China Ware, 50s., 1 Glass Cupboard, 100s., 1 Dresser, 100s.....	12	10	0
Window Hangings, Window Blinds, Hearth Rugs, Oil Cloths, Table Cloths, Towels, &c., and other articles too numerous to mention, worth	20	0	0
1 Large Milk Cupboard, 100s., 1 Vessel's Galley, 100s.	10	0	0
Other articles in Dwelling House, too numerous to mention, worth.....	50	0	0
Fences, wooden and stone, destroyed, damage.....	20	0	0
Loss of Potatoe Crop, &c., &c., &c.....	30	0	0
	£2,253	8	6

Election Riots, 1861.

1861.

By Property saved belonging to Patrick Strapp, Sr. CR.

1.—1 Catamaran, 40s. 1 Wheel-barrow, partly destroyed, 20s.	£3	0	0
2.—2 Cod Seines, £70, one partly destroyed, damage 200s.	60	0	0
3.—1 Caplin Seine, £30. 4 Herring Nets, £20	50	0	0
4.—2 Cast Nets, 40s. 12 Fish Bags, £12	14	0	0
5.—1 Dray and Wheels, 100s., partly destroyed, repairs, 30s.	3	10	0
6.—1 Cart, 100s., partly destroyed, repairs, 40s.	3	0	0
7.—Horse Tackling, &c., Harness, £12 10s. Saved, 110s.	5	10	0
8.—2 Tons Iron, old and new, £25, saved, £12 10s.	12	10	0
9.—2 Buffalo Skins saved, 80s. Forge Tools, £15 saved, 150s.	11	10	0
10.—2 Spades, 7s. 1 Shovel, 2s. 6d. 4 Hay Forks, 8s. 1 Rake, 2s. 6d., saved	1	0	0
11.—2 Scythes, 10s. 1 Grass Hook, 2s. 6d. 1 Scythe Tree, 5s., saved	0	17	6
12.—Other small articles in Oil House saved, 50s.	2	10	0
13.—20 Lbs. Leather saved, at 2s. 6d. per lb., 50s. 10 lbs. Coffee saved, at 1s. per lb., 10s.	3	0	0
14.—2 Kegs Paint saved, 40s. 1 Qtl. Fish saved, 15s.	2	15	0
15.—1 Stove and Funnel saved, 50s. 1 Grate saved, 40s.	4	10	0
16.—1 Pair Dog Irons, 50s, partly destroyed, repairs, 10s.	2	0	0
17.—1 Cwt. Copper, 100s. Saved ½ Cwt. 50s.	2	10	0
18.—1 Lb. Calf Skin saved, 3s. 6d. 1 Stilliards saved, 10s.	0	13	6
19.—1 Dozen Blocks saved, 36s. 3d. Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, £30. Saved, 300s.	11	16	3
20.—Other articles in small Dwelling-house, £20. Saved 200s.	10	0	0
21.—Other articles in Store at Street side, 200s. Saved, 100s.	5	0	0
22.—1 Ton Old Rope saved, 160s. Cow Hides saved, 120s.	14	0	0
23.—New Rope saved, 200s. Coals saved, 60s.	13	0	0
24.—Truss Hoops and other Hoops saved, 22s	1	2	0
25.—Sails and Rigging belonging to *Ellen*, £15 0 0 .. Saved.	10	0	0
Carried forward	£247	16	3

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£247	14	3
26.—Kegs and Barrels in Store, 100s. Saved 60s. 2 Blocks, saved, 30s.	4	10	0
27.—2½ M. New Board, 200s. Saved, 80s.	4	0	0
28.—Other articles in Store, 100s. Saved 60s. Plank saved, 60s.	6	0	0
29.—Oars saved, 20s. Brick saved, 40s. 1 Grapnel, 15s.	3	15	0
30.—Casks saved, £15 0 0. Molasses saved, 100s. Barrels and Tubs saved 120s.....	26	0	0
31.—Other Articles in Stage, 100s. Saved, 60s.....	3	0	0
32.—1 Chair, 6s. 4 Feather Beds, £16 0 0. 1 Chest Drawers, 60s., saved	19	6	0
33.—Cotton Curtains saved, 90s. 2 Small Carpets saved, 100s.	9	10	0
34.—1 Large Looking Glass saved, 20s.....	1	0	0
35.—Clothing belonging to Feather Beds saved, £30 ..	30	0	0
36.—Clothing belonging to 5 in Family, £150. Saved ..	100	0	0
37.—1 Grate, 40s. 1 Churn, 10s. 1 Clothes and 1 Hair Brush, 12s., saved.....	3	2	0
38.—1 Clock, 50s. 3 Carpet Bags saved, 30s.	4	0	0
	£461	17	3
Balance	1,791	11	3
	£2,253	8	6

Election Riots, 1861.

A statement of Houses destroyed by lawless mob, on Saturday the 18*th day of May*, 1861, *at Harbor Main, belonging to Patrick Strapp, Sr.*

No. 1.—1 Stable destroyed, 36 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10 feet high, worth.....	£90	0	0
2.—1 Carriage House, attached to stable, destroyed, 10 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10feet high, worth.....	12	0	0
3.—1 Store destroyed, 38 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high, together with Seine House, in store, worth.....	90	0	0
4.—1 Back House, attached to store, destroyed, 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, worth	13	0	0
5.—1 Office, attached to store, destroyed, 10 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7 feet high, worth.....	17	0	0
6.—1 Forge, destroyed, 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high, worth.....	20	0	0
7.—1 Oil House, attached to Forge, destroyed, 10 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 8 feet high,worth	15	0	0
8.—1 Small Dwelling House destroyed, 25 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet high, worth.....	95	0	0
9.—1 Large Dwelling House, two ends and front, and all partitions and doors inside destroyed, 38 feet long, 18 feet wide, 17 feet high, together with Back House, attached to Dwelling House, destroyed, 38 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 15 feet high, damage.....	285	0	0
10.—1 Store at Street Side, destroyed, 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 11 feet high, worth.....	80	0	0
11.—1 Store at Water Side destroyed, 26 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 12 feet high, worth.....	80	0	0
12.—1 Fishing Stage, a part of which was destroyed, damage	10	0	0
	£817	0	0

I, the undersigned, have this day measured the Houses belonging to Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, which were destroyed by a lawless mob, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1861, and do hereby certify the above to be the true measurement of said Houses, made by me this day.

Given from under my hand, this 4th day of October, 1861, at Harbor Main.

PATRICK STRAPP, Jr.

Election Riots, 1861.

An Account and Statement of property destroyed and stolen by a lawless mob, on Saturday Evening, the 18th day of May, 1861, at Harbor Main, belonging to Patrick Strapp, Sr.

DESTROYED AND STOLEN:

1—1 New Carriage, £25	£25	0	0
2—1 set Horse boxes, repair 5s., 1 Wheel Barrow, repairs 10s.....	0	15	0
3.—1 Catamaran, repairs 10s., 1 Straddle, stolen, 7s.6d.	0	17	6

PROPERTY IN STORE:

4.—1 Cod Seine, cut, repairs 100s., 1 Sleigh, 70s...	8	10	0
5.—1 Cart, repairs,50s., 1 Dray and wheels, repairs 30s.	4	0	0
6.—1 Set Horse Harness, 90s., 1 set Horse tackling and gear, 60s.....	7	10	0
7.—1 Saddle and 2 Bridles, 130s., 10 Cwt. Hay, 40s.	8	10	0
8.—4 bushels Oats, 14s.....	0	14	0

PROPERTY IN OFFICE:

9.—Books and Papers, of all descriptions, belonging to my son, value.....	100	0	0
10.—Day-book, Ledger, Accounts, Notes of hand, Orders, Receipts, &c., destroyed, value.....	100	0	0
11.—Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Wafers, destroyed, value.....	2	0	6
Stamps, Penholders, Slates, Rulers,&c., destroyed, value	2	5	0
Other articles, too numerous to mention, worth..	3	0	0

PROPERTY IN FORGE:

12.—1 Ton Iron, old and new, worth.....	12	10	0
13.—1 Set of Forge Tools, value	7	10	0

PROPERTY IN OIL HOUSE:

14.—10 Galls. Oil, 30s., 3 Spades, 12s., 1 Shovel, 2s..	2	4	0
15.—2 Mattocks, 8s., 1 Rake, 2s. 6d., 2 Picks, 8s....	0	18	6
Carried forward	£286	4	6

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£286	4	6
16.—1 Scythe, 5s., 1 Scythe Tree, 5s., 1 Seive for Lime, 5s.....	0	15	0
17.—Other articles in Oil House, too numerous to mention, value.....	1	10	0
PROPERTY IN SMALL DWELLING HOUSE:			
18.—3 Kegs Powder, 75s., 20 Bags Shot, 200s.....	13	15	0
19.—1 Box Pipes, 7s. 6d., 40 lbs. Leather, at 2s. 6d.—100s.....	5	7	6
20.—20 Lbs. Coffee, 20s., 2 Tubs Butter, 110 Lbs. at 1s. per lb., 110s.....	6	10	0
21.—1 Cwt. Sugar, 50s., 3 Bags Bread at 30s., 90s....	7	0	0
22.—120 Lbs. Soap, 50s., 3 Kegs Paint, G.B.W., 60s..	5	10	0
23.—6 Dozen Shore Lines at 10s., 60s., 1 Qtls. Fish, 15s.	3	15	0
24.—2 Stoves and Funnels, 40s., 1 Cwt. Lead, 50s....	4	10	0
25.—6 pairs Skin Boots, 50s. 2 brls. Bread, 30s.....	4	0	0
26.—20 Bread Bags, 20s.,1 Dozen Jars and Crocks, 25s.	2	5	0
27.—9 doz. Bottles, 20s., 30 Lbs. Tallow, 20s.....	2	0	0
28.—1 Pair Dog Irons, repairs 10s., 30 lbs. Copper, 30s.	2	0	0
29.—3 Cwt. of Nails of all sizes, 90s., 3 Suits Oil Clothes, 30s.,.....	6	0	0
30.—2 Scales and Weights, 20s., 8 Lbs. Sparrables, 3s., 2 lbs. Hemp, 4s.....	1	7	0
31.—All sorts Screws, Pump-Tacks, Copper and Iron, and Nails, worth 20s.....	1	0	0
32.—1 Gallon Varnish, 7s. 6d., 1 gallon Linseed Oil, 7s. 6d., 1 dozen Blocks, 25s.....	2	0	0
33.—Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all descriptions worth.....	15	0	0
34.—6 Gun Locks, 25s., 20 lb. Sheet Iron, 10s., 1 gallon Seal Oil, 4s.....	1	19	0
35.—Other small articles in small Dwelling House, too numerous to mention, worth.....	5	0	0
PROPERTY IN STORE AT SRREET SIDE:			
36.—1 Barrel Flour, 45s., ½ barrel Pork, 50s., 1 barrel Beef, 70s.....	8	5	0
37.—15 Barrels Potatoes, 150s., 1 barrel Pitch, 20s...	8	10	0
38.—1½ Barrels Tar, 40s., 1 box Looking-glasses and Pictures, 100s.....	7	0	0
Carried forward	£401	3	0

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£401	3	0
39.—1 Large Pitch Pot, 15s., 30 Flour barrels, 20s...	1	15	0
40.—Other articles in Store at Street side, too numerous to mention, worth.....	3	0	0
PROPERTY IN STORE AT WATER SIDE:			
41.—½ Ton of old Rope, 80s., 2 cwt. of Cow Hides, 40s.	6	0	0
42.—2 Cwt. of new Rope, 100s., 4 hhds. Coal, 40s...	7	0	0
43.—1 Fish Beam, Scales, and Weights, 40s., 3 bundles Hoops, 9s.....	2	9	0
44.—1 Set of Truss Hoops, 13s., Sails and Rigging belonging to Brigantine *Ellen*, 100s.....	5	13	0
45.—1 Hhd. Salt, 10s., other articles too numerous to mention in Store, worth 40s.....	2	10	0
PROPERTY IN STAGE:			
46.—3 M. Shingles, 40s., 1 M. new Board, 80s.....	6	0	0
47.—½ M. Plank, 50s., 1 dozen Oars, 20s., 100 Bricks, 10s.....	4	0	0
48.—1 Graplin, 15s., 1 Dip Net, 2s. 6d., Molasses in Puncheon, and Sugar, 50s.....	3	7	6
49.— Casks, such as Fir, Oak Pork Barrels, Fish Tubs, and Kegs, &c., worth.....	15	0	0
50.—Other articles in Stage, too numerous to mention, worth.....	1	0	0
PROPERTY IN DWELLING HOUSE:			
51.—1 Sofa, 200s., 4 Bedsteads, 150s., 2 dozen Chairs, at 6s. each, 144s.....	24	14	0
51½.—9 Tables, 170s., 3 Feather Beds, 240s., 1 Washstand, 15s.....	21	5	0
52.—Clothing belonging to Feather Beds	3	0	0
53.—5 Trunks and Boxes, 140s., 1 suit Moreen Curtains, 100s.....	12	0	0
54.—1 large Carpet, 30s., 2 Carpets, 120s., 1 large Looking-glass, 50s	10	0	0
55.—Clothing belonging to 5 in family.....	50	0	0
56.—2 Fenders and Fire Irons, 30s., Grates, 60s., 6 Large Pictures, 40s.....	6	10	0
57.—3 Likenesses, 20s., China Ornaments of all descriptions, 50s.....	3	10	0
Carried forward	£589	16	6

Election Riots, 1861.

By amount brought forward	£589	16	6
58.—1 Watch, 80s., Table Mats and Antimacassars, 40s.	6	0	0
59.—1 Arm Chair, 20s., Earthenware of all descriptions, 200s.....	11	0	0
60.—6Candlesticks, 16s., 1 Copper Boiler, 50s.....	3	6	0
61.—3 Copper Kettles, 60s., 12 Dish Covers, &c., 30s.	4	10	0
62.—1½ Dozen Knives and Forks, 30s., 1 Carving Knife and Fork, and Steel, 7s. 6d.....	1	17	6
63.—½ Dozen German Silver Spoons, 9s., 1 Coffee Mill, 10s.....	0	19	0
64.—2 Pepper Mills, 10s., 2 Coffee Pots, 10s., 1 Candle Mould, 4s.....	1	4	0
65.—2 Snuffers and Snuff Dishes, 4s., 1 Candle Box, 3s.	0	7	0
66.—1 Milk Strainer, 3s., 1 Fish Skimmer and Ladle, 3s. 6d.....	0	6	6
67.—2 Lanterns, 12s., 1 Culendar, 3s., 3 Tin Pans, 7s. 6d.	1	2	6
68.—4 Tea Canisters, 15s., ½ Gallon Wine, 10s., 1 Case Razors, 10s.....	1	15	0
69.—4 Bedroom Looking Glasses, 20s., 2 Hair Brushes, 5s	1	5	0
70.—1 Whitewash Brush, and 1 Dusting Brush, 4s...	0	4	0
71.—1 Spittoon, 2s. 6d., 1 Bottle Screw, 1s. 6d., Rat and Mouse Traps, 2s. 6d.....	0	6	6
72.—Scrubbing Brushes, and Blacking Brushes 5s....	0	5	0
73.—Blacking and Black Lead, 2s., 1 Bed Key, 2s. 6d.	0	4	6
74.—1 Set Tin Measures, 15s., 1 Fountain, 15s., 1 Bellows, 5s.....	1	15	0
75.—1 Spinning Wheel, 35s.,1 Fiddle,30s.,1 Flute,7s.6d.	3	12	6
76.—2 Guns, 70s., 3 Umbrellas, 20s., Glassware, all sorts, 50s.....	7	0	0
77.—1 Clock, repairs, 15s., 1 Carpet Bag, 7s. 6d., 4 Tea Trays, 25s.....	2	7	6
78.—2 Bedroom Sets, 30s., 1 Soup Ladle and Tureen, 7s. 6d.....	1	17	6
79.—1 Set China Ware, 40s.,1 Porcupine Quill Box, 7s.6d.	2	7	6
80.—2 Baskets, 5s., Pots, Kettles, Frying-pans, Sauce-	0	5	0
81.— pans, Tea-pots, Box-and-Heaters, Toasters of all descriptions, worth.....	2	10	0
82.—Tea, Loaf Sugar, Rice, Oatmeal, Figs Currants,			
83.—Vinegar, Mustard, Pepper, Pickles, Carraway Seed,			
84.—Spice, Starch, Medicine, and other articles, worth	3	0	0
Carried forward	£649	4	0

Election Riots, 1861.

Brought forward	£649	4	0
85.—2 lb. Hyson Tea, 10s., 1 Ham, 15s., 1 Glass Cupboard, 100s.....	6	5	0
86.—1 Dresser, 80s., 1 Milk Cupboard, repairs, 15s...	4	15	0
87.—Boxes, Washing Tubs, Buckets, Tubs, and Milk Tubs, 30s.....	1	10	0
88, 89.—Window Blinds, Valances, Oil Cloths, Towels, Table Cloths, Toilet Cloths, and other articles, worth 80s.....	4	0	0
90, 91.—Flannel, Serge, Calico, Regatta, Cloth, Linen, Room Paper, Yarn, Thread, Buttons and other articles, worth 100s.....	5	0	0
92.—3 Foot Stools, 20s., 2 Door Mats, 10s., 1 Vessel's Galley, 60s.....	4	10	0
93, 94.—Other articles in the Dwelling House, of all descriptions, too numerous to mention, worth	20	0	0
85.—Fences, wooden and stone, destroyed, worth.....	20	0	0
96.—Loss of Potatoe Crop, &c.....	25	0	0
97.—1 Flake destroyed, 250s., 1 Frame of a House, 90s.	17	0	0
98.—1 Map, 2s. 6d., Fresh Butter, 20s., Cobbling Tools, 20s.....	2	2	6
	£753	6	0

Election Riots, 1861.

In the case of Patrick Strapp, Sr., for Compensation.

2nd May, 1862.

In this case the Witnesses for proof are—

All at present named.

PATRICK STRAPP, Sen'r,
ALICE STRAPP, his wife,
THOMAS STRAPP, Jun'r., his son,
PATRICK STRAPP, Jun'r., his son,
MARGARET DEADY, his daughter.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

PATRICK STRAPP, Sen'r., sworn and examined, deposeth.—Was absent from home on the 18th May last. Heard of the destruction of my property, at Brigus, on Sunday 19th May. Returned to Harbor Main early on Monday, the 20th, in the steamer *Blue Jacket.* Found the whole of the buildings on my property levelled to the ground, with the exception of my dwelling-house, the roof of which was hanging by the chimney, supported by the back, the front and both ends being taken down.

N. B.—A statement of the buildings destroyed and injured was here put in, twelve in all, numbering from No. 1 to No. 12, inclusive.

Examination in reference to a description of the Buildings continued consecutively.

No. 1 BUILDING.

Was a stable and cow-house, 36 by 15 feet and 10 feet post. When first built, about twenty years ago, the roof was boarded with clap boards, about six years ago it was shingled, the sides and ends were rough clapboarded on studs, it was floored with a loft throughout, and parted between the floors, by boards in the middle, the parting did not run up to the ceiling. It was to separate the cattle, was coated with ochre, tar, and blubber, was in a sound state of preservation, part of one end for horse stable, ceiled. The value of this building is Ninety pounds currency.

No. 2 BUILDING.

Was a carriage-house, attached to the stable, 10 by 15 feet, and 10 feet post, built two years past, had no floor or ceiling. Was a linney, two ends and a side—roof clapboarded, large door, about 8 feet wide in

front, with hinges and hasp, no windows, was not painted or coated, boards rough and unplained, by the height of post of linhay is meant the upper end of the rafters, where they leaned against the stable. The value of this building is Twelve pounds currency.

No. 3 Building.

Was a store, 38 by 15 feet, and 10 feet post, stood over a cellar, built twenty-five years ago, roof originally clapboarded, some time after it was double covered with rough boards, double covering means the boards put edge to edge, and the seams covered with narrow boards, sides and ends clapboarded, clapboards planed, building coated with tar and ochre two years ago, floor and loft throughout the building, single and unplaned, had three doors and two windows, not ceiled, including a craft or seine house, for holding nets, and seines. The value of this store is Ninety pounds.

No. 4 Building.

Was a back house or linhay attached to No. 3 Building, 25 x 8 feet, and 8 feet at highest point of rafter; roof covered same as No. 3 Store, side and ends rough clapboarded, no floor or ceiling, one door, no windows, coated same time as No. 3 Store, uprights stood upon sills. The value of this building is Thirteen pounds.

No. 5 Building.

Was an office or counting-house, 10 x 7, and 7 feet post, attached to No. 3 Store, roof shingled, clapboarded over sides and ends, and ceiled within with planed boards, ploughed and tongued. Had one door and one window, with a writing desk, coated with tar, &c., within twelve months before date of destruction. This building and desk valued at Seventeen pounds currency.

No. 6 Building.

Was a Blacksmith's Forge, 24 by 16 feet, and 10 feet post; built 35 years ago, half floored, rough clapboarded roof, sides and ends, had a wooden flue, contained but one fire, one shutter, and one door. Value of this building Thirty pounds currency.

No. 7 Building.

Was used for an Oil House, stood between House and Forge, 10 by 16 feet, and 8 feet post, floored and ceiled on top, studs on sills, roof double covered with rough boards, sides and ends rough clapboarded; coated same time as No. 3 store. Value of this building Fifteen pounds.

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No. 8 Building.

An old dwelling-house built forty years ago, 25 x 16 feet, and 10 feet post, had a chimney in the end, board and shingled roof, rough clapboarded on the outside, two planed floors and ceiling ploughed and tongued. One partition dividing kitchen from sitting room, occupied as a store for the last 20 years; had three windows and one door. Coated with tar, &c., about four years past. Value of this building Nine-five pounds currency.

No. 9 Building.

Present dwelling-house 38 x 18 and 17 feet post, built about twenty years, roof boarded and shingled, sides and ends clapboarded on the studs, all planed and painted. One chimney and three fire places, furnished throughout, first floor single planed both sides, ground floor doubled, upper side planed. Wooden partitions planed, ploughed and tongued, kitchen painted, other rooms papered on sides; contained thirteen windows of twelve panes sash, and thirteen pannelled doors. Also the additional linhay, built four years after Main house, same length, 10 feet wide, 15 feet to the pitch of rafter, roof boarded and shingled, sides and ends clapboarded on studs, single floors, and ceiled throughout; one partition wall; no chimney; one window, two doors communicating with Main house.

Value of this house, including the addition, before it was injured	£425	0	0
Less, value of the remains of the house and addition ..	140	0	0
	£285	0	0

Amount of loss to the building valued at Two hundred and eighty-five pounds.

No. 10 Building.

Was a store at the street 24 feet by 16, and 11 feet post. Built about 23 years past, roof boarded and shingled, sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs, rough spruce floor, and temporary loose floor on loft; had one door, and one window, (4 pane sash.) Coated with tar, ochre &c. about four years ago. Value of this building Eighty pounds.

No. 11 Building.

A store at the water side, 26 by 16, and 12 feet post. Built about 22 years, stood on sills, roof boarded and shingled, sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs, one rough floor, temporary loose loft floor, one

Election Riots, 1861.

door and one window, coated with tar, &c., about same time as last building. Value of this building Eighty pounds currency.

No. 12 Building.

Is a fishing stage. Newly built, about 6 years ago,one end and greater part of one side destroyed, doors taken off and broken, damage done to the building and flake, Ten pounds currency.

A general account of other property was here handed in, amounting to £753 6s., contents on each line numbered from 1 to 98 consecutively.

PATRICK STRAPP, Sr.

Patrick Strapp's, Sr., evidence continued, with reference to the foregoing Account.

No. 1.—New four wheeled carriage. Double seated, purchased from Thomas McGrath, in St. John's, in 1859, price paid in cash £25, once painted. Valued at same; entirely destroyed.

2.—Horse boxes used for carrying manure. Value, new, 12s. Paid for repairs—wood work and handles broken to wheel-barrow. Cost repairs, 10s. Value, new, 30s.

3.—Paid for repairing catamaran, one side broken off; straddle for horse boxes stolen, each value 7s. 6d.

4.—Did not examine cod seine.

5.—Cart, dray and wheels, injured above, half the first value, say £8, put down at £4.

6.—Gig harness. Second-hand, four years old, purchased in St. John's. Don't know from whom; paid for by son. Set cart tackling, second-hand, three to four years in use, first cost about £3 10s.

7.—One saddle, (my own) two years old, cost £3, the other belonged to Mr. Nowlan, (borrowed) same value, two bridles, one new, other second hand.

8.—Don't know about the quantity of oats, had two bags previously, from Mr. O'Mara.

9.—Don't know any thing of these items, the articles claimed for belonged to my son Thomas.

Election Riots, 1861.

10.—This item not entertained by the commissioner. Value £100.

12.—A ton of Iron in Forge, judge it was half old and half new, every part except old scraps carried off.

13.—Forge Tools.—Broke the bellows, carried off tongs, hammers, pincers, punches, and Farriers' tools—whole valued at £7 10s. Anvil and Vice recovered.

14.—the Oil was cod, quantity not measured, judged by wife. Three spades cost 5s. each, in use, good as new; shovel in use, bought in St. John's, 2s. 6d.

15.—2 Mattocks, cost 5s each; the rake is an iron one, valued 2s. 6d.; picks in use, cost 5s., charged 4s.

16.—Scythe and Snaith one year old, cost 11s.; Lime riddle purchased here for 5s.

17.—(Not entertained, in present state, by Commissioner.)

18.—3 kegs powder and 10 bags shot, charged at the price paid Messrs. Ridley & Sons; left after the last sealing voyage.

19.—Box of Pipes, unbroken, cost 7s. 6d. Don't know about quantity of sole leather charged.

20.—Coffee, got from Messrs. Ridley's a sack; judged remainder at 20 lbs. Butter tubs unbroken, 54 and 56 lbs. One tub from Mr. Nowlan, the other from Mr. O'Mara, paid 1s. per lb. for 1 tub, and 1s. 1d. for the other.

21.—1 Cwt. Sugar,* got from St. John's same time, quantities untouched. 3 bags bread,† was all No. 1 Hamburg.

22.—6-20lb. whole boxes Soap, charged at 6d. per lb., admits it is 2d. per lb. too much. Paint, one keg each, black, white and green, average at 20s. each—whole cost 60s.

Examination of Patrick Strapp, continued Saturday, May 3, 1862.

23.—Shore lines, part new, don't know the number, suppose about one-third. Quintal codfish large merchantable.

* O'Mara's account, which I have since seen, gives ½ cwt. Sugar and 1 bag bread.

† The articles from Nowlan's, charged 29th May. Ham, same date, 13 lbs.—S. G. A.

Election Riots, 1861.

24.—Two Stoves—one was ship's cabin stove, with funnel. One good, the other cracked. The cabin stove worth the money charged for both.

25.—The six pairs Skin Boots, were Indian make, seal skin from Labrador, unsoled. The two barrels bread, were 2nd quality,and contained 1½ cwt.

26.—Empty bread bags, price here is usually one shilling each, but will be satisfied with 9d. each. The jars were empty liquor jars, of 1½, 2, and 3 gallons. The crocks, large fresh butter vessels, would hold 3 and 4 gallons. About 8 jars and 4 crocks.

27.—The bottles were old liquor bottles in use, common black. The tallow was of our own rendering, weight judged, thinks there was more than 30 lbs.

28.—The dog irons were injured by the falling of the chimney in old house. The copper was part sheet, new, and part old bolts, not composition, about half each, not weighed, weight estimated.

29.—The nails were all wrought, there might be ¼ cwt. cut nails amongst them, were of different sizes; not weighed, estimated. The ordinary oil cloths, consisting of jacket and trowers to the suit; 10s. is the cash selling price.

30.—The Scales were ordinary counter scales, iron beams, tin pans, second hand. Set weights, 4 lbs to ½ one, (only one set weights.) Hemp and sparables not weighed, estimated.

31.—These items estimated as worth 20s.

32.—Linseed Oil in jar unused, 7s. 6d.; Varnish estimated as left over; the Blocks were part old, part new, two or three double, rest single, from 5 to 7 and 8 inch.

33.—Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools.—Consisted all of second hand tools. Coopers' tools—1 bick iron, 2 jointers, coopers' axe, adze, round-shave, 1 bung borer, iron grissit, 4 taper bitts, 2 dowling bitts, 1 iron driver, 1 handscrew, drawknife. Carpenters' Tools—2 hatchets, 2 jack-planes, 2 hand-planes, 1 hand saw, 1 drawknife, 1 moulding and 1 rabbiting plane, brace and 4 bits, 1, 1½, ¾, and ½ pods, 1 1-inch screw-auger, and half dozen gimblets, valued at £13.

34.—6 gun locks, 4 new, 2 old, value 30s., but charged 25s. Sheet iron, new, 1½ sheets. Seal Oil, paid 4s. per gallon.

Election Riots, 1861.

35.—Not entertained by Commissioner in present state.

36.—Barrel flour, best quality, 45s., selling price; 42s. 6d. cost,including freight. Pork estimated, there was more than ½ barrel, only charged that quantity. Barrel beef, unopened, prime mess, cost 70s. at Messrs. Ridley's.

37.—The potatoes, best quality of cups, about 5 brls. cut for seed. They were in the store at the street, certain about quantity, all destroyed or carried away. 1 barrel pitch, newly opened, 5 or 6 lbs. taken out for a punt, value left 17s. 6d.

38.—The tar is Stockholm, price should be 60s., but have only charged 40s. One barrel unopened, the other estimated. Box containing looking glasses and pictures, left for sale by Tadini, of St. John's; have no invoice; about 4 or 5 dozen, assorted sizes, looking glasses and pictures, framed; paid him 40s. on account, agreed to give him 80s. for the whole, if he could not sell them.

39.—Pitch pot, a vessel's large pot, contained about 20 gallons, sound, worth new about 30s., charged 15s. Empty flour barrels, whole, except wanting head each; usually get from 9d. to 1s. for them in St. John's, charged at 8d. each.

40.—(Not entertained by Commissioner, in present state.)

41.—Half ton old rope, consisting of warp and tow lines, part seine lines, and old rigging of vessel, unweighed, nearly 1 ton, but have judged it half ton, and charge £3 10s., or 7s. per cwt. Cow Hides were green salted, don't know how many, might be six or seven, unweighed, part own slaughtering, remainder bought; weight estimated, charged 40s., require 3d. per lb., which will be 56s.

42.—New rope. Consisted of a warp or boat's rhode, never used till cut up for the purpose of pulling the houses down by the mob, 3½ inch rope, 60 or 70 fathoms. Charge of £5, 20s. less than cost, required £6 for this coil. 4 hhds. coal, was in the store at water side, carried away and upset in the water.

43.—Fish beam and weights. The beam was of wood, iron mounted, weights 4 ½ cwts., 2 14 lbs., 1 7 lb. weights. 1 tommy waggon, second-hand and in use. 3 bundles of hoops (wood.) 1 bundle puncheon, two, hogshead hoops, unbroken.

Election Riots, 1861.

44.—Sets Coopers' truss hoops for hogsheads, 8 or 9 hoops in set; want 30s. worth more. Charged at 13s. by my son in mistake. Materials belonging to brig *Ellen*, consisted of a topsail, staysail and rigging, all second-hand, had been in use two years.

45.—Hogshead salt landed out of vessel, gave 10s. for it; measured out of vessel. (Other articles not entertained in present state.)

46.—Shingles, split pine, purchased in Harbor Grace, cost 40s., including freight. M. feet new boards, pine, were thrown in the water. Cost £5, including freight.

47.—Half M. plank board, measurement. Was hardwood, about half remainder pine, all new. Oars, assorted, from 16 to 18 feet long, part old, about 4 second hand ones, remainder new, some cost 2s. 6d. each, averaged 1s. 8d. each. 100 brick, were London greystock, thrown from the stage.

48.—Grapling, weighed 30 lbs., new; dip net 2s. 6d., new; about 80 or 90 lbs. molasses sugar, and about 10 gallons molasses, and cash taken away estimated 50s.

49.—Casks for which £15 is charged are 3 tuns new oak puncheons, at 55s. per tun, 2 tuns fir cask, hogshead and half-hogshead, 50s., all new; 7 fish tubs or half puncheons, at 5s, each, 55s.

50.—These items not entertained in present state.

51.—1 Magogany sofa, spring bottom, lined with black mohair, bought in St. John's, by wife, cost £10; three years. Do not know where it was purchased, valued same as cost. Don't know whether it was American or English make. The four bedsteads consisted, one large double bedstead, long post turned, some description of hardwood, painted imitation mahogany, canvas bottom, cost 50s. five years ago. One smaller, two turned posts, sacking bottom, painted, cost 35s. about seven years ago. Two bedsteads, each two turned posts, painted, hardwood, don't know quality, cost each 30s. ten years ago, value £7 5s.

51½.—One dozen cane bottom American chairs, purchased in St. John's, three years ago, cost each 6s.; one dozen wood bottom single back chairs, cost 5s. each, eight or nine years ago, worth when destroyed, 4s. 6d. each, together £6 6s.; 9 tables, consisting, 4 tables in parlour, 2 with folding leaves, turned legs, cost 35s. each; 2 ditto, 1 round, 1 square, cost 25s. each; two bedroom tables, hardwood legs, pine tops, cost 7s.

Election Riots, 1861.

6d. each, and three kitchen pine tables, cost 15s. each, total £8 10s., all second hand, in use, some four, five, seven, and ten years. One wash-hand stand, (enquire Mrs. Strapp,) cost 15s.

52.—Don't know particulars of this, refer to Mrs. Strapp.

53.—5 Trunks and Boxes. One, my own chest, a large one, paid a guinea for making it, besides lock and hinges, about 25 years old. The others were, one common hair, cost 18s., and three common black leather, two cost 15s. and one 18s. Some of them in the house 5 years, some ten years. Total value sworn £4 7s. Don't know about cost of moreen curtains.

54.—Carpets, refer to Mrs.Strapp. Looking Glass, mahogany frame, about 18 by 24 inches, cost in New York, 50s.

55.—Refer to Mrs. Strapp.

56.—2 Fenders and Fire Irons, charged at cost, 30s. Parlor Grate, cost 60s., charge 50s., 6 Pictures, some of them Saints, don't know all the subjects, worth 6s. each, total value £5 16s.

57.—3 Likenesses, Daguerreotype, son and two daughters,cost 7s. 6d. each, charge 20s. China ornaments, refer to Mrs. Strapp.

58.—Watch, was silver, got it from John Hickey, as security for £4 worth of flour; was a good watch and worth the money. Table Mats and Antimaccassers, refer to Mrs. Strapp.

59.—Arm Chair, American rocking, cane bottom, painted. Don't know cost value; purchased by Mrs. Strapp. (Earthenware referred to Mrs. Strapp and son.)

60.—Candlesticks,16s., all brass, two pairs long; one pair flat, second hand, the two large pairs only two years in use. Copper boiler, oblong fish boiler with strainer, second hand; have charged 50s., but put down 45s.

61.—3 copper kettles,all tea kettles; one held 17 quarts,second hand, cost 30s., valued now 25s.; one 8 quarts, and one 6 quarts, nearly new, present value, one 20s., and one 15s. Dish covers, tin, in use 4 or 5 years, assorted sizes, valued now 25s.

62.—1½ dozen knives and forks, ivory handles, dozen of table, half dozen of dessert, three years in use, present value, 30s.; carving knife and fork and steel, bone handled, three years in use, value 7s. 6d.

Election Riots, 1861.

63.—6 German silver spoons, purchased by Mrs. Deady; she gave 9s. for them. Coffee mill, fixture to the wall with hopper and crank, six years in use, but in good order; cost 10s., but valued at 7s. 6d.

64.—Pepper mills, square box with drawers, cost and valued at 10s. for the two. Coffee pots, both block tin, valued at 10s., being good, not being long in use. Candle moulds, common tin set with three moulds, purchased last fall, valued and cost 3s.

65.—Snuffers and tray. Brass, purchased 1861, by Mrs. Deady; valued, 4s. Candle box, tin japanned. Valued. 3s.

66.—Knows these items to be correct and valued low, viz., 6s. 6d.

67-—Lanthorns. One tin and horn, cost 6s. 6d.; the other tin, cost 4s. 6d., good as new, second-hand. Cullender, tin, good as new, cheap at 3s. Tin pans, new, large, used for milk. Valued 7s. 6d. for the three.

68.—Tea Canisters, tin, painted or japanned, one large, held two lbs. tea, fixture with padlock. One small square, one lb., and two round, one lb. each, valued at 15s. Wine, best Port, wife's private use, ½ gallon, cost 20s. per gallon, in a jar, value of both, 10s. Razors, two cases, one double and one single, three razors in all, good order, shaved well, valued at 10s.

69-—Bedroom looking glasses, all one size, 10 by 14 inches, mahogany frames, good order, new, valued at 4s. each. Hair brushes, new, or as good, valued 5s.

70.—Whitewash and dusting brush, whitewash brush used only two or three times, dust brush new, value 4s.

71.—Spittoon, &c., tin, painted, new; corkscrew, new; rat-trap, iron spring, mouse, wire, good order.

72.—Scrubbing and blacking brushes, these items good as new, valued at 5s.

73.—Blacking, black lead, quantity made up by family, believe it correct, 2s.; 1 bed key, know to be correct, and cheap at 2s. 6d.

74.—Set tin measures, consisting of gallon, half-gallon, quart, pint, and half pint; one large and one small funnel, not long in use, some two and some four years, good as new, valued at 15s. Fountain, cast iron, with cork, tinned inside, contained over 5 or 6 gallons, gave 12s. in St. John's, in use 12 months, value 12s. Bellows, common fire bellows, new, cost and valued at 5s.

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75.—Spinning wheel, no sign of it left, was a large rimmed wheel, painted, 5 or 6 years old, made here, valued at 30s. Fiddle and Flute, both belonged to my son Tom; fiddle good instrument, son gave 30s. for it; flute in three or four pieces, one brass key, my son gave 7s. 6d. for it.

76.—Guns, both sealing guns, one had no lock, 4 or 5 years old, 4½ feet barrel, in good order, purchased in St. John's; don't know whether at Bowring's or O'Dwyer's, cost 40s. each. Present value 35s. each, or 70s. for the two. Umbrellas, one silk, and two cotton, silk one new, cost 7s. 6d., cotton ones old, spring's goods, worth 7s. 6d.—together 15s. Glassware; don't know particulars, Mrs. S. will testify to quantity and value.

77.—Repairs of Clock. American 24-hour clock, struck the hours, cost originally £3 5s. Were much dearer when purchased than now; could be had now for 25s. or 30s. Damage: one weight missing, not yet repaired; told by Jillard it could be repaired for 15s., and have charged that sum, at Harbor Grace. Carpet bag, new, paid 7s. 6d. for it. Tea trays, iron japanned, two of them two years old, cost when new 15s., valued 14s.; two second hand, seven years old, valued now 5s. each, together 24s.

78.—Bedroom sets. Know I had them, but dont know the value, refer to wife and daughter. Soup tureen and ladle, tureen tin, ladle tin, not very new, 3 or 4 years old. Value, as above, 7s. 6d.

79.—China ware, quill box, referred to wife and daughter. Baskets willow Ditto Ditto Ditto

80 and 81.—Sundries Ditto Ditto Ditto

82 to 84.—Sundries Ditto Ditto Ditto

85.—Hyson tea, know it was in the house, and destroyed or stolen, know that well. Value 9s. Ham, don't know whether it was Westphalia or American, it weighed 14 lbs., and cost 1s. 2d. per lb., purchased either from Mr. Nowlan or Mr. O'Mara. Value 16s. 4d. Glass Cupboard, is a fixture, off the parlour, being part of Main house. (Can not be entertained. Value of the house sworn to before.)

86.—Dresser. Separate piece of furniture, stood in the kitchen, built of pine lumber, three compartments, with doors underneath, about six or seven feet wide, three shelves besides the lower, and three drawers in it, built about twelve years ago, well painted green, looked as well as new, value it at £4. Milk cupboard. Separate piece of furniture,

Election Riots, 1861.

stood by side of dresser; original value 50s., damaged to the value of 15s. Had it repaired by my own carpenter, was two days about it, paid him 6s. per day besides diet, locks and hinges besides.

87.—Don't know about these items, refer to wife and son for particulars.

88 and 89.—Ditto ditto.

90 and 91.—Ditto ditto.

92.—Footstools. Two, about 14 by 10, turned feet, stuffed and embroidered covers, valued at 6s. each. The other was 18 by 14, had turned feet, stuffed, and covered with carpet, three years old, value 8s., together, 20s. Door mats, canvas, with green fringes, three years old, cost 5s. each, value, 4s. 6d. each, together, 9s. Vessel's galley, or cookhouse, belonging to schooner *Ellen*, ordinary galley, made here, had two sliding doors, planed boards, not painted, no canvas on roof, about 6 by 8 feet square, and 5 feet upright, rounded roof, about 4 years old. Cost, new, 60s., present value, 50s.

93 and 94.—These items not entertained in present state by Commissioner.

95.—Fences. Wood and stone, (particulars of this wanted*) have the memorandums by me, here they are:—

Wood fence, consisted of 4,000 pickets, at 30s. per 1000	£6	0	0
60 Rails (sided) 6d. each	1	10	0
40 Posts, at 6d. each	1	0	0
1 Cwt. Iron Nails	1	10	0
Paid for labour, besides son's work	6	10	0
Paid labour for repairing stone wall	3	10	0
	£20	0	0

95.—(Continued.)—Present materials all new. The fences destroyed were also picket fences, about 10 or 12 years old. They were as valua-

*The interlineation, being 255 yards fencing altogether, has been put in since the evidence was first taken down, with 79 yards stone, since inserted in blank left.

PATRICK STRAPP, S'R.

Election Riots, 1861.

ble as the present fence. Stone fence of loose stones, with pickets over it, about 79 yards length of stone fence damaged. Total length of fence damaged, stone and picket, 255 yards.

96.—Loss of Potato crop.—Not from loss of crop planted, but in anticipation of what the crop would have yielded if it had been planted; could not plant it, because the fences were down and the seed destroyed or carried away; could not procure seed anywhere else; was not too late to plant potatoes after 18th May, if the seed could have been procured, and the fences made up; had the ground for the potatoes prepared and manured, all ready to plant 10 barrels of seed potatoes; fences were not repaired or replaced until latter end of June, or beginning of July. People went to the fishery beginning of June; could not hire labourers here to put up the fences in time, even if I could have obtained the seed, consequently claim twenty pounds for loss of the crop from 10 barrels of potatoes, if planted. I consider that if 10 barrels of seed potatoes had been planted, they would have yielded me at least four pounds from the produce of each barrel, but I only claim two pounds per barrel yield, or one-half, say £20. My meadow land for hay, which contains about three acres, would, but for want of the fences being up in time, have produced 4½ to 5 tons, whereas I only got about 1½ tons from it; my loss has been three tons, but I only claim for two tons, at £3 10s. per ton.—Total loss of crops, £27.—Hay crop injured by the meadow being a common, open to all the cattle of the neighbourhood; best meadow in the place, but too close cropped down by the cattle in time to recover that season.

97.—Flake destroyed (fish)—was a large fish flake, would spread about 70 quintals green fish; was a high flake, shores from 8 to 14 feet long; an old flake, but newly repaired, and covered with bows that season. It was chiefly capsized, part in the water, and part carried away, little remained.—Value £20—claim for damage £12 10s.—Frame of a house for a building 26 by 14 feet, intended for a stable at Harbor Grace, uprights 12 feet; about 85 pieces altogether, all in the round; no squaring or siding upon them; they were lying on the bank, near Tom Fling's stage at Salmon Cove; purchased from Walter Walsh of Salmon Cove; brought out in winter, and paid him for them before he went to the ice —four pounds, the sum contracted with him for the whole. First heard of their loss about the end of May; sent my son to enquire about them; he reported finding only four pieces left; don't know how they disappeared; don't know whether it was by a mob or by any of the other persons who destroyed my property at Harbor Main.

98.—Fresh Butter and Cobbler's Tools. Made in my own house, made that spring; keep two milch cows, both calved in May; killed one

calf, and sold the other with the cow, about the end of May. Use fresh butter in my house, quantity not weighed, but estimated by Mrs. Strapp. Cobbler's tools, consisting of hammers, pinchers, awls, lasts, one rasp, two knives, lapstone, three or four pair different sized lasts. Don't know full particulars, but do know that they were, at the least, worth about 15s.

Further evidence :

Was not aware at the time of the destruction of my property, that I would be remunerated for the loss by Government. The articles estimated, are made up from recollection by my son, Thomas, and my wife, and daughter, and myself. The statement of claims was made up by us about September or October. Thomas Strapp is my second living son. He is a not a partner with me, but keeps my books, does all my writing, and knows as much about my business as myself. He is always at home, lives in the house with me, has no fixed salary; gets what money he wants in reason, and goes according to my orders, same as a servant. My family living with me on the 18th May were, wife, sons, Thomas and Stephen, Mrs. Deady and her family. The five in family, whose clothing is claimed for, consist of myself and wife, sons, Thomas and Stephen, and James Deady, a poor man, a pauper, living with me.

12th May, 1862.—Patrick Strapp, Sr., re-examined this day in reference to the value, &c., of cod seine (see the examination, taken down by mistake, of Thomas Strapp.)

4.—Sleigh, omitted. It was a side-sleigh, about 4 or 5 years in use, bought in St. John's, £3 10s.; put some additional iron work upon it and shod it new last winter.

9.—Books &c. belonging to son Thomas. I am a Magistrate for the Northern District, not a Stipendiary Magistrate. I am also a Coroner, for the Northen District, was appointed a Magistrate when Governor Darling was here. Don't know what cases or offences, as a Magistrate, that I have jurisdiction over, beyond breaches of the peace, hold no court. The *Royal Gazette* comes addressed to me weekly, direct from the office of the publisher, do not pay any thing for it, have had it come free ever since my appointment as a Magistrate, I think I get it free, being a Magistrate. The Journals of the House of Assembly and Council, and Acts of the Legislature, which have been received by my son, since I was appointed a Magistrate, belonged to him, and not to myself, and

Election Riots, 1861.

were not given to him by the Governor, in consequence of my being a Magistrate. I had no control over any of these books, whatever amount is paid for them by the Government, would be his, but I think he would hand it all over to me.

13.—Forge Tools. The bellows was a good second-hand bellows. I have had it 7 or 8 years, no more, purchased it 7 or 8 years ago in St. John's. The bellows are valued at £5, and the tools at £2 10s. My nephew has worked for me, off and on, this 12 or 13 years, any heavy jobs.

12.—The new iron consisted, flat 2 inch and 3 inch, 4 or 5 bars, about 4 bars 2 inch square iron. The balance of half a ton were assorted bolts of from five-eighth to one inch. Some, thin flat, for shoeing catamaran, 2 by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The old iron consisted of mast-head irons, old rudder irons of vessels and boats, piece of an old chain, 20 fathoms long, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, good, and 3 or 4 old graplins. Old chain and every thing else carried off.

Examined in reference to three pounds notes and one sovereign :

On Friday, the 17th May, before I left, I gave my wife three 1-pound notes and a sovereign. I had my money, all that was in the house, in the side pocket of my coat. She did not ask me for any money, but thinking she might require it before I returned, I handed her the above money. The sovereign was not in the pocket with the notes, it was in a purse in my trowsers pocket. It was not on the day of Friday, but after midnight, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. She was not in bed before I left. I left with Tom immediately after giving her the money; I gave her the money at the kitchen door; I was out, and she was in. I first asked her about the money some time in the winter, when she told me the three pound notes were lost in her trunk; can't say now that she said it was in the trunk, but she said she lost them at that time, but she could not tell how. I have often talked to her about the money since, the last time shortly before she was examined by you. I thought all along that it was charged in the account, and did not know to the contrary until after my examination by you, nor would I then but for the circumstance of your not asking about it. On looking over the account I found it had not been charged.

Re-examined.—Rat-trap actually caught three at one time; the trap was set in the provision store cellar; I was the first to discover them in the trap; they were young rats, clever sized rats; one caught by the head, one by the middle, and one by the rump. I would not have be-

Election Riots, 1861.

lieved it myself, if I had not seen them all three in the trap at the one time.

The above evidence has all been read over to me this day, for the second time, and there has been no interlining or alteration in the statement as originally read, except the length of the fences.

PATRICK STRAPP, Sr.

Harbor Main,
14th May, 1862.

58—17th May.—Re-examined in reference to item 58, (see examination of Thomas Strapp, and Alice Strapp, thereto.)—A silver watch, valued at £4. Now states:—The watch that you examined me upon before was, I consider, my own watch, having given John Hickey, of Musquito, below Harbor Grace, £4 worth of flour for it; it was in pledge, but never redeemed. Neither my wife nor son knew anything about it, it was pledged six or seven years ago, when Pat used to go to the Ice from Harbor Grace. I always kept it in my chest where I kept my money. I took my own watch with me the night I left home before the wreck. Don't know whether John Hickey was of Musquito or Carbonear. Tom had a watch and it was saved, and I had two other watches in pledge, one from David Doyle, of Harbor Main, for one cwt. of bread, valued at 30s.; this watch was also lost. The other pledged to John Kennedy, of Harbor Main, (now sick) for a £1 note, but it was saved. I kept these watches sometimes hung up, but sometimes in my chest, my own along with them. I am quite sure, and swear to the second watch being in pledge and lost.

In reference to loss by suspension of business for want of my stores, I am in the habit of selling annually at Harbor Main, articles such as bread, oatmeal, flour, pork, butter, molasses, tea, coffee and sugar, leather, shoes and boots, hemp, sparrowbills and nails of all sizes, soap, candles, shop goods of different kinds, supplies for the fishery, salt, cordage, hooks and lines, twines, pitch, tar, and oakum, for the last few years, in such quantities as have left me £150, per annum, profit; which business, in consequence of the destruction of my property on the 18th day of May last, I have been unable to prosecute the last winter months.

PATRICK STRAPP, Sr.

Harbor Main,
17th May, 1862.
Sworn the day and year
first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

14th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

In the case of Patrick Strapp, Sr., for Compensation.

NICHOLAS DELACOURE, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Main; was born here, and have lived here ever since; am thirty-two years old, fisherman and carpenter by profession. My father was a carpenter, and I have worked off and on at the business ever since I was able to work. Was quite familiar with the situation and state of Mr. Strapp's buildings before they were destroyed on the 18th day of May last.

No. 1 BUILDING.

Was a stable or cow house. Can't speak of the length, width, or height of post; the roof was double covered, with rough boards, edge to edge, and the seams covered with a batten or narrow board, the sides and ends were rough clapboarded on the studs, the studs were rough and only sided where the boards were nailed to them, don't recollect when it was built, it was built before my recollection, I think all the building was coated with tar and ochre, don't know when; am a house builder, have taken contracts. By Commissioner:—What do you consider the value of this building on the 17th May, last?. Answer:—I consider the full value to be fourteen pounds currency. By Commissioner:—What do you suppose would be the cost of erecting a similar building of new materials, of the dimention of 36 by 15 feet, and 10 feet post? Answer, Thirty-five pounds.

No. 2 BUILDING.

Described by Commissioner to be a carriage house. Don't know anything about the building or its value, from the description given, would erect it new for five pounds.

No. 3 BUILDING.

Was the store that stood over the cellar, don't know anything of the length, width, or height of this store, don't recollect when it was built, it has been there as long as I can recollect, can't say how the roof was constructed, sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs, studs same as No. 1 Building, cannot say whether it had a floor or loft, do not know the number of doors and windows, knew it had one door, cannot say

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how many, does not know of a craft, or seine house within this building. I consider the full value of this building, as it stood on the 17th of last May, or before it was pulled down, to be sixteen pounds. I consider that a new building could be erected, 38 by 15 feet and 10 feet post, in the manner that this store was built, for the sum of thirty eight pounds currency, by Patrick Strapp, and I am in the habit of taking contracts, but not in the habit of finding materials, but I know the value of materials.

No. 4 Building.

Was a back house or linhay, attached to No. 3, the last building you were speaking of, I knew there was a linhay attached to that building, cannot speak of its dimensions, do not know what the roof was built of, one side and two ends was rough clapboarded on the uprights, can't say if it had either floor or ceiling, do not know whether the uprights stood upon sills, or were on the ground; do not know any thing of the value of the building. I consider a building such as you have described it, say 25 by 8 and 6 feet post, with two feet pitch of rafter, with no floor or ceiling, roof double covered, without windows, could be erected with new materials, for the sum of twelve pounds currency.

No. 5 Building.

Was an office attached to No. 3 Store. Described as such by Commissioner. Cannot speak exactly of its dimensions, it was small. Don't know whether the roof was shingled or not, sides and ends clapboarded. Had one door and window; there was a writing desk inside. I consider its full value about £4 before it was destroyed. I consider the full value of a new office 10 by 7 feet, with 7 feet post, ceiled within with planed and ploughed and tongued boards, board to be pine, including the value of the desk, could be built for the sum of £9 currency.

No. 6 Building.

Was a blacksmith's forge. Knew the forge, but cannot speak of its dimensions. Cannot speak of the roof. Front side was clapboarded on studs. Don't know how the back and ends were built, (built before my recollection) part of it had no floor; floor outside was wooden. Know there was one door; cannot say if it had a shutter. I consider the full value of this forge (without taking into consideration the stone fire place) 40s. I would undertake to put up a new forge 24 by 16 feet, and 10 feet high, floor one-half with rough boards, clapboard the roof, ends and sides, with rough clapboards, with one door and one shutter (exclusive of the hob) for the sum of £15 currency.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 7 Building.

Was a small building, used for an oil house, cannot speak of the value of this building, or dimensions. But would undertake to erect a building, linhay building, 10 by 16 feet, with 8 feet post, floor plained, ceiled all round, but one side with champered edges, the ceiling overhead, to be ploughed and tongued, 3 sills to be rough clapboarded, with one batten door, roof double covered, rough boarded, for the sum of twelve pounds currency.

No. 8 Building.

Was an old dwelling-house originally. The last twenty years has been used as a store. Cannot speak of the dimensions of this building, had a chimney in it, in the end, had a double covered roof, back side was studded, close studded and rough clapboarded all over. Know the back of the house was ceiled. Know it had a ground floor, one partition, had two windows and one door on front; don't know how many more. I consider the full value of this old building, before it was pulled down on the 18th of last May, to be £11. I consider that a building of the size you represent this to be, say 25 by 16 feet, 10 feet post, with board and shingled roof, lower floor doubled and planed on upper side, upper planed on the under side, with one door and two front windows of four pane sash, and one upstairs window, same to be ceiled all round, the partition to be planed and ploughed and tongued, can be erected all of new materials, excepting the chimney, for the sum of £28.

No. 9 Building.

Is Mr. Strapp's present dwelling house, don't know any thing of the dimensions of the house, or the linhay attached, don't recollect when it was built. I have often been in the lower part of it—rough boarded, and shingled roof, side and end of main house, and linhay was clapboarded on the studs, plained on outside, know that the end towards the chapel, and front, were painted, don't know whether the other end and back was painted or not, had back and front door, about eleven windows, can't speak of the number of doors inside, but have a general knowledge of the style and finish of the whole building inside and out, as well as of the linhay. From the number of upstair rooms described by Mr. Strapp, and there being thirteen pannelled doors, and thirteen windows, I consider the outside value of this dwelling, including the chimney, as it stood on the morning of the 18th of last May, to be worth two hundred pounds currency.

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Value, say	£200	0	0
I estimate the value of the house and chimney, as it stood on the 19th day of May, after it was injured by the rioters, to be of the value of £150, including the chimney	150	0	0
The loss I estimate to Mr. Strapp, to repair the damage done to his house, to be £50 currency	£50	0	0

No. 10 Building.

Was a store at the street, cannot say anything about the dimensions, don't recollect when built, cannot say what the roof consisted of, sides and ends rough clapboarded on the studs, had a ground floor, don't know whether it had a loft, know of one door, don't know about windows. I consider the value of this building, (the sills being rotten) at eight pounds currency. If built new, 24 by 16, and 11 feet post, with a roof boarded and shingled, and a loose temporary floor on loft, of spruce, with one window sash, 4 panes, built on sills, and the door as I have described, I consider it would be worth twenty six pounds.

No. 11 Building.

Is a store at the water side. Don't know anything about the dimensions of this building. Don't recollect when built. Rough boarded and shingled; sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs; ground floor still to be seen. Don't know whether it had a loft floor; had one door. Can't speak of windows. I consider the full value of this building, on the morning of the 18th May last, to be, (it being two feet out of plumb, leaning towards the road) £11 currency. If this building was, as you say it has been sworn to, viz., 26 by 16 feet, and 12 feet post, with one window of 4 paned sash, a loose temporary loft floor, in addition to what I know of its state, I consider it could be built new for the sum of £30 currency.

No. 12 Building.

Is a fishing stage. It is for damage. I know the stage. I have some recollection of the state of the damage. With the clapboards found, I consider the carpenter work could be made good, including the nails for the frame, for 15s. Do not estimate anything for damage to iron work or loss of a bar.

97.—Fish flake destroyed. I knew the flake, do not know when it was originally built, recollect of it being repaired about two summers

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ago, it was about a beam square, what was covered of it; the length of a beam is about 30 feet, thirty feet square, recollect at some previous period, of seeing more of a flake than 30 feet square, there was formerly a large flake there. We allow a beam, or 30 feet square, to spread ten quintals of water horse fish, will say that there was no more than thirty square feet of that old stage covered. I estimate the full value of the whole flake, covered and uncovered, at £3 currency.

his
NICHOLAS ⋈ DELACOUR.
mark.

Taken and sworn before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

15th May, 1862.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Main, to wit.

Case of Patrick Strapp, Senior, for Compensation.

WILLIAM FLINN sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live at Salmon Cove, in the District of Harbor Main; am by calling a fisherman, brought up to the sea; what they call a handy man as a carpenter; work at carpenter work when I get jobs that will pay me; have worked as a carpenter, and received carpenter's pay in Canada; can build the ordinary houses, such as this or the building in Harbor Main, at all events I am quite capable of building and erecting such buildings as were destroyed belonging to Mr. Strapp on the 18th day of May; have never taken contracts to find materials, but have often taken contracts for building, when the materials have been found; but am a judge of the value of the ordinary material used in this District in house building. I think I will be thirty one years old the 24th of August next ensuing; except about 16 or 18 months,which I was absent in Canada, the rest of my life has been spent in this District, except when at the fisheries. I was familiar with Mr. Strapp's premises, buildings, stores, and houses—with all of them, except part of the interior of the Dwelling house;

Election Riots, 1861.

have never been in any part of that except the kitchen, and back kitchen. I worked with Mr. Strapp for one season as a servant—as a shareman, but under his directions; the season means the summer season, during which time I have been frequently in and out all the buildings destroyed on the 18th last May. The season was the year 1853, or thereabouts.

No. 1 Building.

Was a Stable and Cow-house. Cannot swear to its dimensions; roof, can't say anything about it; sides and ends rough clapboarded, on uprights; don't know whether it was floored; it had a loft, don't know whether it was floored thoughout; it had partitions of some kind; the clapboards were coated with ochre, (red,) and tar or oil; they were coated, but don't know when; I cannot give you a correct estimate of the value of this building. I think the full value of a stable 36 by 15, and 10 feet post, with rough sided studs, sides and ends clapboarded on studs, roof boarded and shingled, one rough hemlock floor, and loft floor, and put one or two doors, the whole of new material, should be erected for the sum of Twenty-eight pounds currency.

No. 2 Building.

The Carriage-house. Can't say anything of the dimensions or value of this building.

No. 3 Building.

Was a Store that stood over a cellar. Don't know anything about the dimensions of this building; roof rough boarded and shingled, sides and ends rough clapboarded on the uprights, had a floor and loft; know of one door, but do not know of windows. Can't speak of a craft house; if I had the dimensions of the building, I could give a very good idea of its value. (The dimensions here given by the Commissioner.) Worth, on the morning of the 18th day of May last, Twenty-six pounds. I would undertake to erect this building, which was 38 by 15 and 10 feet post, with the same description of material as was in it, with a craft house, three doors, and two windows of four panes sash, all of new materials, for the sum of Thirty-eight pounds.

No. 4 Building.

Was a linhay. Do not know enough of this building, dimensions, &c., to say anything of its value.

No. 5.

Was an office, 10 by 7 feet, 7 feet post. I think it was worth Five pounds currency.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 6 Building.

Was a Blacksmith's Forge. To the best of my opinion that building was worth Six pounds currency, on the morning of the 18th day of May last. Such a building new, in the way you have described, not including the hob, but with one door and one shutter, should be erected for the sum of Eleven pounds and find all materials.

No. 7 Building.

An Oil house. I do not know anything about this building, but would erect one the same dimensions, 10 by 16 feet, and 8 feet post, roof double covered with rough boards, sides and ends rough clapboarded, and ceiled on the top, a linhay building, and one batten door, and floored throughout, for the sum of Three pounds ten shillings.

No. 8 Building.

Was an old dwelling. I consider, from the description you have given, (being that of Mr. Strapp's,) that the full value of this building, on the morning of the 18th May last, was Fourteen pounds. I would erect the same description of building, with all new materials, for the sum of Twenty-eight pounds currency.

No. 9 Building.

The Dwelling and Linhay. Will not undertake to give an opinion of the value of this house, or damage it has received, without taking a long time to calculate the cost. Besides I have never surveyed the damage, and consequently cannot speak of it.

No. 10 Building.

Store at street side. From the description and age you have given me, and my knowledge of the building, I think its true value, on the morning of the 18th day of May last, was Ten pounds ten shillings. I would undertake to erect the same building, and find materials, all new, for the sum of Twenty-one pounds.

No. 11 Building.

Store at water side. From the description you have given of this building, it being out of plumb, as I know, I value it to be not more than Ten pounds on the morning of the 18th day of May last. I would undertake to build a similar building, all of new materials, for the sum of Twenty-three pounds currency.

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No. 12.

Stage damaged. I would repair the damage done to the stage, and find the nails, the boards to be found me, for the sum of Seven shillings.

Fish Flake. Nine years ago, when I served Mr. Strapp, it was a fine flake, at that time it would spread 40 quintals of water-horse fish. It has since then gone very much to wreck. Can't say how many beams were left, cannot say whether any part of it was in a state of repair, or fit to spread fish or caplin upon.

his
WILLIAM ⋈ FLINN.
mark.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commssioner.

St. John's, July 5th, 1862.

Dear Sir,—

From the particulars furnished by you, we have estimated the cost of replacing the Buildings which belonged to Patrick Strapp, Sr., of Harbor Main, from No. 1 to No. 12, as follows, viz:—

Cost of replacing	No.	1	Building.....	£42	4	0
"		2	"	5	0	4
"		3	"	32	14	3
"		4	"	6	2	2
"		5	"	8	2	10
"		6	"	17	7	0
"		7	"	8	12	10
"		8	"	45	0	9
"		9	"	111	8	7
"		10	"	22	10	11
"		11	"	27	0	7
"		12	"	0	19	6
				£327	3	9

We remain,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN & J. T. SOUTHCOTT.

To S. G. Archibald, Esq.,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

St. John's, 8th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

James Thomas Sothcott, of St. John's, partner in the firm of John & J. T. Southcott, House Builders and Surveyors, maketh oath, and saith, that at the request of S. G. Archibald, Commissioner for investigating the riot claims (who has furnished us with a written, and said to be,sworn description of several buildings,said to belong to Patrick Strapp, Senior, of Harbor Main, destroyed and injured by a mob in the month of May, 1861,) have carefully estimated the cost of erecting said buildings, all of new materials, and furnishing all the materials for the same, and of replacing and making good the damage done to No. 9 building, (the dwelling house) and painting the same with two coat work ; and the estimate, or list, on the other side, signed by our firm, and dated 5th July, 1862, amounting to £327 3s. 9d. currency, is what we consider to be a fair and ample sum to replace and repair the several buildings, agreeably to the number of each building, from No. 1 to No. 12 inclusive. The paper or document market A at top, and signed by John & J. T. Southcott, on each page, is the written instructions before referred to, by which we have made up and estimated the cost of erecting and repairing the said several buildings.

JAMES T. SOUTHCOTT.

Sworn the day and year } first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

A.

Mr. Southcott.—The following is the list of building's which belonged to Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, numbered from 1 to 12, with the sworn description of each, and also the age of each, which I spoke to you about, and which I am desirous that yon should give me your opinion upon oath, both of the cost of replacing said buildings of new materials, of the description stated hereafter, as well as what you would consider the value of said buildings, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1861. The same being valued according to their age.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 1 Building, 26 years old.

Was a stable or cow-house, 36 by 15 feet, and 10 feet post, stood on sills, sills in this, as in all the other buildings, round pieces of timber flattened on one side of, if on the under side, for the purpose of getting a uniform thickness. The studs, as well as the rafters, beams and joints, were all of rough round stuff, sided only where the clapboards, flooring or roofing came in contact with them, the only exception to this in the whole of these buildings is in No. 9, the present dwelling house. This building, No. 1, was rough clapboarded on the studs. The roof was also originally rough clapboarded, but six years ago it was shingled, (cannot state whether over old clapboards or new inch boards.) The floor was of two inch spruce or hemlock, and a loft floor of one inch hemlock, no partitions, but some divisions or pounds to separate the cattle, it had three rough battened doors, and two window shuts, no glass, said to be coated with tar and ochre, about six years ago.

No. 2 Building, 3 years old.

Was a carriage house, 10 by 15 feet, and 10 feet post. It was a linhay against the stable, had two ends and one side, roof rough clapboarded, side and ends, rough hemlock, had no floor, one door with hinges and hasp, large enough for a carriage, no windows. By the height of post, is meant the upper ends of the rafters, where they leaned against the stable, not coated.

No. 3 Building, 38 years old.

Was a store, 38 by 15 feet, and 10 feet post; roof originally clapboarded; some time after it was double covered with rough boards. Double covering means the boards put edge to edge and the seams covered with slats or narrow boards, sides and ends rough clapboarded on the studs, a part of this building stood over a cellar, (say half) this part had 1½ inch spruce flooring over the cellar, the remainder rough inch boards, had a lap of rough hemlock boards; contained three doors, (rough battened) it had two windows, each a 4 pane sash of 8 by 10, only one window had glass in it. These buildings, with the exception of the carriage house and dwelling house, are sworn to be coated, all the same year, about 6 years ago, with tar and ochre.

No. 4 Building, 34 years old.

Was a back house or linhay attached to No. 3 store, 25 by 8 feet, and 8 feet at highest point of rafter. Upright stood on sills, two ends and

JOHN & J. T. SOUTHCOTT.

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one side: the height of post is said to be 6 feet on the low side, sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs, no floor nor ceiling, one rough battened door, no windows, roof covered with double boards, same as No. 3 building.

No. 5 Building, age not ascertained.

Was an office or counting house, 10 by 7 feet, and 7½ feet post, and was attached to No. 3 store, and appears to be a linhay; the roof was boarded and shingled, stood on sills, side and ends rough clapboarded on studs, and ceiled inside with ploughed and tongued boards, had one door battened and planed, and one window, 4 pane 8 by 10 glass.

No. 6 Building, 36 years old.

Was an old Blacksmith's forge; had not been used for this purpose for 10 or 12 years. It was 24 by 16 feet, and 10 feet post. Roof, sides, and ends covered with rough clapboards on rafters and studs; had one door and one shutter, both of rough boards; half of this building was floored, of, I cannot say what.

No. 7 Building, about 38 years old.

Was used for an Oil house. Was a linhay attached to No. 8 Building, (the old dwelling next described). It was a linhay 10 by 16 feet, and 8 feet post at highest point of rafter; stood on three sills, sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs, roof double, covered with rough boards, had a ground floor of inch stuff, and ceiled over head, had one rough door, no windows.

No 8 Building, 40 years old.

Was an old Dwelling house, used as a store for the last 20 years; 25 by 16 feet, and 10 feet post; the roof rough boarded and shingled. The back of this building was close studded, studs upright; covered with rough clapboards, as also ends and front, on studs; had a double lower floor, upper side planed; upper floor single, and planed both sides, ploughed and tongued, ceiled all round, boards planed. Had a chimney in one end, (you need not value chimney); one partition across to divide kitchen from bedroom, had one planed battened door. Three windows, each 4 pane 8 by 10 lights; no stairs.

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Election Riots, 1861.

No. 9 Building, 23 years old.

This building is Mr. Strapp's present dwelling house. The building is 38 by 18 feet and 17 feet post, and has a linhay attached to the back ; 38 by 10 feet, average height of post, 9 feet 9 inches. The valuation of this building is what it will require to repair the following damage that it sustained—(I will get the particulars from Mr. Neville, who has surveyed it.) This building, like all the others, was clapboarded on the studs, but the clapboards were planed. Damage to house and linhay, as under: The roof was a high roof, hips burst and required repairing; some two or three courses of shingles all round the bottom of roof. 11 pairs sashes and frames,12 panes each, 8 by 10 glass. 13 pannelled doors, 6 feet 8 by 2 feet 10 inches, staircase and bannister. Front and one end require studs and clapboards. Inside ceiling on front, and one end made good. Upstairs divided into six rooms, most of partitions gone. About one square of clapboards to repair linhay. Allow for locks and hinges to all the doors. Regulating and levelling two sets joistings. Painting inside and out, new work, two coats. Bracket eave, course front, and two ends, front door, 6 pannels, with plaister and fan light. Three plain ledge doors, 6 feet 8, by 2 feet 10 inches.

No. 10 Building, was 27 years old.

Was a Store at Street side, 24 by 16 feet, and 11 feet post; roof boarded and shingled, sides and ends rough clapboarded on studs, stood on sills. Floor, inch boards, spruce ; had beams or joints for loft, but no floor on them, had one rough battened door, one window, 4 pane 8 by 10 sash, but no glass.

No. 11 Building, 25 years old.

Was a Store at the Water side, 26 by 16 feet, and 12 feet post. Same build, in every respect, as No. 10 building ; had one door and one window, 4 pane 8 by 10 glass.

No. 12 Building.

Is a Fishing Stage. Still standing. The valuation here is for damages sworn to, viz., part of the clapboards on one end, and one side broken off, but the studs standing and uninjured, also part of two doors damaged, also a hasp and hinges gone. The valuation here should be for labour and nails, as the boards to repair it have been taken from those saved from the wreck of the other buildings.

JOHN & J. T. SOUTHCOTT.

Election Riots, 1861.

DEAR SIRS,—

I will feel obliged by your letting me have the foregoing valuation as early as you can, if possible, on Wednesday, in time to take your examination upon it, as I purpose to leave for Harbor Grace on Thursday. The sum named, say two guineas, for the valuation, will be all right.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

St. John's,
31st May, 1862.

P. S.—I will send you the particulars of the damage to No. 9, the Dwelling house, as soon as I can see Mr. Neville. Please return me this description along with the valuations.

S. G. A.

HARBOR MAIN,
17th May, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have examined the premises, at Harbor Main, belonging to Patrick Strapp, Sen'r. I have had pointed out to me the situations in which the various buildings stood on the 18th May, 1861, which were destroyed or damaged on that day, as alleged, by a mob.

The sizes and full description of the buildings have been furnished to me by Mr. Patrick Strapp, Sen'r, and P. and T. Strapp, Jun'rs., and the information so given, coincides with the evidence taken by Mr. Commissioner S. G. Archibald, as furnished by him to me.

I have made a careful calculation of the amount it would be necessary to expend to give the said Patrick Strapp, Sen'r., the same accommodation and facilities he appears to have had before the premises were injured, and I estimate that the sum required would be five hundred and seventy-six pounds, seven shillings and five pence (£576 7s. 5d.)

For further information, I give, on the other side, the value of each building, numbered to correspond with the evidence taken by the Commissioner.

J. T. NEVILLE,

Architect,

Election Riots, 1861.

Particulars of buildings, the property of Mr. Patrick Strapp, Sr. of Harbor Main, destroyed or injured on the 18*th May*, 1861:

No. 1, Stable, destroyed, 36 by 15 feet, 10 feet uprights	£62	2	5
" 2, Carriage House, destroyed, 15 by 10 feet	6	15	0
" 3, Store, destroyed, 38 by 16 feet, 10 feet uprights	67	8	0
" 4, Back House, destroyed, 25 by 8 feet, attached to store	8	15	2
" 5, Office, " 10 by 7 feet, 7 feet high	11	15	7
" 6, Forge, " 24 by 16 feet, 10 feet high ..	20	2	10
" 7, Oil House, " 16 by 10 feet, 8 feet high ...	11	8	8
" 8, Dwelling-house, " 25 by 16 feet, 10 feet high ..	65	14	8
" 9, Dwelling-house and back-house, injured—dwelling-house, 38 by 18 feet, 17 feet high; back-house, 38 by 10 feet, 9 feet 9 inches high	215	3	2
" 10, Store, destroyed, 24 by 16 feet, 11 feet high	49	1	4
" 11, Store, " 26 by 16 feet, 12 feet high	53	0	7
" 12, Stage, injured	5	0	0
	£576	7	5

Cr.

The materials saved from the wreck, and re-used in building No. 3, I consider worth the sum of Eighteen pounds currency	18	0	0
	£558	7	5

J. T. NEVILLE, *Architect.*

17th May, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

HARBOR MAIN, 17 May, 1862.

J. T. NEVILLE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—

Your presence at Harbor Main, at this time, has been the source of a great deal of relief to me, there being such a disparity as to the different value put upon Mr. Strapp's buildings, pulled down and destroyed. I therefore feel that your valuation of these, when received, will be something tangible upon which I shall be enabled to form my conclusions in regard to this part of his claim; for I feel satisfied that whatever it may be, it will have been made up, void of any of the unhappy feeling that pervades in this district, and with a view only to do justice to all parties, or in the terms of the oath, that I as Commissioner, have take and subscribed, without favor, fear, or affection.

In investigating Mr. Strapp's claims, which embrace several hundred items, from the suddenness and nature of the damage; a great many of the articles have necessarily required to be estimated, approximated, or guessed at; and wherever these have occurred, I have had to take the best description I could of them, as to age, quality, and probable value. Among others are articles said to be recovered, but damaged. The damage, in many instances, seem not to have been repaired, but an estimate of their cost has been put in. It is in reference to these and some other particulars which I shall annex, that I am desirous to have your opinion upon, and which I spoke to you and Mr. Thomas Strapp about, last evening. I am, however, bound to tell you, that any conclusion you may come to, must be in conformity with the evidence supplied by Mr. Strapp and his own witnesses, which, whenever I think it may be necessary, I will supply in connexion with the article you are requestéd to value. I presume doing what I require in this instance, will be much more satisfactory to Mr. Strapp, than by my calling in any person belonging to this settlement, which, from conflicting testimony, I should have felt bound to have done, if you had not been here.

I shall assume the responsibility, on the part of the Government, for the payment of any reasonable charge you may make for these valuations.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

ARCHITECT Present, Harbour Main.

Election Riots, 1861.

As follows :—

2.—Repairing horse boxes, charged 5s., allowed 4s. These articles are described as second hand, by one witness to cost, when new 12s. by another, 20s. For repairing wheelbarrow, charged 10s., was 2nd hand, damage done, wood work damaged, and one handle damaged. Value when new, 30s.

5.—To repair a cart, 50s. To repair dray and wheels charged 30s., together £4. Mr. Strapp estimates cart, dray and wheels, at the value of £8, has estimated the damage together at £4.

Note.—I find I have omitted to ask whether there were two pairs of wheels.

S. G. A.

13.—Smith's bellows. The testimony with regard to this article is very conflicting. As to age, but not to value. All go to prove it an old second-hand article, in every degree of comparison, and damaged, one says broken, another says damaged "by the leather being cut." As I understand they are laying about the premises, and I could see them if I chose, I would much rather prefer that you would examine and report as near as you can what you consider their value to have been on the morning of the 18th day of May last. From the evidence I have taken about them, I certainly should attach but a trifling value to them.

22.—3 Kegs paint, charged 60s., described as one keg each, of black, white, and green. I find I have omitted to ask the size of these kegs, but, nothing said to the contrary, I presume that they were of the usual sizes ; they are averaged at 20s. each. (I shall be glad to have your opinion as to their value, S. G. A.)

28.—The cost to repair a pair of dog irons, is charged at 10s., an old pair of dog irons, some time out of use, and stood in the chimney of the old house, the same as now in use in the kitchen of the present dwelling. The damage is supposed to have occurred by the falling of the chimney of the old house, and is said to be one of the paws injured and some hooks belonging to them, missing. Tom can explain them to you, I want you to ascertain in this case, whether the damage was caused by the action of the mob, or rather if it was not caused by long use, and the action of fire ; at the cursory glance I took at them, I am inclined to think that the damage, particularly to the paw, it being out of the original angle, was more attributable to the latter cause.

Election Riots, 1861.

29.—3 Cwt. Nails. Charged at 90s. They are described as all wrought nails, with the exception of ½ cwt. cut, by one witness, and ¼ Cwt. cut, by another, of all sizes from shingle up to 6 inch.

(Will be glad to have your opinion of the value.—S. G. A.)

32.—Varnish and Linseed Oil. Value of these articles, per gallon, required.

46.—Shingles. Value of common split shingles, last year, including 1s. per M. freight.

47.—New Boards. One M. charged. They were of spruce and hemlock, and some pine, quantity estimated. Want your valuation. Could not ascertain proportions, least of pine. Plank, mixed, only ½ M. mixed hardwood, pine and spruce different thicknesses, 1½, 2, and 2½ inches. Want the value.

51.—Feather Beds. There are four of Mrs. Strapp's feather beds saved, and three of them are lost. I have no means of estimating the value of the lost ones, but comparing them with the ones saved, as they are described in some respects similar to the ones saved. I will therefore feel obliged to you to see these beds weighed, and give me the weight of them. Mrs. Deady also claims for damage, to two feather beds, one is described as saved, with a linen tick, the tick a good deal cut and many of the feathers gone, but is in use, the feathers being replaced by those taken out of what was saved in her second bed, she does not know the weight, and I have no means of ascertaining them, but by weighing them and comparing them with her mother's 2nd best bed saved, which she says was about the same description of bed, I can arrive at it. Please examine and weigh this bed, also examine Mrs. Deady's second bed, it is described as having a cotton tick, more rent in the tick than the other, but the bed is useless from want of feathers taken out to supply first bed, and now only used to contain some feathers belonging to her mother, picked up after the wreck.

54.—Parlour Carpet, which I judge from the description to have been originally a good Scotch Carpet. It is sworn to as "seven years old"; it has been described as having been much cut and now useless, and can be seen. I wish you to examine it, with the view of ascertaining what it was probably worth when new, and its probable value on the morning of the 18th May; if it is any use in its present state, then the estimated loss by damage.

56.—Kitchen Fender—was first charged as lost. Mrs. Deady, in her examination first stated it was saved, and I asked no more questions

Election Riots, 1861.

about it. On her re-examination yesterday, she states that although saved, it is damaged. Will you look at it and estimate the extent of damage.

60.—Large oblong Copper Boiler ; described as cut and useless ; if large and of copper, as described, it should at present be worth half value. Pray estimate the extent of damage. I have been told it can be seen.

63.—Coffee Mill, was a fixture, and charged 10s., reduced to 7s. 6d. By one witness described as having the crank broken off, and almost useless ; value the damage, or the whole article, if worthless.

86.—A Dresser, built of pine, 4 shelves above, two drawers, and two cupboards below, (one witness says three), about 6 or 7 feet wide. Want to know the value of this article.

87.—Milk Cupboard, damaged ; the charge for repairs is for putting in a new panneled door, and fitting with hinges. Want to know value of damages.

92.—Ship's Galley—described as an ordinary galley, made here, had two sliding doors, boards all planed, not painted, 6 by 8 square, and 5 feet uprights, roof rounded, but not covered with canvass, 4 years old, and belonged to the brigantine *Ellen*.

CHAMBERS, COURT HOUSE,
30th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, St. John's, to wit.

In the case of Patrick Strapp, Sr., for Compensation.

J. T. NEVILLE, sworn and examined.—Am an Architect, living in St. John's ; lately went to Harbor Main, at the request of Patrick Strapp, Sr., of that place, to value certain buildings, said to be destroyed by a public riot, on the 18th May, A.D.,1861. The valuation here presented and signed by myself, being the valuation for twelve different buildings, at five hundred and seventy-six pounds seven shillings and five pence, and dated 17th May, 1862, is in my own writing, and is the amount which I consider it necessary to expend to give the said Patrick Strapp, Sr., the same accommodation and facilities he appears to have had be-

Election Riots, 1861.

fore the premises were injured. Have not made this valuation in reference to the age of the buildings, but what it would cost to replaee them of new material, and according to the description of the various materials when originally built. Will not undertake to value the buildings according to their age. I included the value of the seine or craft house said to be in No. 3 building, in the estimate of the cost of that building. Have not deducted in the foregoing valuation the old material used in constructing the store late erected on the site of No. 3 building. I value those materials at Eighteen pounds, which, deducted from the first valuation of the whole, would leave the valuation at £558 7s. 5d., in place of £576 7s. 5d.

Examination in reference to the value of certain articles and repairs of others.

2.—Repairing horse-boxes. I think 4s. a fair charge for what was pointed out as required to repair them. The charge of 10s. to repair the barrow shewn to me is a fair charge.

5.—Repair cart box, dray and wheels. Think 70s. ample to make good the damage done to these.

13.—Smith's bellows, old, 42 inches across, appeared to be damaged in one place, but the chief damage appears to be from old age. Think a cobbler would repair the damage (age excepted) for Five shillings. No other damage from violence.

22.—The kegs of paint were 28lb canisters, and would be worth 10s. each keg, on the average, say thirty shillings for three.

28.—To repair dog irons; doubtful whether caused by age or violence; would cost about two shillings to repair.

29.—3 Cwt. Nails. Know nothing about the quantity, they should be worth 30s. per cwt.

32.—Linseed Oil. Worth 7s. 6d. per gallon.

46.—Shingles, common split, worth 12s. per M.

47.—New Boards, assorted, Spruce, Hemlock and Pine, valued £3 17s. 6d. average.

51.—Feather Bed. One large one. I weighed tick and feathers, weighed Ninety pounds, said to belong to Patrick Strapp; also, one said

Election Riots, 1861.

to belong to Margaret Deady, that weighed Fifty-seven pounds. It appeared to be a full bed, and no feathers wanting.

54.—Parlour Carpet, said to be at Harbor Grace.

56.—Kitchen Fender, one rendered useless, apparently by violence.

60.—Large oblong oval Copper Boiler, 2 feet 6 inches long, 12 inches wide, 9 inches deep, it is very old and battered, but whether from age or violence, cannot say; so old, doubtful if worth repairing it.

63.—Coffee Mill, would require Two shillings to repair it.

86.—Dresser. Allow Forty shillings for the damage to this article, will be fair. Milk Cupboard, allow them Ten shillings to replace the door, good as before.

I charge Twenty-five shillings for the above valuation.

J. T. NEVILL.

Sworn to before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Re-examined, 2nd June, 1862.

Loss of Potato Crop, &c. The ground said to be prepared and manured for Potatoes in 1861, contains nearly an acre, I think, in the way they set potatoes in large beds, it would take nearly eight barrels of seed to the acre. Potatoes might be advantageously planted to the end of the first week in June. Understood that a portion of the potato crop was planted, but do not know how much. If 100 by 50 feet was planted, it would be about one quarter of the whole. Two men, one week, would have put up the road fence to secure the potato and hay crop.

Election Riots, 1861.

There were 143 yds. picket fencing, and 28 yards garden rod fencing. To complete 171 yds. fencing, will require

2,250 Pickets, at 3s.....	£3	7	6
56 Rails.....	1	8	0
60 Posts, at 6d.....	1	10	0
1½ cwt. Nails, at 28s.....	2	2	0
Labour erecting.....	2	10	0
Labour and material erecting fence over Stone Wall.....	1	0	0
	£11	17	6

If the fences were fifteen years old, they, in all probability, must have been in such a condition as to require new ones, within a year or two.

J. T. NEVILL.

2nd June, 1862.

St. John's, 8th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Thomas McGrath, of Saint John's, aforesaid, Wheelwright, maketh oath, and saith, that some time in the year Eighteen hundred and Fifty-eight, he sold to Patrick Strapp, Senior, of Harbor Main, a four wheeled Waggon or Carriage, for the sum of Twenty-five pounds. That the sum of Twenty pounds for the said Waggon, would be a full and ample sum for said Waggon on the 18th day of May, 1861, allowing five pounds for wear and tear during the period it was in use.

THOMAS McGRATH.

Taken and sworn to, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Grace, to wit.

JOHN CARNELL, partner in the firm of Oke & Carnell, of Harbor Grace, Wheel-wrights, maketh oath and saith, that Patrick Strapp, Senior, of Harbor Main, brought to their establishment in Harbor Grace, the remains of a four-wheeled Waggon, said to be injured by a mob in Harbor Main, last year, the axles, springs, and iron work of said waggon being entire; and that the said Oke & Carnell did bargain to and with the said Patrick Strapp, to rebuild said waggon, new in every respect, with the exception of the iron work, (which they value not under Six pounds), and to paint and finish the same, for the sum of Fifteen pounds; which work and painting they, the said Oke & Carnell, have done and performed: and this deponent further saith, that said Waggon is now as good as new, and of more value than when broken or injured.

JOHN J. CARNELL.

Taken and sworn to before me, at
Harbor Grace, aforesaid, this
18th day of June, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Harbour Main,
8th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor
Main, to wit.

SAMUEL PAISLEY, sworn and examined, deposeth.—I live in Harbour Main, near twenty-two years of age. I recollect the 18th day of May, the day Mr Strapp's houses were pulled down. I was on the road about half-past seven o'clock; saw some men and boys carrying a box or a trunk towards the beach. Did not see them break it up. Do not know what it contained. Do not know what sort of a box or trunk it was, but think it was a black box. I was pretty handy to them, but did not see them break open the box. Very soon after I went to the beach I saw a trunk floating on the water; not certain whether it was a trunk or not, saw something floating. There were plenty of people scattered about the beach where I was. I saw something like paper on the landwash,as the waves receded, and picked it up, and found from the weight that it was money; the paper had been wet, it was thin brown paper;

Election Riots, 1861.

it fell to pieces as I put the parcel in my pocket. I did not hear any jingle of money on the rocks. I did not put my foot at any time on money that day. On the next day, Sunday, about two or three o'clock, I went down to Mr. Strapp's house, and gave what money I had picked up to Mrs. Strapp ; she was standing at the end of her house, N. W. end. She was alone when I went to her first, the first thing I said or did before she spoke, was good evening, and handed her the money, she was alone at the time. There was about twenty-five or twenty-six shillings in all, all silver ; will swear there were no pound notes in it. I won't swear that there was not gold. Mrs. Deady came about the time I handed the money to her mother. That was the first and last time I spoke to Mr. Strapp or Mrs. Strapp about the money, or any of his family. They have never spoken to me, or any of my family, since you came here. The silver was in half and quarter dollar pieces, and some sixpences.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

his
SAMUEL ⋈ PAISLEY.
mark.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Grace, to wit.

SAMUEL GORDON, Senior, Master Mariner, of Harbor Grace, maketh oath and saith, that at the request of Mr. S. G. Archibald, he did this day proceed to the store of Mr. John Strapp, of Harbor Grace, and that the said John Strapp did then and there point out to this deponent a Cod seine, said to belong to Patrick Strapp, Senior, of Harbor Main, and said to be damaged at Harbor Main on the 18th day of May : and upon an examination of the same, found that the only part of the seine that was damaged was one of the arms, and that the sum of Ten shillings would be ample to find material and repair it, (it being the work of one man a few hours). The arm cut was rotten and entirely useless, except for the purpose of old Junk.

SAMUEL GORDON.

Sworn to before me, this 22d day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

13th May, 1862.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Main, to wit,

PATRICK STRAPP, Jr., sworn and examined, deposeth.—Am the eldest son of Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main; am by profession a master mariner, have been following the sea thirty three years, never went as mate of a vessel. It is eighteen years since I first took command of a vessel, am about forty three years old, for the last fifteen years I have spent very little of my time in Harbor Main, for the last thirteen years, not more than two or three days in each year, when I came to visit our family, with the exception of the past year, where I have resided in my father's family, since the twenty eighth day of April, A. D. 1861, up to the present date. Was at Harbor Main, at my father's house, on the eighteenth day of May last. A little before noon on that day, James Woodford, Michael Gorman, and Walter Gorman, of Harbor Main, and Cornelius Kennedy, John Kennedy, jr., and Richard Walsh, sr., of Holyrood, or (wood) came to my father's house. I was assisting a man by the name of Murray, to put up a fence near the house, and when I saw these parties enter my father's house, I followed them in; I found them all seated in the kitchen, the only person who had any thing to say of any consequence, was James Woodford, the subject of his conversation was regarding the affidavit and return that my father had made in reference to the election in Harbor Main. James Woodford said they came to see my father; they were told he was from home, he had left home some time before day light that morning, they remained in the house about half an hour, and then quietly went away. I followed them out, and overheard Walter Gorman say, he will get the better of us, understood by he, to be my father, nothing further particular, occurred on that day, until about 5 o'clock P.M., when being informed by my sister, that the mob were coming in the direction of the house, I hurriedly unscrewed the clock from the wall, where it hung, and ran up stairs, got a hold of a white trunk that contained my best wearing apparel. I put it on my shoulder and ran towards the store, (No. 3), went in with the trunk and left it there; found James Deady, the old man, there; shortly after, Thomas Murray, and my nephew, James Deady, came into the store. We shut the door and looked out through the window. At this time the first of the mob had reached the front of our house. I saw, among the foremost, James Woodford, Michael Gorman, and Con. Kennedy. They came up and entered the house by the back door. Shortly after this I heard some person sing out, "Come up men, or come up boys;" do not know who it was that called to them. They came up towards the house until the yard was filled; one of the men in the mob opened the east door of the store I was in, (door not locked, but latched.)

Election Riots, 1861.

I then went out of the store, and the first person I identified was Michael Ezekiel, of Holyrood. The next person I met was John Woodford, of Harbor Main, (Wm.'s son.) Know him very well, he having been to the ice with me. I spoke to him: John, said I, I'm afraid this is going to be bad work. Don't recollect what he said in reply, and the only other person that I can identify in the mob that day was Timothy Sullivan of Harbor Main. By this time they had begun to break the windows in the dwelling house, and I made my way the best way I could through the mob in the direction of Richard Strapp's house. This house is about two hundred yards from my father's house. I did not return again to my father's house until after the mob had completed the destruction of the property, and left, which was about 8 o'clock, P. M. From Richard Strapp's house I could see the mob at work pulling down the buildings, and judge that it consisted of not less than four hundred persons, men, women and boys. When they left off, there was not a building standing upon the premises, but the stage, and present dwelling house, the latter had the front, the south end, nearly all the north end down, the roof of the main building was hanging by the chimney.

The paper marked A in the left hand corner, purporting to be a description, measurement, and valuation of my father's premises (here presented to me) is subscribed thereto in my own handwriting. I do not profess to know anything of the value of the buildings therein described, but the measurement of the several buildings therein described, viz., the length, width and height, I swear to be correct, having carefully measured and taken them down, with Richard Freney, a carpenter, since dead, and my brother Tom, on the fourth day of last October. Cannot speak of the age of any of the aforesaid buildings, with any certainty, except the present dwelling house, which was built about twenty-three years ago. Many of the buildings were erected before my recollection.

Examined in reference to sundry items:

35.—Second-hand Bureau. Have a recollection of there being an old bureau in the old dwelling-house. Saw it there some four or five years ago, when on a visit to the family. First saw it there about five years ago; recollect it when it stood in the present dwelling-house, about 14 years ago; it might be longer. It was then a second-hand piece of furniture. Don't know anything of its value.

Toy rigged boat.—Was a model brig or brigantine, about two feet long; don't know breadth of beam or depth of hold; she was full-rigged, shrouds, rattled down, topmasts as well as lower, flush deck, with hatches, had a windlass; don't know whether it was a patent one or not; she

Election Riots, 1861.

had a rudder hung, no spare rudder, full bust head ; it was a doll's bust. Don't recollect whether she had anchors and chains, think there were catheads. Don't know whether she had davits or stern board. Don't know whether she was steered with tiller or wheel. The running gear was all roveu, and sails bent, no spare gear, no preventer braces, nothing above fore-royal truck, had a fore-royal yard across, but do not know whether the sail was bent ; she might have flags, was painted, and the port holes cut out of the wood, ballasted by lead on the keel, no kentledge ; not exactly a clipper build, rather full model, and would carry well. Don't know if modelled by Kearney. Don't know if she had a name. Don't know her age ; first saw her in St. John's, in my sister's house, about 12 months before my sister removed here. Don't know if registered, or what her tonnage would be. Don't know if insured, or how she would class. Don't know whether she was A 1 or not. Don't know if rebuilt ; must be Newfoundland build ; sure she was tight, staunch, strong and well fitted. Don't know the value. Owned by Mrs. Deady, and commanded by her son James.

Looking Glass.—was a mahogany frame looking glass, about 30 by 20 inches. Side frames were pilasters, centre of the pilaster projected and was carved, imitation like half a cable. Do not recollect the cost, perhaps I may have tbe bill; will look for it.

59.—Arm Chair.—Was a wooden chair with arms, low back, office chair, painted drab, pecked out in blue ; purchased in New York, and cost $3 about 12 years ago ; stood in the parlor, good as new.

79.—Porcupine Quill box.—Was an oblong square box, about 8 by 10 inches, purchased in Sydney about 14 years ago, and paid either 5s. or 7s. 6d. for it ; don't recollect which.

Three Notes—Bank Notes missing. Don't know anything of money left with my mother by father before the 18th May. Heard my mother say, on Sunday, the 19th May, that Samuel Paisley returned to her some money in silver ; don't know how much, or what sort of coin. I enquired of my mother a day or two after, if she had lost any money beyond what Paisley returned ; she said she did ; did not ask her how much ; heard at that time something about her having saved a sovereign, but have no recollection of her speaking anything about pound notes. Did not hear anything about pound notes being lost until after father returned, about some time in June ; remember hearing him enquiring about what became of money—enquiring of mother also about a watch. Do not recollect what mother said at that time. Have heard them speaking about it different times after that, and through the winter ; but never

Election Riots, 1861.

heard mother say she had put it into her trunk. Heard him remind her of his having given her some money; it was at the door. Have often heard them talk about some Bank notes since; heard them talk about two; am sure I heard them talk about two notes; not certain of their talking about three notes. The last time I heard them speaking about it was since you came here, some day last week. He was reminding her of the place he stood when he handed her the money; this conversation was before mother was examined by you. From Richard Strapp's house I could see pretty distinctly what was going on about the premises. Saw some men hauling a trunk from the house towards the beach; the trunk was a black one; saw the men break up a trunk; don't know what it contained; saw the mob distinctly pulling the houses down; saw them pulling with a rope that had swept the house; saw the rope break more than once, and those pulling at it fall. The rope was about 4 inch rope; the rope was a lanyard laid rope, new rope; don't know the weight of the rope; a coil of new of that size, should contain about 90 fathoms; they left the rope behind. I thought they had brought it with them; it remained in the field some days before it was taken in, part of it is still to be seen. When the mob dispersed I returned to the premises, and with the exception of once or twice that I walked to Richard Strapp's and back, and Walter Power's, about 150 yards from our house, I remained about the premises during the whole night. Kept watch the whole night; saw no persons carry away anything during the night; there were four boys that might have put some potatoes in their pockets; don't think any things were carried off the premises that night, there might on subsequent nights. I know there was iron in the forge, but do not know how much; I know that some of the iron must be taken away, but don't know how much; will swear there was more than one cwt. of iron in the forge, and will swear that that quantity must be taken. Knew of some old rudder-pintles and braces, belonging to boats, and our own vessels, lying about; can't say what weight: never saw a piece of a chain cable about the forge, either before or after 18th May; every 5 fathom of a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch chain would weigh, new, about two cwt. Two men might carry away five fathoms, and at the same rate it would take eight men to carry off 20 fathoms.

The injury done to the stone fence was by pulling down the low picket fence that stood on top of it. Some of the stones were knocked down at the time, but were never put up again. The fence that now stands there was similar to the one pulled down, the whole of the posts and rails, with a few exceptions, are new, some of the old board pickets are still in the fence, about 30 or 40 of them, the remainder made from old stuff lying about after the wreck.

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I have read the whole of the foregoing examination over, which is correctly taken down, as stated by myself.

PATRICK STRAPP, JR.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

DENNIS DOYLE, of Harbor Main, fisherman, maketh oath and saith, that he has occasionally had dealings with Patrick Strapp, S'r., of Harbor Main, but that at no period, either before or after the 18th day of May, 1861, did he ever pledge a silver watch to the said Patrick Strapp, either for a bag of bread, 20s. in cash, or any thing else. He further saith, that he is aware of the fact that his brother, David Doyle, did in February, 1861, pledge a silver watch (that he had purchased from Mr. Langmead, of St. John's, for four pounds, ten shillings, about four or five years ago,) to the said Patrick Strapp, in security for the payment of a bag of bread, valued 30s.

his
DENNIS ⋈ DOYLE.
mark.

Given under my hand, and sworn to before me, at Harbor Main, aforesaid, this 19th day of May, A. D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

P. S.—The above watch had Mr. Langmead's name on the inside.

h.
D. ⋈ D.
m.

Dennis Doyle, at my request, enquired of John Kennedy about the watch pledged for one pound, which he acknowledged before said Doyle to be the case. S. G. A.

15th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

RICHARD STRAPP, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I have been living in Harbor Main about twenty-six years steadily ; was off and on, several years before that time. I am a blacksmith by trade ; for the last twenty-six years, kept a forge here on my own account. When I first came to Harbor Main I worked for my uncle, Patrick Strapp, sr., but, within the past twenty-six years, not as a servant. For the last ten or twelve years

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my uncle has done no smith's work, except some little jobs for himself; all his heavy work done has been executed by myself. For the last eight or ten years, when I got short of iron, I was in the habit of going to his forge for it, or sending for it. The last iron I got from them was about the 28th day of May last, about ten days after the wreck. I got three or four small bars of round new iron, and about three cwt. of old iron, consisting of pintles and braces of boats, old rudder irons, about four or five, some old broken grapnels, pieces of a boat's anchor, four mast head irons. This was all the iron, old or new, on the premises at that time that was worth any thing. There was a part of a barrel, and some old loose scraps left, which were entirely useless to any body; had been accumulating there for years. I have, off and on, for the last ten years, occasionally worked up new iron for parties that have come to me for work. Since the 18th of last May, I have made up work for two parties, who have brought two rods of $\frac{7}{8}$ inch round, new iron, to me; I think that both rods were about $\frac{7}{8}$inch round bolt iron. I have no reason to think that the parties who brought this iron to me to be worked up, obtained it in any other way than an honest one, and I am sure of it; on my oath, I do not know if there were any bars of new iron lying in my uncle's forge on the morning of the 18th of last May, besides the three or four bars I got. I would not swear that there was not some. The iron was lying about, the old and the new, and he, Patrick Strapp, jr., told me to pick it and take it to my own forge; I did so, and weighed it, (the new iron). In the same way, he requested me to gather up what coal there was on the floor of the store at the water side, and also what had fallen over on the rocks. I did so, and measured it; there were ten and one half barrels of the coal; I do not know what quantity, or if any was lost. I gathered up all that was of any use. For the last two years, I have not been in the habit of frequenting my uncle's forge very often. All I know about the bellows belonging to my uncle was, that I was working in Brigus at the time they came to his forge; it was before I came here to work for myself. They could not be of much use with the best of care. He had a set of bellows before, but not since, to my knowledge. I do not think he had. There was one pair of tongs that came back to me, but they were tongs that was borrowed before. The remaining tools, I cannot speak about.

RICHARD STRAPP.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

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JAMES KEEFE, sworn and examined. I live in Cat's Cove, in the district of Harbor Main. I am by calling, a fisherman, am in my forty-eighth year, and have been engaged in the fisheries since I was eight years old. In the course of my life, I have erected and have assisted to erect many fish flakes, and am quite familiar as to their construction, and profess to know all about them. An ordinary fish flake of a beam square, the beam to be thirty feet long, should be erected at Harbor Main, including nails, beams, shores, longers, and bows, as also the labour for erecting the same, all of new materials, for the sum of four pounds ten shillings currency ; at Cat's Cove, where the material is handier, the above stage could be all built of new material, for the sum of three pounds currency.

his
JAMES ⋈ KEEFE.
mark.

Sworn to, at Cat's Cove, aforesaid, this 20th day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

COURT HOUSE, CHAMBERS,
St. John's, 29th May, 1861.

Newfoundland, to wit.

ALICE Cox, sworn and examined, deposeth :—That I am the wife of James Cox, tailor, of St. John's, and daughter of Patrick Strapp, Sr., of Harbor Main. Was on a visit to my friends in Harbor Main, in November, 1860. Have not been in Harbor Main since. Did not leave any of my wearing apparel, nor boots, nor shoes of any kind, or anything of value there.

38.—Box of Looking Glasses, &c.—Recollect of seeing a box containing some looking glasses and pictures, that lay in my father's store ; think they were there two years before I was married, which was in the September previous to my visit. Do not know what quantity. Think

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they were cheap common pictures, and different sizes of looking glasses. Recollect selling two cheap looking glasses out of that box ; they were cheap shaving glasses. Think the price was 8d. ; it was marked on the back in pencil. Do not know if he ever got anything from my father on account of them.

51.—Sofa. It was a new sofa,with plain mahogany top,round the back, covered with black hair cloth. The seat was stuffed, but no cushions or pillars, purchased at Mr. McPherson's, by my mother and myself, about 7 years ago. We paid six pounds ten shillings in cash for it, the price was £7, but Mr. McPherson took 10s. off ; am quite sure of this. Chairs.—We bought 6 Am. cane-bottommed chairs, on the same day, from Mr. McPherson, and paid him six shillings each for them.

51½.—Table.—I know of one bought at Mr. McPherson's, same time as sofa and chairs, and we paid eighteen shillings in cash for it. It had turned hardwood legs and stained pine top, with two folding leaves. Had no castors on legs.

51.—Bedsteads.—Recollect of mother and sister purchasing a bedstead in St. John's, the best, high 4-posted, and two of the posts turned ; recollect hearing them say it cost 35s. Feather Beds.—I am sure my mother had six feather beds ; there were six bedrooms and six bedsteads, and a bed in each room. The best bed was a large good one ; I would value the next two best at three pounds each, also one more at three pounds. I would value the servants' bed at 35s., and the one in the spare room, the best and the heaviest, at five pounds.

53.—Trunks and boxes.—Know of a black trunk purchased at Mr. McPherson's, same time as the sofa, chairs, &c., and we paid twenty shillings for it in cash.

54.—Parlour Carpet.—The carpet was about 7 years old ; there were 25 yards at 4s., and cost altogether £5.

56.—Pictures.—There was a good plate of St. Patrick, cost 10s. about 5 years ago ; think the others, about five in number, would we worth 2s. 6d., all common, together 22s. 6d.

57.—China Ornaments, &c. There were a pair of China Vases, about 2s. 6d. or 1s. 3d. each, and a pair of China Dogs, worth 5s. There were four or five other ornaments, Plaister Paris, worth 6s. or 7s., say 6s. 6d., together, 14s.

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58.—Antimacassars. They were useless and worn out, and of no value. Table Mats. There were six, and I paid 2s. 6d. for them ; when new, 5s. each ; good as new.

60.—Knives and Forks. There was half dozen small and half dozen large white bone handled knives and forks. I purchased them about three years ago, and paid 20s. Fountain. A pretty large one, and I think it cost 14s. Must be in the house seven or eight years.

76.—Glassware. I think that 20s. for the whole lot would be the outside value. I purchased the sugar bowl and jelly plates myself, they cost 5s.

78.—Soup Tureen and Ladle. Both would be worth 3s. 6d. ; 1s. for ladle, 2s. 6d, for tureen.

Examination continued the 5th day of June, 1862.

77.—Tea Trays. There was one good one, I purchased it about 6 years ago, for 5s. There were two old ones besides, not worth much, worth about 3s., three shillings for the two.

7.—Bedroom set. I know of one bedroom set, which I purchased myself, about three years ago—consisted, jug, basin, chamber, soap,and nail box, cost 12s. 6d., blue painted ware, the only full set in the house ; there might be another jug and basin in the house.

79.—China ware. The value of 9 cups and saucers, one teapot, and two bread plates, would be worth, outside value, eleven shillings and six pence, cruet stand, when new, contained 4 bottles, (Mrs. D. admits one broken.) Black ebony, purchased by myself, same time as bedroom set, and paid 7s. 6d. for the set, to the best of my recollection.

80.—Baskets. One an old willow, oval shape, the other an Indian basket, too small for a bonnet basket, worth together 1s. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. for both.

81 and 82.—Pots and Kettles. Knew of one good frying pan, worth about 3s 6d. ; the other old, split and useless. Don't know any thing about the value of the pots.

87.—Washing Tubs. There were no American tubs in the house when I was at home. The washing tub was made by a cooper at home, and would be worth 4s. 6d., for an American tub, the other 3s. ; together, 7s. 6d. Two buckets and milk tub, worth 2s. 6d. or 10d. each.

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Window Blinds, &c. The cotton blinds would be worth 8d. each. The parlour window valances would be worth, including fringe, together, 8s. 8d. I purchased the material at Messrs. Thomas's, and made the valances, there were 4 yards scarlet moreen, and 4 yards of fringe. The two upstairs valances would be worth 1s. 9d. each; they were very old and faded.

92.—Footstools. One square, with turned feet, purchased myself and paid 2s. 6d. for it. The other two were round, covered with carpet, very old, cost 1s. 9d. when new. Worth 10d. each.

Door Mats. One nearly new, I purchased it for 2s. 6d. The other was very old and worth about 1s.

35.—An old Bureau. It laid in the old dwelling house, must have been put there before I can recollect, it was perfectly useless, and valueless; and if I had been at home, would not have allowed them to charge anything for it.

53.—Moreen Curtains. Drab, trimmed with blue, sure they would be worth 45s., they contained two pieces, and cost, when new, 30s. each.

56.—Fenders. Besides the kitchen fender, there was a small bedroom fender, very old, worth 2s.; as much as it was worth.

57.—Likenesses. My brother Tom's, and my own, and my sister, Mrs. Murphy, taken together, the first cost 5s., and the second 7s. 6d., worth 12s. 6d.

63.—German Silver Spoons. There were half a dozen. I purchased them at 8d. each, 4s.

64.—Coffee Pots. There were two, one block tin, the other common tin, worth together, 6s.

Candle Mould. Only one mould, metal.

66.—Milk Strainer, worth, 1s. 6d. Fish Skimmer and Ladle, 1s. 8d.

67.—Cullender, worth 2s. 6d. 3 Tin Pans, worth 1s. each, 3s.

68.—Tea Canisters. One round large, would hold 3 lbs. tea, 2s. Two square, worth 1s., each. Round small, 1s.

Election Riots, 1861.

69.—Looking Glasses. One from New York, bought by Pat, was the best; one more, bought from the Italian, at 10s.; one in the bed room, worth 2s., and one other worth 3s., all that were in the house.

70 and 73.—Brushes. Whitewash, Dusting Brush, Scrubbing, and two Shoe Brushes, worth 5s, for the lot.

74.—Bellows. Very old, cost new 3s. 6d. Worth now, 1s. 6d.
79.—Porcupine Quill Box. Small and old, and worth 2s.

ALICE F. COX.

Taken and sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

TO PATRICK DONNELLY, CONSTABLE.

Newfoundland, District of Harbor Grace, to wit.

By virtue of a Commission directed to me by His Excellency the Governor and Council, authorizing me to investigate the claims for damages done to property in the districts of Harbor Main, Harbor Grace, and St. John's, during the riots in April and May of last year, your are hereby summoned to appear before me, this day, at the hotel of Mr. Toussaint, in Harbor Grace, to give evidence in the case of Patrick Strapp, Sr., of Harbor Main, as to the value of a certain Silver Watch, whereof fail not.

Given under my hand, at Harbor Grace, this 22nd day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

To Mr. JOHN HICKEY, Of Mosquito or Carbonear.

Election Riots, 1861.

Newfoundland, District of Harbor Grace, to wit.

PATRICK DONNELLY, of Harbor Grace, Police Constable, maketh oath and saith, that at the request of Mr. S. G. Archibald, he did, this day, proceed to both Mosquito and Carbonear, and did there, at each place, dilligently enquire for John Hickey, the person summoned in the prefixed Subpæna; and could not find, at either place, from the various enquiries that he made of resident inhabitants of both places, that such a person as John Hickey ever lived or resided at either place.

PATRICK DONNELLY,

Constable.

Sworn to before me, at Harbor Grace, aforesaid, this 22nd day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

NATHANIAL JILLARD, of Harbor Grace, aforesaid, Watchmaker, maketh oath and said, that, at the request of Mr. S. G. Archibald, he did proceed to the house of John Strapp, and did there examine an American clock, said to be the property of Patrick Strapp, Sr., of Harbor Main, and also said to be damaged on the 18th day of May in last year, by rioters; and he, the said deponent, doth further say, that the sum of seven shillings and six pence would be a fair and ample sum to repair the damage done to said clock, which would be the sum that he would charge for putting the same in good order.

NATHANIEL JILLARD.

Sworn to, at Harbor Grace, aforesaid, this 22nd day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Grace, to wit.

ROBERT T. MORTIMER, Book-keeper in the House of Messrs. Ridley & Sons, of Harbor Grace, aforesaid, maketh oath and saith: that Patrick Strapp, Senior, of Harbor Main, is a dealer in said house, and that on the Twentieth day of July last, the said Patrick Strapp did bargain, sell, and deliver to the said House of Messrs. Ridley & Sons,

1 Hide, and 2 Calf-skins, of the weight of 82 lb., at 3½d. per lb	£1	3	11
8 Tainted Hides and Calf-skins, 179 lbs, of the value of 1d. per lb	0	14	11
20 Cwt. 2 qrs. old junk	6	13	1
	£8	11	11

And this deponent further states, that the said Patrick Strapp did not, at any time, since the Eighteenth day of May, A.D., 1862, dispose of or sell, either for cash or on account, any other Hides or old junk, beyond the quantity set forth above, amounting together to Eight pounds, Eleven shillings, and Eleven pence, to Messrs. Ridley & Sons.

ROBERT T. MORTIMER.

Sworn to, at Harbor Grace, aforesaid, this 22nd day of May, A. D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Newfoundland, St. John's, to wit.

JOHN NOWLAN, book keeper to Mr. Michael Nowlan, of St. John's, merchant, maketh oath and saith: that on the 29th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, the said Michael Nowlan did supply Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, with the undermentioned articles, amounting to four pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence, viz:—

1 Tub Butter, 56 lbs., at 1s. 1d	£3	0	8
1 Bag Bread, 27s	1	7	0
1 Ham 10 lbs., at 1s	0	10	0
	£4	17	8

Election Riots, 1861.

And this deponent further states, that to the best of his belief and knowledge, the said Michael Nowlan did not at any time, during the said spring, of 1861, previous to the 29th day of May, supply the said Patrick Strapp, sr., with any other articles of the above description, the entry of these appearing to be the first and only one in the books of the said Michael Nowlan, previous to the 29th day of May, A. D. 1861.

JOHN NOWLAN.

Sworn to before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, this 27th day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Newfoundland, St. John's, to wit.

EDWARD FANNING, Clerk and Book-keeper to Mr. John O'Mara, of St. John's, merchant, maketh oath and saith: that on or about the 24th day of April, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty one, the said John O'Mara did supply and forward to Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, the undermentioned articles, amounting to Six pounds, six shillings and one penny cy., viz :—

1 Bag Bread	£1	8	0
1 Tub Butter, 54lbs. at 1s	2	14	0
½ cwt. Sugar	1	4	0
2 lbs Tea	0	6	0
1 Ham 13lbs, at 1s 1d	0	14	1
	£6	6	1

And this deponent further states, that to the best of his belief and knowledge, the said John O'Mara did not supply the said Patrick Strapp with any other articles of the above description, between the said 24th day of April, and the 18th day of May following, the above articles being the only entry of the kind, to be found in the books of the said John O'Mara, during the spring of 1861, and previous to the 18th day of May, in that said year.

EDWARD FANNING.

Sworn to before me, at St. John's aforesaid, this twenty seventh day of May, A.D., 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

CHAMBERS, COURT HOUSE,
29th May, 1862.

Newfoundland,
St. John's, to wit.

JOSEPH CROWDY, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am first Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office in this Island. Know Patrick Strapp, S'r., of Harbor Main, to be a Magistrate; he is not a Stipendiary Magistrate, but a Justice of the Peace or Honorary Magistrate. I know he is also a Coroner for Conception Bay. His jurisdiction, to the best of my belief, is precisely the same as a Stipendiary Magistrate. He was appointed, I think, during the Premiership of Mr. Little, (the present Judge Little.) The *Royal Gazette* is sent to him weekly, as a Justice of the Peace, and is paid for by the Government. I know Thomas Strapp, J'r., son of Patrick Strapp, S'r. He has been in the habit of calling upon me several times, and asking me to give him papers and documents connected with statistics, &c., and I have frequently given him such books as Journals of the Legislative Council, old documents and almanacks that we had to spare, and which were utterly useless. Cannot recollect of more than one copy of the Journals of the Assembly. I do not consider that any of the several books, almanacks and documents that I gave to Thomas Strapp, were of any value for compensation by the Government. A copy of the Census was sent to Patrick Strapp, sr., as a Magistrate. The foregoing books and documents I consider to have been given to Mr. Thomas Strapp, Jr., as officially, as the representative of his father.

JOSEPH CROWDY,

Taken and sworn to, before me, at St. John's aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

COURT HOUSE, CHAMBERS,
St. John's, 29th May, 1862.

Newfoundland,
St. John's, to wit.

JOHN STUART, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am Clerk to the House of Assembly. Know Patrick Strapp, Sr., of Harbor Main, also his son Thomas. Know that Patrick Strapp, Sr., is a Magistrate.

Election Riots, 1861.

Thomas Strapp came to me, several times, and asked for copies of the Journals of the Assembly, and many other papers, such as Reports, &c., and stated that, as his father was a Magistrate,these books and documents would be useful to his father. With this view, I have, on several occasions, given him such books and papers as he required, that I could spare. I know I gave him Journals of the Assembly, but what number I cannot now say, nor what were the nature of the documents. I cannot put a value upon the Journals. I would not have given any Journals or papers to Thomas Strapp, but from the fact of knowing his father was a Magistrate, and that they might be useful to him in his magisterial capacity.

JOHN STUART.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Newfoundland, St. John's, to wit.

CHAMBERS, COURT HOUSE, 30th May, 1862.

JOHN C. WITHERS, sworn and examined :—I am Queen's Printer for the Colony of Newfoundland. Do not know Patrick Strapp, Senior, of Harbor Main, personally, but know him to be a Magistrate. I publish the *Royal Gazette*, in the town of Saint John's ; a copy of this paper is mailed weekly, and addressed to Patrick Strapp, Sr., Harbor Main. I am paid for the copy of the *Gazette* by the Government. Do not recollect how many years I have sent the *Gazette* to Mr. Strapp, but am quite sure it is over four years. I am in the habit of sending the *Gazette* to other Magistrates,in different parts of the Island, which are also paid for by the Government. I publish the Acts of the Legislative Assembly of this Island. Have done so ever since there was a Legislature in the Island. Am in the habit of selling copies of the different Acts, both separately and collectively, for each Session of the Legislature. I know Mr. Thomas Strapp, of Harbor Main; recollect having sold him some numbers of the Acts of the Legislature, to the amount of some few shillings. The number of the Acts sold him, nor the price he paid for them, I cannot now recollect. The Acts for each session were not bound, they might be stitched together. The prices I retail single Acts by, newly passed, generally, is about 1s. each, but old Acts a much less

price. The price of a sessional set would depend upon the number of Acts it contained, and the price would be generally lower for old Acts lying by, than for those newly published.

J. C. WITHERS.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

St. John's, 30th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

BELLNOT MALINE, sworn and examined, deposeth.—I am an Italian by birth, have resided in Newfoundland eight years. Can neither read nor write. I have been acting as agent and servant to A. Tadini, of St. John's, also an Italian by birth, from the time I came to Newfoundland, until last April. My chief business, during the time I was in Monsieur Tadini's employ, was to sell and peddle about St. John's and the neighbouring outports, such articles as pictures, looking glasses, beads, books and toys, as he is in the habit of dealing in. I know Patrick Strapp, Sr., of Harbor Main, and while there have always stayed or boarded in his house. While there, about three years ago, I left with him a box containing the undermentioned articles, viz. :—

About 1 Dozen panes window glass, 10 by 14 at 6d.	£0	6	0
About 8 or 9 broken picture frames, value	0	6	0
A lot of prayer beads	1	5	0
About 1 doz. looking glasses, valued at 8d., 1s. 3d., 2s., 2s. 6d., total value.....	0	15	0
Lot of pictures, selling price, 8d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., value	0	15	6
And one looking glass, which I saw in use by Mr. Strapp, when there, the time previous to my last visit.....	0	12	6
	£4	0	0
Less looking glass, sold to Patrick Strapp.....	0	12	6
	£3	7	6

I was last in Harbor Main, some time in January last. Did not understand from them that they sold any part of the articles left with them.

Election Riots, 1861.

They told me that every article left with them had been destroyed on the 18th day of May, 1861. I never sold any of these articles to Mr. Strapp. I offered to sell him the lot, for three pound fifteen shillings, but he would not take them; I never received one farthing from Mr. Strapp for or on account of these articles; I always paid them for my board, in ready cash on leaving the place, and solemnly state that I never received one farthing from Mr. Strapp, on account of these articles, I had, some years previous, sold them a plate of St. Patrick, for ten shillings, which they took in place of board. At a different time, I sold John Strapp, at Harbor Grace, forty shillings worth of pictures, looking-glasses, &c., to go to the Labrador, and was paid for them by John Strapp.

his
BELLNOT ⋈ MALINE.
mark.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

10th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

MARGARET DEADY, present of Harbor Main, sworn and examined.—Am the eldest daughter of Patrick and Alice Strapp, of Harbor Main. Was living with my father, at Harbor Main, in May last. Have given evidence in the Court-house at St. John's, on the trials of the rioters that were confined in the Penitentiary for destroying my father's property. The only other persons that I can now identify who were in the mob on the 18th day of May, were James Fury and Michael Eskell or Ezekiel, of Holyrood or Salmonier, Con. Kennedy, John Quinlan, John Kennedy, jr., William Dwyer, and John Hickey, of Holyrood, and John Woodford, Peter Eskell, or Ezekiel, and John Hickey, of Harbor Main. The mob commenced pulling down the houses about six o'clock in the evening; and when I left,about an hour and three-quarter's after, the buildings were all down, except the present dwelling house, and they had commenced at it; on looking round about 100 yards from the house, I saw them hauling at it with a rope. When part of the mob first went

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into the house I left it, and went up over a wall near the rear of the house, where I remained, except a short time I ran to a neighbour's house to get the loan of a shawl. I was in the back-house when I saw James Fury go out of the kitchen with two guns that had been hanging up in the kitchen. Saw him break them over a chopping block near the back-door; saw him do nothing else; know my mother had a black trunk; do not know the contents, except black kid gloves, and a hair front; heard there was money in it, but do not know how much; have since heard my mother say she put two one pound notes into it; do not know whether she said it was loose or in a purse. First heard my mother speak of the loss of the money some time this week, some time since you came to Harbor Main; heard her say that my father gave her two one pound notes and a sovereign; heard her say she put the two notes in her trunk, and that she put the sovereign in her pocket, in her purse; heard her say that it was Friday, the 17th May, that my father gave her the money, shortly before he left; have heard my father several times speak of the matter, and ask my mother what she did with the sovereign; this as late as last evening. Often heard him say to mother, you are a queer woman not to know how much money you had in the trunk; heard him say this in the course of the winter, and since you came, too. This was at times when we were all trying to make up an account of the missing articles; the missing account that you required since you came here. It is only since you came here that we went particularly into the items of the losses. The first accounts were made up not so particularly as these we have made up this week; the first accounts were lumped, not particularised. We had to make them up the best way we could, helping each others' memories. For my own part, I don't know the value of a ha'porth in the house, not even the value my own things, except a few articles. Was at home near the cellar, on Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, the 19th May, when Sam. Paisley was speaking to mother; when I joined them, he was talking to her, and said, although he was there (meaning among the rioters the day before), he was not there for the purpose of doing any harm. He handed my mother some money; it was silver; don't know how much; saw some three shilling, half and quarter dollar pieces. As he put it in her hands, he said, when they were upsetting the trunk on the beach, he heard the rattle of money on the rocks, saw it, and put his foot on it, and that was the way he said he recovered it. Don't recollect when any of the buildings about my father's premises were erected, except the present dwelling. I think it is twenty-one or twenty-two years ago. Lived about seven years in St. John's, since I was married. Five years, last fall, since I returned to my father's house from St. John's. Am quite familiar with the house, and assist my mother in housekeeping, the same as I did before I married. In reference to items:

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5.—Sleigh; was a side sleigh, painted blue, made in St. John's, think it is 7 or 8 years old, good order.

9.—Most of the books and papers were kept in the small office; some of them large were kept in the parlour. Two vols. of the lives of the Saints were found; don't know what newspapers he had; saw an old tea-chest full. If he gave an old paper to wrap anything in, he would look to see that would contain any particular story; was often in the habit of getting old papers from him, for the purpose of cutting dress patterns and other purposes. The papers we took before the 18th May, were *Weekly Express*, *Record*, *Standard*, *Royal Gazette*, and *Newfoundlander*.

18.—Powder.—Know there was powder; saw my father selling it. There were three kegs there, one was open, but do not know how much was out.

19.—Leather.—Know there was leather, but do not know how much; know of a piece being returned about 2½ feet long and 1½ foot wide.

20.—Butter.—Know of two tubs in the old building; sure one of them was unopened or unused. The other was open and in use. To the best of my knowledge, I think there was not more than half of one of the tubs out.

21.—Sugar.—There was sugar came from St. John's about the end of April, with the butter and bread. It was in a small half barrel. It was opened and in use from the time it arrived, till the 18th May. Don't think there was more out of the cask than the daily consumption of the house, about a pound daily. Don't know if any was sold; could'nt swear there was a quarter of it gone; don't think more than 20lbs. was gone. Bread.—Think they were two bags of bread, came from St. John's, end of April; one, I know, was in use. There were two barrels that had bread in them; think they were full; am sure they were. Tallow. Some had in the house; can't say anything about it.

35.—Old Bureau.—It was in the old dwelling-house, up stairs, before I was married. Am married 13 years. Do not recollect how long it was there before I was married. Think it was there since the fire of 1846. Do not know anything about the value of it.

35.—Child's toy boat. It belonged to my son. I did not intend to put it down, a little thing like that. I do not know the difference between a schooner and a brigantine, or a brigantine and a brig, it was about three feet long, it was made from a solid block, dug out, had a piece of lead

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on the keel, had a deck and hatches, had a little wooden doll for a head ; think it had yards on both masts, painted with white ports, it had three colours, had calico sails. I did not make them,they were hemmed by the servant girl. The boat was made by my late husband. I did not intend to claim for it, it had no name, I did not ask my brother to put in the claim ; did not know he claimed for it, until after he had been with you, when he told me he had. My little boy had been in the habit of sailing this boat about the beach with other boys, this last five years, not so often about the beach as in the brooks, the boy was quite able to carry it himself. The hull of the boat was made before I was married, was not a pretty model, she was clumsy, she was improved in model by cutting away the end, it was the stern end ; it was after that that she was rigged, recollect her being rigged, about 8 years ago ; I heard him say he cut and made it in its first state, when he was a boy. He, my husband, cut it, I heard him say, on the Bay Bulls road, when a boy.

36.—Barrel Flour. There was a part of a barrel, I am sure, from which we were using, about half out ; do not know of any other barrel of flour, about the place.

Pork. Remains of pork left over after the winter, think it was all in one barrel we were using. It was difficult to judge the quantity of pork, as the remains would float on the pickle, and there is always salt remains in the barrel. Mother would be a better judge of the quantity, as she oftener went for it.

Barrel Beef. was open, there was not much used out of it, our own curing, and never was headed, there might be a quarter out ; don't think there was more.

38.—Box of looking glasses, &c. I know that there was a box containing such as looking glasses, of different sizes, some larger than the glass in the room, (16 by 14 inches) some smaller, some small shaving glasses, about 8 by 10. I think they were all looking glasses. Left in our store by the Italian of St.John's ; and we were to sell any we could, the price of each article being marked on their back, such as were sold were marked. I think there were two looking glasses sold after he left, and before the 18th day of May. They were sold by my sister, Mrs. Cox, and the price paid was 8d. each, 1s. 4d. altogether. He has been here since, don't know whether he was paid the 1s. 4d. or not. It was in the winter he was here last, don't think my father paid him any thing on account; don't think my father would advance any money on such unsaleable articles.

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40.—Frame of a sofa. This frame belongs to myself. I brought it from St. John's, when I removed here; this frame was included in the articles, in the value of the first account, sent into the Government, but not in the account I gave you to day. It was a common pine sofa frame, made in St. John's, and originally covered with furniture cotton, and stuffed with straw. I don't know what it cost, but I think a carpenter would make it in one day. If a carpenter charged 7s. per day, I think it would be worth 10s., in proportion to the carpenter's wages, the legs were painted, (the front ones) but had no casters. Don't know the reason why Tom put this frame with father's claim; he told me, after he had been examined by you, that he had done so, and that I must not put it in my own claim. Quilting-frames. There was one set lost, for quilting bed quilts, petticoats, &c. Made of hardwood, good as new, no second set of quilting frames.

56.—Fenders and Fire Irons.—Mother saved her kitchen fender. The bedroom fender had been brought down to the parlour, the parlour fender having been sent out to the store, an old rattletrap and not considered fit for use. Think there were a pair of parlour tongs lost, not exactly sure. The kitchen tongs, I think now, was lost, and the parlour ones saved. The kitchen shovels and poker, and cinder shovel, were all saved. Think there were no fire irons lost except the kitchen tongs, all the others have been recovered.

51.—Bedsteads.—There were three bedsteads lost altogether; two of the best in the house were lost, each had two turned posts. The other was a plain pine box bedstead, in the servant's room. The servant slept upon this bedstead.

52.—Clothing belonging to beds lost: one cotton twilled sheet, 2 cotton pillow cases, no blankets lost, nor any other part of bedding. Sure there were the ticking of two mattrasses, one cotton, and one wrapping, lost.

53.—Moreen Curtains, drab, trimmed with blue, valence above and below; think about 10 years in use; got after I was married.

54.—Pictures.—Plate of the Pope, 10 by 15 inches, mahogany frame. Plate of St. Patrick, 24 by 16 inches, and one of the Last Supper, 10 by 15 inches, Laura, 10 by 15 inches, and two Plaster Paris medallions.

55.—Clothes belonging to five in family lost: Bonnets—one black silk velvet bonnet, about two years old, only worn in winter, 12s. per yard, 1½ yards; price of making a bonnet 2s. 6d.; trimmed with black ribbon

and lace. Also a black silk bonnet, made here by my sister about 4 years ago. Could not get it made new less than 15s. I won't put a value upon her things; saved one bonnet.

57.—Explanation of China Ornaments. (Much the same as her mother's, except the China ornaments up stairs, did not belong to her, they were her mother's.—S.G.A.)

58.—Antimacassers. Two out of three were saved, and taken to Harbor Grace. They were made by my sister.

59.—Arm Chair. Know one was lost, but don't know the value of it, it was a wooden, low back chair, painted drab and blue, not green and blue, like the Irish jaunting car. Earthen ware. Don't know the quality or value of these articles. I know the value of the potatoe dishes, 3s. 6d. each. I think there was only one brown pie dish, the other was broken.

60.—Candlesticks. One of the candlesticks that came from Ireland, was saved, and one flat square bed room, brass. Don't know the value of it, or any others.

61.—Copper Kettles. Know that three were lost or damaged, one large, and two small, but don't know the sizes or value. Dish Covers.—There were several tin covers. Kettle covers, don't know how many; none of them were meat covers; we had no dish covers in the house; they were all tin handled, saved from time to time, as new kettles came to the house. Knives and Forks.—There was a half-dozen small breakfast knives and forks,and a half-dozen large dinner ditto; they were for use in the parlour; white handled, bone handled, not ivory; I know the difference between bone and ivory; were new, don't know the value; knew of a carving knife and fork, and steel; carving knife and fork white handled, steel black handled, with a ring; don't know about the other knives and forks; know a number were lost.

63.—German Silver Spoons.—They were tea and table spoons; there were two German silver table spoons in the house, and lost, and one dozen German silver spoons, about half dozen lost between the table. The tea spoons cost 9s. per dozen; don't know the value of the table spoons, think about 1s. 3d. each. Coffee Mills and Pepper.—One Coffee mill, the crank broke off; two square Pepper mills—had two, because one used to go in the vessel.

64.—Coffee Pots.—One a block tin, with a black handle, in use since about the time I came from St. John's. The other was tin, larger than

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the other; was not new, don't think it was in the house when I was married; must have been got when I lived in St. John's.

65.—Snuffers and Tray.—I purchased the snuffers one year before last; there was no tray; got them at Messrs. Thomas & Dickinson's, either 1s. or 1s. 3d., can't be sure; purchased no tray; the snuffers in the house were broken, and I purchased these to replace them; they were brass.

66.—Milk Strainer—Wood-hoop and hair, about 10 inches round; bought it myself about 4 years ago; think I gave 3s. for it, not sure. Fish Skimmer and Ladle—Drainer it should be, both tin and tin handles; don't know when got, must be when in St. John's.

68.—Tea Canisters.—One would hold handy three lbs. tea, japanned, round, with round cover on top. Two small square ones would hold, one about ½ lb., and the other about 1 lb., and one small round one, would hold about ¾ lb. I bought the small round one myself, it cost either 1s. or 1s. 3d.

70.—Whitewash brush; not hurted a bit; not like in town; have lent it a few times. It must be bought since I was married; am sure of that; would not swear it was not ten years old. Dusting brush—long handle, with hair or bristles; about four or five years since it was purchased; used about the grate. (N. B.—These articles are charged 4s., see P. Strapp's account of them.—S.G.A.)

69.—Bed-room Looking-glasses. Two bed-room looking glasses lost. One hung against the wall, about 10 by 12, mahogany frame; the other, a stand glass, about the same size as the other, mahogany frame; don't know the value; it was in good order; only two lost.

71.—Spittoon, tin japanned. I purchased it at Bowring's, about 4 years ago; had a cover; used saw dust in them; don't recollect cost. Black Lead and Blacking. Black lead in papers, nor how many tins of blacking; think there were 2s. worth. Rat-trap and Mouse-trap. The rat-trap was a common iron spring trap. It caught three rats at one time; I saw them in the trap, all three at once; not sure whether they were caught by the head, the rump, or the tail; 'twas set either by father or mother, in the store where we kept the provisions; I saw them before they were taken out of the trap; father first discovered them, and brought the trap to the house to show us. This happened before I was married. I would not have believed it myself, if I had heard it from any person, except on oath. Rats were very plentiful; the spring of the trap was

kept oiled. Kept cats, one, a white one, lost in the wreck. Don't know the number of rats caught; besides what it killed for us, it killed a great many for our neighbours; we were in the habit of lending it, the only one in neighbourhood.

73.—Bellows, in good order, think it cost 4s.; don't think it was in use more than two or three years.

76.—Think there were three umbrellas lost; one belonging to Mr. Byrne, was silk, looked new; don't know whether it was new. Two cotton ones, old ones, were in the house when I came from St. John's. Glassware.—½-dozen common moulded tumblers, one pair large, and one pair small, fluted decanters; think there were five wine glasses, ½-dozen jelly plates, should have salt cellars, one sugar dish, pair german silver sugar tongs, one salt spoon—all common moulded ware.

78.—Soup Tureen. Was of earthenware, blue painted, with a cover, all sound; ladle tin, with black handle, new, good as new.

79.—China Ware. Think there were 7 cups and saucers lost between the two sizes, 1 teapot lost, 1 sugar dish lost. The two bread plates were saved, but one of them was cracked through the middle. Cruet stand, black, (suppose ebony) with 4 bottles, all sound, [corrects herself] the mustard pot was broken, about three years in use. Porcupine Quill Box,about 10 to 12 inches long, olong square. In the house before I was married. Don't know what it cost.

80.—Baskets. Round willow basket, one of the handles off, an old basket, older than I can recollect; it was not round, but oval; about 18 inches long. Only the cover of the other basket lost; a small basket, smaller that a bonnet basket. (These articles are charged 5s.—S.G.A.)

81 and 82.—Pots and Kettles. Know of a saucepan being lost; it was porcelain inside; would hold over a quart; about three years in use; not sure about there being a tin kettle. There were two frying-pans lost, one that was large, unsound, split; the small one had a little bit out of the side of it. (N.B.—Charged 7s.—S.G.A.) One tin Lamp, two bibs.

85.—A Ham: don't know whether Westphalia or American; it was the remains of a Ham; don't know what the weight was; don't think there were more than two pounds cut off it; would not swear there were not four or five pounds off it; the other Ham was used altogether; this was the only Ham in the house. (See P. Strapp's account of it.—S.G.A.)

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82, 83, and 84-—Tea and other Groceries. Hyson tea was in the the house from the fall; think there was 1½ lb. lost. There was part of a loaf of Sugar, about 1 lb. off the loaf. Got a bottle of Vinegar back out of the cellar. Bottle Pickles, opened when Mr. Lilly was here.

88 and 89.—Window Blinds, Valences, &c., lost. 9 calico blinds, about 1½ yards, about 8d. per yard. Lost from kitchen, 2 fancy blinds, made of furniture cotton material; think worth about 1s. 6d. each; 2 red coburg valences, in the kitchen. Lost from Parlour, 3 scarlet moreen valences, trimmed with red fringe. There were no scarlet window curtains to match the valences. The window curtains we used were muslin, and were saved. Two window valences belonging to upstairs, lost. Red and white damask, about 2 yards to each window. Red fringe, about 2 yards to each window. The parlour valences in use less than 12 months, the others some years.

92.—Footstools. One made in Harbor Grace, square, with turned feet, about 14 by 10 inches, covered with Berlin worsted work, the work of my sister; nothing shown but the feet, not very old. The other two were the common round cushioned footstools; they had no legs, they were covered with carpet. One was got while I lived in St. John's, the other since I returned, about 4 years ago. Don't know the value. Door Mats, canvas, thrumbed worsted, one scarlet and one green. One about 4 years old, the other when I lived in St. John's.

97.—Flake, there was a small flake by the road side; don't know the size or value of the flake, used to dry caplin on it.

98.—Fresh Butter, was made last fall, and was kept in a tureen, don't know whether there was more or less than four pounds.

16th May. Mrs. Deady wishes to be re-examined in reference to item 56.—Fenders and Fire Irons. I stated when examined, about these articles, that I knew my mother had saved her kitchen fender. I now wish to state, that on my return, I found it was saved, but very much damaged. The stand and round part that rests on the hearth was broken, and the fender bent in the middle, and otherwise damaged, cannot swear to the damage it has sustained.

93 and 94.—Piece of Cloth Plaid. A piece about one yard, remnant of a cloth dress, new, price was 2s. 9d. Don't know any thing about tape, or remnants of dresses. Holy Water Pot, like Britannia Metal, valued about 1s. 3d., new, in use, good as new. 6 Sets Prayer Beads, black horn,

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worth 1s. per pair, new, good as new. 1 Pair Cloth Boots, belonging to Mrs. Cox, ladies walking boots, in wear, but not much worn, cost new, 12s., value guessed, 7s. ; also, pair single soled slippers, in use, not much wore, leather, (patent) guessed value, 4s.

See particulars of these in Thomas Strapp's examination.

S. G. A.

The whole of the foregoing examination was carefully read over to me and is true and correct.

MARGARET DEADY.

HARBOR MAIN, 16th May, 1862.

HARBOR MAIN, 8th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

ALICE STRAPP, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am the wife of Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, am married 44 years, been living that time in Harbor Main, was in Harbor Main on the 18th of May last, was in our own house when the mob arrived, that destroyed our property, they assembled about three o'clock, but did not begin the work of destruction until about six o'clock in the evening ; judged the whole mob, men, women, and boys, at about five hundred ; they divided themselves into gangs, in various numbers, and commenced a simultaneous attack upon each house. The work of destruction lasted about an hour and a half, when they finally dispersed about dusk. Have already given evidence before the Court in St. John's, in the trials of the rioters that were confined in the Penitentiary. There were no others in that mob that I can recollect at this time, except Con Kennedy of Holyrood, John Quinlan, of Holyrood, John Kennedy, Jr., of Holyrood, John Woodford, of Harbor Main, Richard Walsh, of Holyrood, and John Fling of Chapel Cove ; cannot recollect of any others. I remained in my house until I overheard them talking of killing the cattle, and then I went out, went to the cow-house, which, at the time, they had part of the two ends and the back out, and cried mercy on them, to spare the cattle. There were two cows and a calf, a mare and foal, the mare broke her halter and made off, with the foal, cows and calf escaped unhurt. Returned to our own house, by which time they had the two

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ends and front battered down; could not enter from the quantity of wrecked stuff about the door, got into the celler, and remained there, while they were destroying what was in the cellar, stood up against a chest of drawers and wash hand stand, the only articles in the cellar that escaped. While there I lost my trunk that had been placed there before for safety. I had hold of one of the handles of the trunk and called to John Woodford to come and assist me to save it; he did so, and took hold of the other handle, At that moment, a man who I did not know, said he would save it, and forcibly took it from both of us, carried it away, and it was never recovered after. It contained a variety of articles, such as remnants of cotton, flannel, tape, thread, buttons, caps and laces, gloves and stockings, handkerchiefs, and one shawl, contents worth fifty shillings; sure they were worth that sum. There was besides three pounds in cash, in bank notes, and about 15s. in silver. The silver was returned to me by Sam. Paisley, the following Sunday evening. Paisley was there, but I don't think with a view to injure. The bank notes were in a little purse, received them from my husband the day before, and placed them in this trunk, that same black trunk. My own clothes were thrown out of the window, and the following articles recovered back :

2 Cloaks, best valued, £6 10s., second best, £4.....	£10	10	0
4 best Dresses, 1 each, 60s., 45s., 30s., 20s.....	7	15	0
2 Cotton Dresses.....	0	15	0
2 best Shawls, 20s. and 14s.....	1	14	0
1 Handkerchief, 3s., 1 ditto, 4s., 3 Petticoats, quilted, 15s.	1	2	0
2 New Flannel Petticoats, 20s., 2 ditto half worn, 10s.	1	10	0
Full value of my articles saved, is.....	£23	6	0

There were several other articles, but of no value, no boots or shoes saved, saved no bonnets, or any other wearing apparel of value. I am quite sure that I had no other wearing apparel of any value saved; and I do not know of any of my own apparel lost, besides what was in the box, and charged for in the account made out by my son; the articles charged are 2 bonnets, 45s., 1 dress, 15s., 1 head front, 15s., 1 pair boots, 5s. 6d., 1 pair pumps, 4s., 1 Dress Cap, 4s., 4 pairs stockings, 4s.

55.—2 Bonnets. One a thick silk velvet, cost 30s., twelve months old, the other a silk one, 4 years old, cost, and still value it at 15s., a bonnet will last me 20 years. One dress, linsey, a winter dress, 12 months, value 15s., sure it's worth that. Head front. False hair, got two years ago, cost 20s., got at the black barber's, consider it the same

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value, only wore it when went from home, had to pay 22s. to replace it. Pair boots. Two or three months old, cost 8s., wore only two or three times, worth 5s. Pumps. Twelve months old, not wore at all, cost 4s. 4 Pair hose. Lambs-wool, valued, not worth much, say 4s. Dress cap. Only wore twice, best cap, cost 5s. Sworn £4 13s.

Examinations, in reference to Buildings.

My memory is better, in regard to past events, than those of more recent dates.

1.—The cow house. First of it built about twenty seven years ago, the addition about eighteen years ago.

3.—The store that stood over the cellar, was built about thirty-eight years ago, built about 4 years after we removed, to present place.

4.—The linhay, was put up about 4 years after. I had it put up for a dairy.

6.—The blacksmith's forge, was built about 4 years after the old house.

7.—The oil house, was a linhay to the old house, built shortly after.

8.—Old dwelling house. Built about thirty nine years ago, after marriage, (42 years ago,) first lived in a house near Father Walsh's place, three years before removed into the old house.

9.—Present dwelling house, built twenty four years ago, built two years before Father O'Keefe came to reside in Harbor Main, built the same year as the present school house, formerly occupied by Father O'Keefe.

10.—Store at street side, was built about two or three years before we removed into the new house, is about twenty-seven years built.

11.—Store at water side, built one or two years after street side store, about 26 years old.

12.—Stage, first built about same time as old dwelling, removed and repaired about ten years ago, and coated with tar, ochre, &c., &c. All the buildings on the premises where coated the same summer, about 7 or 8 years ago, with tar, ochre, &c. A deserter,don't recollect his name

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assisted Tom to coat them, same years as they were firing at squid hounds in the harbor, and a ball struck the house. (Don't wish this put in.—Note by Commissioner.)

In reference to general account:

7.—The Hay was in store that stood over the cellar; I think I saved about two or three cwt.; there was about 8 cwt. altogether; think there was about 5 cwt. left, which was lost; looked after, and fed the cows myself.

16.—Lime Riddle. Got from St. John's about three years ago; cost 3s. or 4s.; not sure.

20.—Butter. There were two tubs in old dwelling; got before the day of polling, at St. John's; only one of these tubs opened; think there was about 8 or 9 lbs. out of one of them.

21.—Bread. Think, to the best of my knowledge, there was from two to three cwt., large and small, lying about in different barrels, and part in a pun. that came from Labrador, including a bag got from St. John's; not sure whether there was one or two bags from St. John's; know there was one bag best quality. The bread that remained on the loft was broken, small bread; don't count it anything as good as the bread got from St. John's.

23.—Fish. Remaining over from winter's stock; it was Labrador, large fish; sure there was a quintal.

27.—Tallow. My own rendering; make candles for our own use; make a box every year or so. The tallow was in a bag, hanging up in back kitchen. Think there was about 8 lbs. of tallow; certain of that quantity, if not more, but would not swear there was 10 lbs. Know more about this article than Mr. Strapp or my son.

35.—Second-hand Bureau. Did not care about having it in the new house, as we had no room for it; had it sent to the old dwelling about twelve years ago; it might do to hold nails, augurs, and such things in; the legs of the back were broken, and had a piece of wood under to keep it upright; hooks were off the drawers; it cost 24s. when new; about 16 years old; think 10s. or 15s. would be fair for it; would not give it less than 10s.; it was as good as a box for keeping things in; the drawers were good, not broken that I know of. Toy Rigged Boat.—Know there was a boat there, but don't profess to know the rig; don't know the difference between a brig and brigantine, or schooner; often saw my grandson sailing her.

36.—Barrel Flour. Remains of 3 or 4 barrels over winter, best flour; to the best of my knowledge there was a barrel. Pork.—Remains of

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what was in the house after winter; some, our own raising, and some that had been purchased; think there was a quarter of a barrel; would swear, to the best of my knowledge, there was a quarter of a barrel. I had put the remains of three barrels into one, and know pretty well what was there; know better than Mr. Strapp or my son; don't know the value. Barrel Beef.—The barrel was open and about three pieces taken; beef cured by myself; cow-beef, being packed by myself; it was not weighed; do not know the weight in the barrel; to the best of my knowledge there was 150 lbs.

37.—Potatoes. Certain there were 15 barrels; I measured them myself a week before, to know how many we had; had them picked; two barrels cut for seed; intended to set about eight barrels potatoes, or another barrel if decided to set the ground with potatoes in place of oats.

38.—Box Looking-glasses, &c. Was a box left by the Italian, of St. John's, at our place; used to leave them with us and go round tbe harbour to sell them. Has been here two or three times; twice since then. When he left them with me, he told me to sell what I could of them. I only sold two, at 2s. 6d. each; these were all that was sold out of the box. I have not yet paid him the 5s.; told him when last here that I had only sold two, and had the money for him; he said, let it stand till we see whether anything would be recovered for them. The skipper* told him that he expected he would not be at the loss for it, as that he would claim for them with his own things. Before they were destroyed we agreed to sell what we could of them, but did not agree to take them from him at any price, nor did not pay him anything on account of them; am quite sure of this; they were not in pledge for any amount.

39.—Flour Barrels. Broken up in part, and two or three put into one, to save freight; we gave 9d. for them, payable in tea and tobacco, &c.; do not know the quantity.

40.—Frame of an old Sofa. It belonged to my daughter; never in my house; know nothing about it. Quilting Frames. New, or as good as new; one set made of hardwood, size for bed-quilts; paid him (Fury) 10s. for making them. Had only the one set; no small set, nor any about the premises. None small for quilting petticoats in, could quilt them on the large ones.

41.—Know there were cow hides and calf skins salted in a fish tub in the stage, but do not know how many. We never buy cow hides ourselves; quite sure we never buy cow hides.

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* The Skipper means my husband.

Election Riots, 1861.

48.—Molasses. Think there was 50s. worth; quite sure of that.

49.—Casks. Lot empty molasses puncheons, large kegs and empty pork barrels; don't think there were any porter barrels; have not sold porter this twenty years; think there were two rum puncheons, every one of them had their heads out, all in use for something or another, and a lot of fish tubs. About seventeen years since, we had a standing cooper, and there has been no new casks made up about the place since then. We get a cooper every season, before the vsssel goes to the Labrador, to trim barrels and puncheons lying about. Most of them were old molasses puncheons, but did not require to be headed. Some years there would be one puncheon, and some years two, of molasses, as we sometimes sold it.

50.—Deady the pauper. Besides the clothes he had on, he had only two coats, half worn, two or three old pair trowsers, and two vests. All his clothes, besides what he had on, were destroyed; not a ha'porth of his clothes recovered.

56.—Fenders and Fire-irons. One parlour fender, green and brass top; had it 14 years; shovel, poker, and tongs, second-hand; don't know the value. Bedroom fender upstairs, small, about 3 feet long. The kitchen fender was saved, as well as Mrs. Deady's kitchen fender. Have my own in my house now.

51.—Sofa. Entirely destroyed, purchased in St. John's, four years ago, purchased at McPherson's, and gave £10 for it, cash, good as new. Value when lost £10.

51½.—Bedsteads. Best was a 4 posted, 2 turned posts, head and foot boards, scrolled. About 7 years old, cost about 50s. or 60s., don't know which. One similar, not so large, two turned posts, cost 40s., painted, 4 years old, one other, two turned posts, about 12 years old, cost 25s., one low, turned post, smaller, 25 years old, value 30s. Chairs. Half dozen, were American cane bottom chairs, purchased at McPherson's, same time as sofa, cost, each 6s.; half dozen common America wooden bottomed, purchased at Maccasey's, at 5s., about 17 years ago. Kitchen chairs. Think there were 6, made in my own house, 18 years ago, don't know value, all in good order, and painted; each of them was worth three American chairs. Tables. Had three in parlour, two of them hinged leaves, don't know whether hardwood or pine, one had castors, one from McPherson's, 25s., one of the leaf'd ones, the other about same value, 1 small square, stood in the parlour, don't know its value, painted, one small one, in back

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room, painted, two upstairs, in sitting room, square toilet tables, two small ones in bedrooms, over the kitchen, to set a looking glass and brushes, &c. on, all painted ; don't know the value ; there were two old kitchen tables, one in back kitchen, stood the milk on this ; one in the storeroom, for various purposes.

52.—Articles. Clothing belonging to beds, 1 mattrass, 1 sheet, lost no blankets, 1 cotton quilt, lost no pillow cases, (See items furnished to represent this,) mattrass lost, made out of common wrapping, and filled with straw,worth 5s. Sheet ; don't know the value of the sheet or quilt, but to the best of my knowlege, sheet was worth 5s., and the quilt 15s.

53.—Trunks and Boxes. The skipper lost his box, a large box or chest, don't know the value. I lost a trunk, the one that had the money in, gave 25s. for it, at McPherson's, 4 years ago. Tom lost his box, a deal box, painted, don't know the value ; a hair trunk, about 30 years old, can't say the value ; a large chest, deal, painted, with two iron handles, used for odds and ends.

Set Moreen Curtains. They were set bed curtains, drab moreen, trimmed with blue fringe, only five years old, valence above and below ; sure they were worth 50s., at any rate.

9th May, 1862.

54. Parlour carpet, 20 yards, at 4s. 6d	£4	10	0
Binding and making	0	10	0
When new	£5	0	0

Am sure it was six years old, sure it was not seven. Recollect now, I purchased it the same time I purchased the sofa and chairs, four years ago.

2 Bedroom carpets, 20 yards, at 2s. 3d	£2	5	0
Binding and making	0	5	0
	£2	10	0

About 7 years old. None of them saved, except a piece of the parlour floor, useless. Looking glass. Large mahogany frame, brought from New York, by my son Patrick. Don't know the value.

54.—Grates. Parlour grate, entirely destroyed, similar to this grate, (common English grate,) scroll back and hobs, upstairs grate, damaged. Don't know value. 6 Pictures. Pope, St. Patrick, and 4 others, but don't know the value.

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57.—China ornaments. Account furnished, viz. : 2 vases, 15s. 3 large china ornaments, 15s. 1 pair flower pots. 3 ornaments upstairs, together making £2 10s. The vases were of Plaster of Paris, subject : fruit painted. Don't know what they cost. 3 large ornaments were chalk images, got them rubbed over with the painter, looked the same as china. 5 small china, boy and girl, lambs and dogs, and two flower pots, something like a milk jug with handles, china, stood on table. Three ornaments upstairs, belonged to Mrs. Deady ; think they were china, but am not certain.

58.—Watches. Know that one was missing ; there were two in pledge, belonging, one to Dennis, and the other to David Doyle. The one belonging to David Doyle was in pledge for a bag of bread. Do not know whether the other was in pledge for money or flour. Think it must be for money, as we had no flour in the house to spare.

58½.—Table mats and antimacassers. The particulars of this item, furnished by Thomas Strapp, are 4 antimacassers, 20s., 12 table mats, 20s., together £2. Table mats. Think there were a half dozen, about the size of the bottom of a large dish, all one size, straw coloured ; do not know what they were made off. Don't know the value, purchased by my daughter, Mrs. Cox, used only once or twice, don't think there were more than half dozen. Antimacassers. Think there were three or four. Will not swear there were four, one nearly a yard long, the others nearly the same. Don't know the value. They were made by my daughter, when at school, ten years ago.

59.—Arm Chair. American, all wood, painted drab colour, had arms, and low back. Don't know the value. Purchased in New York by my son Patrick.

Earthen ware, of all descriptions. Value £10. The particulars for these items, handed in by Thomas Strapp, are :—

2 dozen jugs, 60s. 7 large dishes, 5s. each.....	£4	15	0
1½ dozen large plates, 7s. 6d. 1 dozen plates, 4s.	0	11	6
1 dozen bowls, 6s. 1 dozen mugs, 6s.	0	12	0
2 dozen cups and saucers, 14s. ½ dozen small plates, 3s.	0	17	0
½ dozen egg cups, 3s. 2 vegetable dishes, 8s.	0	11	0
2 potato dishes, 8s. 3 Basins, 7s. 6d.	0	15	6
3 tea pots, 10s. 1 German silver ditto, 20s.	1	10	0
2 pie dishes, 5s. 2 salt cellars, 3s.	0	8	0
	£10	0	0

Jugs. Can say, for certain, there were two dozen, all common earthe nware, all sizes, from over a quart to under a pint, all sound, may be

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one or two cracked, spouts all good, there were two that the spout were off, no handles off, all hung up on dresser. 7 Large dishes. One white, large, pretty large, sound, sure there were no cracks; the remaining six were white and blue edged, all sound, except one cracked in the middle. Plates. White, blue edged, all sound, large and small, quite certain there were 3 dozen. Mugs. Common, half pint. Cups and saucers. Common, kitchen ware, handles flowered, all sound. Egg cups. Common blue. Two vegetable dishes. All flowered, blue, had covers, covers all sound. Two potato dishes,about the size of vegetable dishes, without covers. The three basins, where white, used for setting milk in, large, all one size. Teapots. Two, common earthen, one better luster, all sound, handles and spouts, one had cover damaged. German silver teapots. Britannia metal, with black handle, two years old, purchased at Bowring's. Don't know the price, got it back, but a good deal bulged, beat in, sent to Harbor Grace to see if it could be repaired. 2 Pie dishes. Small, brown, for putting in the bake pot, and baking in. All these articles were on and about the dresser, and cup board by the side of it.

51.—Among these items is a wash stand, charged 15s., stained, think it was hardwood, it was heavy, sound, six years in the house, don't know the value, lately gave 10s. or 12s., at Harbor Grace, for one about the same size and quality.

60.—Candlesticks. I had two pairs of my own, common brass candlesticks, one pair about 10 inches, the other other about 14 inches, one pair not very old, the other pair came from Ireland to me from my brother, 40 years ago. There was a pair of brass bedroom ones besides, think 16s. cheap for them. Copper Kettles. Had three copper kettles, one large, held about 2 gallons, bought from R. Connel, of Holyrood, cost 20s. when new, 27 years ago. One other would hold 5 quarts, don't know value, 17 years old, the other would hold from ½ a gallon to 3 quarts, small, snug size, don't know price. Dish Covers. One pretty large for covering meat, all tin, with a knot on top, the others were all of them the covers of old kettles, which I always kept in good order, had the common tin handle on them, certain had six of them, no use except to clean and hang up, more trouble than value, never used them, but liked to see them clean, it reminded me of the clean pewter dresser at home in Ireland. Knives and Forks, had half a dozen large, and half a dozen small for the parlour, had white handles, handles in two pieces, riveted through. they had the look of ivory, but do not know whether ivory or not, carving knife and fork and steel, black horn handles; steel had a ring in handle to hang it by, don't know the value. The others were kitchen knives, don't know how many.

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67.—Lanthorns. One for the house, tin and horn, one of the horns partly damaged by burning ; second hand, one belonging to the vessel, up in the old dwelling, that was the one that was damaged ; but one in the house, don't know whether there was any more lanthorns in the old buildings. The one in house was not damaged.

70.—Whitewash Brush, about three years old, used pretty often, kept the ceiling nice and clean, and used for whiting the hobs of fire place, often lent to neighbours, and used by them oftener than by myself. The dust brush was for dusting parlour grate, about two years old.

71.—Spittoon was tin, not painted, kept it scoured, with sawdust in it, it was a footy thing, worth about 1s. Cork screw, in good order, with a brush on one end of the handle. Rat trap, was an iron spring trap, it was a great trap, caught three rats at one time, the skipper could tell you all about it. Rats were very plenty, keep cats, four or five, lost one in the wreck, have not charged for it, had the rat trap 10 or 12 years, caught a great many rats,in good order,kept it in order myself, kept the spring well greased, and smoked over the fire. Mouse trap, wood, with wire springs, had six holes, in good order, did not keep the spring greased, would catch mice well, never caught more than one mouse in a hole at a time.

72.—Scrubbing Brushes and Blacking Brushes. Some of them were none of the best; half worn ; might be one or two more than half worn ; four altogether ; do not know the value.

73.—Black Lead. There were two papers, nothing out of them. Don't know the price of bed key.

74.—Set Tin Measures. Consisted of gallon, quart, pint, half-pint ; had no half gallon measure, nor naggon or glass ; two funnels, one small, one large ; about ten years old, the small ones. The gallon measure about 4 years old. Fountain, in good order ; two years in use ; do not think it was much more ; don't know the value. Bellows nearly new ; new the fall before.

75.—Spinning Wheel. Old fashioned, large rimmed wheel, had it about fifteen years, made in the house ; the price at the turner's is fifteen shillings new.

76.—Umbrellas. Had three in the house, two lost ; gave 6s. for one, and 4s. or 5s. for the other, both cotton. There was a silk Umbrella in the house belonging to Mr. Byrne ; don't know the value of it.

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Glassware, particulars handed in, viz. :

2 Pairs Decanters, 20s., ½ dozen tumblers, 6s.....	£1	6	0
½ Dozen Wine glasses, 6s., ½ dozen Jelly glasses, 6s.....	0	12	0
2 Salt cellars, 2s. 6d., Salt spoon, 1s.....	0	3	6
Sugar Dish, 5s., German silver sugar tongs, 5s.....	0	10	0
	£2	11	6

Know the above articles to be correct in quantity, in good order; decanters had stoppers, but do not know anything about the value.

77.—Clock. My clock was saved; was not damaged by the rioters, but if injured, it must be in removing it; do not know if one of the weights were missing. Tea Trays. One nearly new, japanned and flowered, large; one old, large, used in place of bread board, 15 years, flowers and paint all off; one, small size, only four years old; don't know anything of the value.

78.—Bed-room Sets. I had two jugs and two basins, and two chambers, two soap boxes, 1 brush box, and a lathering box; blue earthenware, painted and figured, all one pattern; don't know their value. Soup Tureen and Ladle. Tureen, blue, common earthenware, had a cover, sound. Ladle, block tin, black handle, good as new; don't know the value; think cheap at 7s. 6d., the price charged.

79.—Set Chinaware. Particulars put in are :

1 Dozen Cups and Saucers, 15s., 1 Tea-pot, 5s.....	£1	0	0
2 Bread Plates, 5s., 1 Sugar Dish, 4s.....	0	9	0
1 Cruet Stand.....	1	0	0
	£2	9	0

(The amount charged in the account is 40s.—Note by Commissioner.)

There were ½ dozen large cups and saucers, and 3 small cups and saucers, 1 tea-pot, the sugar dish was broken, 2 plates, large; all the same pattern; don't know the value. The cruet stand contained 3 bottles, for pepper, vinegar, and mustard; black ebony, new and sound, twelve months; don't know the value. Porcupine Quill box, an Indian box; dont know the value of it.

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80.—Baskets. One a clothes basket, the other a bonnet basket. The clothes basket was not very good in the bottom, but was useful. Bonnet basket, in good order; a chip basket from Sydney; don't know the value.

81 and 82.—Pots, Kettles, &c. The bill of particulars here put in, is

2 round pots, 15s., 2 bake pots, 10s	£1	5	0
2 mettle kettles, 15s., 1 saucepan, 5s	1	0	0
1 boats' kettle, 5s., 1 tin teakettle, 3s	0	8	0
2 frying pans, 7s., 1 lamp, 1s. 6d	0	8	6
	£3	1	6

(Charged in general account, 50s.—Note, S.G.A.)

There were 2 round iron pots, one large, would hold about 3 gallons, or over; the other, about ½ a gallon, sound, had bails or handles; had two metal bakepots, good size, covers complete and handled, ordinary size. One saucepan, ½ gallon, tinned inside, had a cover, nearly new; boats' kettle, tin, held 5 gallons, belonged to vessel, new, never used; 1 tin teakettle, held a gallon, not long in use. Had one iron kettle, would hold two gallons; two frying pans, one split, the other large, not long in use; one tin lamp, two bibs, new; dont know the value.

82, 83, and 84.—Tea, &c., charged in general account £3. The bill of particulars here put in is,

6 lbs. tea, 24s., 2 lbs. hyson tea,* 10s., 12 lbs. loaf sugar, 12s.,	£2	6	0
12 lbs. rice, 6s., 12 lbs. oatmeal, 4s., 8 lbs. figs & currants, 8s.,	0	18	0
2 bottles vinegar, 2s. 6d., 1 lb. mustard, 2s., ½ lb. pepper, 6d.,	0	5	0
1 bottle pickles, 2s., ½ lb. carraway seed, 6d	0	1	6
½ lb. spice, 6d., 1 lb. starch, 1s., 10 lb. candles, 10s	0	11	6
Medicine, consisting of castor oil, salts and senna, aloe powders, sweet oil, salve, &c	0	7	6
	£4	10	0

We had to guess at these articles. Tea, black, had it in a bag, a bag I kept the tea in, had emptied it out of a chest, that was the remains; the bag held 7 lbs. This account was made up the day after you came here, as well as we could make it up; the tea was common black tea,

* Twice charged, see item 85, general account.—S. G. A.

Election Riots, 1861.

generally sold it for 3s. per lb.; will swear there were 6 lbs. of tea in the bag. The 2 lbs. of hyson came the week before, and none was used,that I know of; it was emptied in a large canister. There was one loaf of sugar, part of it used, about half pound, about that by the look of it; recollect the look of it; and some crushed sugar in a box, how much I don't know. The box was like a candle box. Think there were 4 lb. rice, sure that quantity was in it, in a bag. Think there was about 4 lb. oatmeal in a bag. Think there were about 2 lb. figs, and 2 lb. currants, kept in a box. Think there was a bottle of vinegar; might be ½ a lb. mustard; about ½ lb. pepper, round; one bottle of pickles, never opened; about a ¼ lb. carraway seed; don't know whether there was any spice left; about ½ lb. starch; about half box candles, don't know how many pounds. We generally buy 10s. or 12s. worth of medicine in the fall; think about 4s. worth left.

87.—Washing Tubs, &c., charged at 30s. in general account. Bill of particulars is

2 Washing Tubs, 20s., 2 Buckets, 2s. 6d.....	£1	2	6
3 Milk Tubs, 9s., 6 Wash and Fish Tubs, 10s.....	0	19	0
	£2	1	6

Lost two washing tubs, Am. tubs, painted blue outside, white inside, good large sizes,both about same size, one a borrowed one; dont know the value; barely 12 months in the house. Lost two buckets, Am. buckets, painted, had same time as tubs. Lost one shoal milk tub, made by a cooper in my house 15 years ago. Lost half a dozen tubs, fish tubs; they were old butter tubs.

88 and 89.—Window Blinds, &c., charged in account, 80s. Bill of particulars furnished, is

15 Window Blinds, 2s.....	£1	10	0
8 Window Valences.....	2	10	0
	£4	0	0

Lost 8 calico, large, and 2 small white calico blinds, full window, 12 window, 18 by 10, equal to 9 blinds, worth about 1s. each, new; two kitchen blinds, glazed, worth 3s. 6d. for the two—together, 12s. 6d. There were 7 valences, made of scarlet moreen, and three windows in the parlour had curtains of the same material; about 30 yards moreen and trimmings; yellow fringe, about 8 yards, worsted.

Election Riots, 1861.

97.—Fish Flake. A small flake, about the length of two beams, and the width of one beam ; there had been no boughs put on it last spring. It was used for drying caplin, or damp fish, if we had any. Would spread about twelve or thirteen quintals of water horse fish. I understand all about fish making.

98.—Fresh Butter. There were about four pounds of fresh butter, in prints, lost. The remains of my own make after the fall, it was made up in the tureen, none made up in the spring ; feel certain that this is about the quantity.

51.—Feather Beds. Lost three feather beds, and saved four. There were nine feather beds in the house, (2 of them belonged to my daughter); two of them were very good beds ; two others not so large or heavy ; the other three were lighter still. Don't know the weight of the beds. Saved one of the best or first quality, the next two best and one of the small ones, cannot speak of their value. The beds have been renewed from time to time with new ticks when required.

Re-examined, in reference to loss of three bank notes. The purse was a clasp purse. On Friday the 17th day of May, when my husband was about to leave the place from fear, I asked him to leave me some money, fearing he might not be back soon, what money he had was in a carpet bag that he intended to take with him, he unlocked the bag, and took three pound notes and one sovereign, which he handed to me. I put the three notes in my purse, which I took from my pocket,and immediately after placed it in my trunk, that was taken from the cellar the next day. In my hurry I left the sovereign on the bench in the kitchen, and on my return I found it there. I placed it in my pocket, and that was how it was saved. There was no money in the purse besides the three notes. There was loose silver in the trunk, but do not know how much. Was in the habit of placing loose silver in this trunk. I knew all along that the notes were in the trunk, but do not think that my husband or my son knew it. I never spoke of it to them until since your arrival here ; the day after, when Tom was making up some accounts for you, and I asked him if he had put down in the account the money or notes that was in the trunk.

Re-examined, 17th May, 1862, in referrence to the pound notes. It was about eleven o'clock on the night of Friday, the 17th May, the day before our property was destroyed, that Mr. Strapp gave me the three pound notes and one sovereign ; he was standing up when he gave me the money, at one side of the bench by the fire, I was standing up by the side of him ; here said he, this will do you until I come back, and

Election Riots, 1861.

handed me the money. I sat down on the bench to put the notes in my purse, and thought I had done so, until after returning from placing the purse in the trunk, I discovered it lying on the bench, where I had been last sitting. The trunk was in the back room, off the parlour; about an hour after that, the trunk was removed into the cellar under the store, thinking it was safer there, than in the house.

90 and 91.—The following articles were here put in to represent these items :—

1¾ yards flannel, 3s. 7 yards regatta, 5s. 6d.....	£0	8	6
1 yard moleskin, 3s. 1 yard of tweed, 3s.	0	6	0
1 cloth remnant	0	10	0
1½ yards flat canvas, 2s., ½ lb. yarn, 1s. 6d.	0	3	6
1 lb. thread, 3s. 1 dozen reels, 3s.	0	6	0
Remnant 1½ yards cotton	0	1	6
6 pieces room paper	0	6	0
Remnant blue serge and green baize, 5s.	0	5	0
	£2	6	6
4 pair kid gloves, at 4s.....	0	16	0
	£3	2	6
3000 cabbage plants	0	15	0
60 Lbs. onions	0	15	0
1 bed greens, from cabbage stumps	0	7	6
¾ cwt. bread, 22s. 6d., (left at their house that morning by Murray,)	1	2	6
	£5	2	6

Examined in referrence to the above. 1¾ yards flannel; 'twas white flannel; never measured it; don't know the price; won't swear there were 3s. worth; will not swear it was in any place. Regetta. Don't know the quantity; know there was some, but my head is not solid enough to recollect; won't swear to quantity or value. Know there was ½ yard of moleskin. Dont't know the value, drab colored. Remnant of cloth Pieces left after trousers, like coating, might be worth 2s. Canvas. ½ yard, will swear there was ½ yard canvas, it was flat canvas, worth 2s. Yarn. I know there was half pound blue and white yarn. Don't know price of yarn, it was bought yarn, too coarse to use.

Thread. Patent thread, black and white, will swear there was a pound. Don't know the value. In a red box part of it, more of it in a

Election Riots, 1861.

chest of drawers. Reels. Black and white, and some red, some 1d. and some 3d. Think there was half a dozen.

Remnant cotton. Remains cotton dress, cost 10d. per yard, think there was one half yard of it.

Room paper. There were 6 pieces, have counted them, sure of that quantity.

Remnants of Green Baize, Blue Serge and Calico. Won't swear to half yard, I think there was. There was a quarter yard blue serge. Will swear to half yard calico, white, worth 7d. per yard. I had four pair of black gloves altogether. These articles are already sworn to, as being in the black trunk with the money.

3,000 Cabbage plants. Were not grown, they were partly well over ground. The seed was good. Will swear there could not be better if they grew. Cabbage seed sown in April.

Onions. I knew by the size of the bed that I would have 60 lbs. Planted about 8 lbs. Did not get above 2 or 3 lbs from the bed. Judge of the quantity by what I had last year.

Bed of Greens. Cabbage stumps that had been set out that spring. Value the greens at 6s. Would swear to 6s.

Bread. $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. charged. (Cock and bull story about Murray. But won't swear to any thing thrown out.—Commissioner.)

her
ALICE ⋈ STRAPP.
mark.

Witness, THOMAS KEEFFE.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

St. John's, 26th May, 1862.

Wm. Holden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—

There were two or three questions I was desirous to put to you, in reference to Mr. Strapp's claims, but understanding you were absent in St. John's, I had not an opportunity of doing so, and in the hurried interview I had with you, the morning I left, I quite omitted to do so. The questions were—1st. How late after the 18th May was it practicable or usual to plant seed potatoes? 2nd. Were seed potatoes to be procured for cash, in Harbor Main or neighbourhood, to the extent of 8 or 10 barrels, after 18th May, up to the time that they could be advantageously set, say the time limited in the first question? On my way to Gasters, after parting with you, I fell in with Father Walsh, and thinking he could supply the information desired in the foregoing questions, I was surprised to find from him that part of Mr. Strapp's potato field had been planted that year, viz., 1861, and that the statement has since been confirmed by Mr. Nevill, who states, that he understood that about a half had been planted by some one on the shares, but cannot state what quantity planted, or where the seed came from. I was under the apprehension, from first to last, that no potatoes had been planted that year, and on reference to my notes, cannot find that I, in any way, or at any time, questioned either of the witnesses in regard to this fact,which I am now anxious of ascertaining. Mrs. Strapp, I am sure, can or will give the necessary information, which it will be necessary for me to know, in making up the claim of Mr. Strapp for loss of potato crop. I have therefore prepared a short affidavit, leaving the required information in blank, to be filled up by yourself. I will thank you to examine her in reference to the information desired, by filling of the blank, and taking her signature,and swearing her to said affidavit. In consequence of Mr. Strapp and Thomas being absent from home, I have thought it better to ask the desired information from her, than from them. Please return the affidavit and answers to my queries by return Mail, and excuse the trouble I have put you to, which I have done with no other object than that of doing justice to all parties.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Newfoundland,
Harbor Main, to wit.

ALICE STRAPP, wife of Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main, in the Island and District aforesaid, maketh oath and saith, that in consequence of the destruction of the property of her said husband, by a riotous mob, on the 18th day of May, A.D., 1861, the said Patrick Strapp, sr., by himself, this deponent, or others, were only enabled to plant *none* barrels of seed potatoes, in the place of ten barrels, which they or he fully intended to do, and the ground for which had been prepared and manured: that the seed thus planted were seed cut and prepared by Mrs. Michael Murray, of Harbor Main, which consisted of half barrel of cut seed potatoes: and this, deponent further states, that to the best of her knowledge and belief, the said seed, so planted, occupied only about 50 by 100 feet of said potatoe ground, so prepared.

her
ALICE ⋈ STRAPP,
mark.

Sworn to at Harbor Main, aforesaid, this 30th day of May, A.D., 1862, before me.

WM. HOLDEN, J. P.

I, MARGARET MURRAY, of Harbor Main, do hereby make oath, that the half barrel of seed potatoes planted by me,in Mr.Patrick Strapp's ground, in the Spring of 1861, was wholly and solely my own property, and that there was no other potatoes planted on Mr. Patrick Strapp's ground but mine, that season, which occupied about 50 by 100 feet: and I further make oath that I authorised Mrs. Patrick Strapp to use any portion of said potatoes she thought fit.

her
MARGARET ⋈ MURRAY.
mark.

Harbor Main, Sworn before me, 30th May, 1862.

WM. HOLDEN, J. P.

Election Riots, 1861.

5th May, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Main, to wit.

THOMAS STRAPP, jr., of Harbor Main, sworn and examined, deposeth: I live in Harbor Main; am the second son living of Patrick Strapp, sr.; live with my father, in his house; am not a partner in the business; receive no salary from my father; keep his books and generally do all his writing; am quite familiar with his business, and even know more about it than himself. Between thirty-six and thirty-seven years old; have a very good memory. Was not in Harbor Main on the 18th day of May last; was at Cat's Cove, heard of the destruction of my father's property on the night of the 18th May, while there. Did not return again to Harbor Main, until early in June. Found all the buildings on my father's property levelled with the ground, except the present dwelling house and stage—the former having the ends and front torn down, the roof and lofts drooping towards the water, and supported by the chimney and back. The stage damaged, by the front or end being carried away, and the side damaged. The fences were nearly all finished when I returned. The paper marked A, in the corner, being a statement and value of my father's buildings, amounting to £817, and signed by Patrick Strapp, jr., is in my hand-writing. Was present with my brother and Richard Freney, a carpenter, since dead, when the measurement of the aforesaid buildings was taken, on the fourth of October, and know the measurements therein stated to be correct; measured them before, myself, in September.

No. 1 STABLE.

Was a wooden building, with sills, rough clapboarded on the studs, board and shingled roof, ground floor of two inch plank, one loft of hemlock boards, no partition, except pounds for cattle; coated with tar and ochre about five or six years ago; dont recollect when first built; recollect of a new roof, and an addition of about 10 feet being added to it, about 10 years ago; contained three doors and two window shuts.

No. 2 BUILDING.

Was a Carriage House, built of rough hemlock boards, no floor, one large door, hinges and hasps, built about two years ago.

No. 3 STORE.

Was a Store, standing on sills, part over a cellar, about 28 feet of the roof was double, covered with rough boards; the remainder of the roof

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boarded and shingled, sides and ends rough clapboarded on the studs, ground floor,over the cellar,1½ inch spruce, rough; remainder inch board, loft whole length, rough hemlock. Contained three doors, two windows, glass in one, 4 pane sash, 8 by 10 glass. Doors painted white, building coated with tar and ochre, same year as No. 1 building ; dont know when built, except of the addition about 10 years ago ; built before my recollection.

No. 4 Building.

Was a back house attached to No. 3 Store, a linhay stood on sills, rough, double covered with rough boards ; side and ends rough clapboarded on studs. One door. No floor or loft. Don't recollect when built.

No. 5 Building.

Was an office attached to the store, stood on sills, roof boarded and shingled. Sides rough clapboarded on studs, ceiled all over inside ; boards ploughed and tongued. Coated same as other buildings. One door and one window, four pane sash, 8 by 10 glass. Contained a desk, which was also destroyed.

No. 6 Building.

Was a forge. Back part and end, built of sided studs, with the ends in the ground, front and other end on sills, and rough boared with clapboard, on the studs, roof rough clapboard on the rafters, side and end coated as before, half of it floored ; contained one fire, wooden flue, one door, and two wooden shutters. Don't know when built.

No. 7 Building.

Was used for an oil house. Stood between the old house and forge, a linhay built on three sills. Roof double covered with rough boards. Sides rough clapboarded on sills. Had a ground floor, one door, no windows. The two ends were ceiled inside with planed and ploughed and tongued boards. Built before my recollection.

No. 8 Building.

Was originally a dwelling house, had a chimney in the end, build on sills, sides and ends rough clapboarded, back close studded, roof boarded and shingled, one small room partitioned off inside, ceiled all round inside, with planed and ploughed and tongued boards, ground floor

Election Riots, 1861.

double, upper side planed, loft floor planed on both sides, one door, three windows, four pane sash, 8 by 10, no stairs, two cupboards, one each side of chimney, coated with tar and ochre, not used for a dwelling house for twenty years; used for general purposes as a store. Don't recollect when built.

No. 9 Building.

Is my father's present dwelling house. Sides and ends clapboarded on studs, clapboard planed and painted. Roof boarded and shingled, and covered with tar. Lower floor double, upper side planed; second and third floors and joists planed; floors ploughed and tongued. Ceiled all round inside, ploughed and tongued. One chimney in centre, with three fire places. Contained fifteen doors, thirteen of them pannelled; fourteen windows, eleven windows 12 paned, 8 by 10, two 9 paned, 8 by 10, two 4 paned, 8 by 10. First floor contained two rooms, second floor six rooms; rooms, with the exception of the kitchen, all painted and papered, kitchen only painted, built about twenty years ago. The back house or linhay, has a plained floor throughout, one loft planed with the joists on the under side, and divided into two rooms, used as bedrooms and porch. One of the rooms painted and papered.

No. 10 Building.

Was a store at street side, sides and ends stood on sills, and rough boarded with clapboards, roof boarded and shingled; contained ground floor of inch spruce, beams for loft, but no floor. Contained one door and the sash for one window, but no glass; coated same time as the other buildings. Built before my recollection.

No. 11 Building.

Was a store at water side, stood on sills, roof boarded and shingled, sides and ends rough clapboarded on joists, lower floor 1½ inch. spruce, joists for second floor, but no floor in it; coated same time as other buildings. Contained one door and one window, 4 panes 8 by 10 glass. Built before my recollection.

No. 12 Building.

Was a fishing stage, boards broken off the end on water side, studs remaining; part of the clapboards on the side knocked off, studs remaining; part of two doors damaged, hooks and hinges damaged; iron bolt across the door lost; repaired about 6 years ago. Damaged to the extent of five pounds.

THOMAS STRAPP, Jr.

Election Riots, 1861.

Further examination of Thomas Strapp, in reference to general account handed in:

1.—New Carriage. New, about two years old, double seated, double springs, cushions for seats, loose, entirely destroyed; purchased from Thomas McGrath, in St. John's, 1859, gave £25 cash, not much used, once painted.

2.—I kept an account of the cost of repairs of horse boxes; new set would be worth 20s.

3.—The rings were broken off the bars, had to get new iron ones made, two new knees required. Straddle, valued 7s. 6d.

4.—Damage to Cod Seine. The twine was cut in several places, and the seine cut in two halves; will require to repair it according to an estimate received:

4 rans twine, at 5s	£1	0	0
Rope, seine rope	1	0	0
8 days work of a seine mender, at 7s. 6d. per day, including diet	3	0	0
	£5	0	0

Was an old seine, about 7 years in use, wanted other repairs besides the cutting, present value £20; is in Harbor Grace. It is worth repairing. Not much good for Western fishery, but good for Labrador or shore fishery.

6.—Set Harness. Is gig harness, second-hand when purchased, about 6 years ago. 6 bells, cost 5s., leather, 5s. more. Value the whole, with bells, 90s.

9.—Books and papers of all descriptions belonging to myself. They consisted of, viz.:—

24 Journals of the House of Assembly, at 30. each, valued (Consecutive from 1834 to 1859.)	£36	0	0
29 Sets Acts of House of Assembly, at 20s. (1833 to 1860)	29	0	0
14 Newfoundland Almanacks, at 1s. 3d	0	17	6
Juke's Survey	0	5	0
Carried forward	£66	2	6

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By amount brought forward	£66	2	6
13 Journals, Legislative Council, at 20s., from 1849 to 1859, 2 Sessions in '54, 1 Journal of 1837.....	13	0	0
Page's survey of Newfoundland.....	0	5	0
Patrick Morris's Letters to Earl Grey.....	0	5	0
Archibald's Digest.....	0	7	6
Catechism of History of Newfoundland, by C. St. John..	0	2	6
March's Pamphlet on Newfoundland.....	0	2	0
Cambist, 2s., Johnston's Dictionary, 2s. 6d.....	0	4	6
Ready Reckoner, 2s. 6d.....	0	2	6
Dr. Mullock, on Newfoundland.....	0	2	0
Constitution of Newfoundland, by John Little.....	0	2	6
Other Almanacks.....	0	2	6
Census of Newfoundland, (last, 1857).....	0	10	0
6 vols., Lives of the Saints.....	1	0	0
Prayer Books, 10s., Reading Books, 20s.....	1	10	0
Novels, 60s.....	3	0	0
Book of Letters to the Home Government, and Petitions Registries and Evidences of House of Assembly.....	1	0	0
5 Files *Newfoundlander*, 10s.....	2	10	0
4 " *Royal Gazette*, at 10s.....	2	0	0
3 " *Conception Bay Man*, at 6s. 8d.....	1	0	0
5 " *Express*.....	2	0	0
2 " *Conception Bay Standard*.....	1	10	0
1 " *Patriot*.....	1	1	6
½ " *Reporter*	0	5	0
½ " *Record*.....	0	15	0
	£100	0	0

Journals of House of Assembly were complete, each volume, from 1834 to 1859, were all bound. Have valued them by half the price paid to Mr. Edward Shea, for printing them, which, I think, is about £3 per copy, including binding, got 15 copies from various friends, cost nothing, purchased the remaining 9 copies ; purchased the nine copies from Mr. Dwyer, at Harbor Grace, 4 copies, 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837, at 10s. cy., per copy, the remaining 5 copies, paid 15s. each for. The various friends that I got the first 15 copies from, were, from Mr. John Stuart, four copies, Mr. Joseph Crowdy, three copies, Mr. Hanrahan, one copy, Mr. Prendergast, two copies, Mr. Talbot, one copy, Mr. Byrne, one copy, Mr. A. Shea, two copies, and one copy from Mr. Hoyles. The 29 sets of the Acts of the Assembly, means the Acts of each Session. The Acts from 1833 to 1838, were bound in one volume, in boards. Purchased

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them from Mr. Dwyer, Harbor Grace, for Twenty shillings, the remainder in Sessional volumes, 21 in number, were five copies bound in boards, the remaining numbers,paper covers. Have charged them at the price that Mr. Withers', the publisher's boy, said they charged for them. Purchased from Mr. Withers' boy, the numbers for 1848 and 1849, in one volume, 1850, 1851 and 1852, in separate Acts, and bound them myself in common strong paper binding. Paid for the whole of these, Nine shillings, got the remainder from various friends. The friends were Mr. Joseph Crowdy, fifteen volumes, four of which were bound, and one bound copy from Mr. Talbot. The Newfoundland Almanacks were published by H. Winton, and Joseph Woods, Got 4 copies from Mr. Joseph Crowdy, didn't pay for them, purchased the rest at 1s. 3d. each, all sound, in a good state of preservation. Didn't value them for their antiquity. Juke's Survey of Newfoundland, bound in boards, in good order, presented by Mr. Joseph Crowdy. The thirteen Journals of the Legislative Council were presented, twelve numbers from Valentine Borne, by the order of Joseph Crowdy, the remaining number from Richard Howley.

Page's survey of Newfoundland. Purchased myself, and paid 5s. for it, at Chisholm's, 2 years ago.

Pat. Morris's letters. Presented from Joseph Woods, published in pamphlet form.

Archibald's digest. Purchased from Mr. Withers, second hand, paid 3s., about three years ago. Value it 7s. 6d.

Catechism history Newfoundland. Purchased from Mr. McConnan, two or three years ago, for 2s. 6d., was still in good order.

March's pamphlet. Presented by Mr. John Little.

Dr. Mullock, on Newfoundland. Ditto

Constitution of Newfoundland, by J. Little. Ditto

Johnson's dictionary. Purchased some years ago, paid 2s. 6d. cash for it. Was in good order.

Ready reckoner. Purchased and paid for, at the price charged.

Cambist. Purchased from Mr. Canning, Customs, at 2s.

Other Almanacks, one Royal Insurance, a present. The other a Halifax one ; 1859, purchased from McConnan, 1s. 6d.

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Book of the Census of Newfoundland, presented by Mr. Crowdy, from Government, value it 10s.

6 Volumes, Lives of the Saints, bound in boards, 5 years old, cost 20s. from Duffy, at Harbor Grace.

Prayer Books. Four copies lost, all as good as new.

Reading Books. Consist of, cannot say what, but know a quantity were destroyed.

Novels. Consisting of last days of O'Connell, Handy Andy. Pope and McGuire, and various others, but do not recollect what they were. No copy of Baron Munchasen.

Book of Letters to Home Government, published in 1837, purchased from Dwyer at Harbor Grace, at 5s.; charged 20s.

Registry and Evidence. Something in reference to the Fisheries, presented by R. J. Parsons, and Ridley, value 20s.

Newspapers. The different files were unbound old papers, for which I subscribed, with the exception of the *Royal Gazette*, which was presented by the Government.

6th May.

T. Strapp's examination.—continued.

9 and 10.—Sundries, in office, £2 5s. charged. Consisted of 4 quires foolscap paper, 5s., 2 ditto letter, 2s., 2 doz. envelopes, 2s.,4 doz. small, 2s., sealing wax, 3s., wafers, 1s., 3 boxes steel pens and nibs, 4s., 6 penholders, 2 at 4d., 4 at 1d., 6 lead pencils, 1s. 6d., 1 red pencil, 6d., slate pencils, 6d., 2 stamps, 2s. 6d., 4 slates, 4s., 2 large bottles ink, 5s., 2 ink bottles, 1s., 2 rulers, 6d., tape and India rubber, 1s., together 40s. 6d., estimated. Know well what was in office.

12.—Iron, old and new, one ton. Kept no blacksmith. My father is a blacksmith. Works only little jobs for himself; has not worked for the public for over ten years. There is another blacksmith in the place. Iron lay in the forge. Forge was locked. On my oath, when I returned I saw no sign of iron about the premises, except some old worthless stuff that is now lying about. Some of the old iron has been laying there the last forty years. The new iron consisted of bolt, square and flat. Don't know the number of bars, guessed the quantity of new iron about half a ton. Sold two bars sheathing iron to R. Strapp,

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it was not in the forge. The estimate I gave, in the first account of the quantity lost and saved, was a mistake in the figure. (In that estimate there were two tons charged and two tons credited.—S.G.A.)

11.—Other articles in office, too numerous to mention, consists of box of leather, scrap leather cuttings after making shoes, 10s., blasting fuse, 2s., bar steel, hatchet steel, 7s. 6d., lot of twine, 2s. 6d., rosin, 1s., solder, 1s. 6d., window glass, 2s. 6d., scythe stone, 3s. 6d., old stirrup irons, 2s. 6d., lot different kinds knives, 4s., 5 sleigh bells, without clappers, and one cow bell, lot old locks and keys, 3s., buckles, old, belonging to old harness, 3s., 2 small trunks in office, for keeping papers and sundries in, together, £2 10s. 6d.

6.—Horse Tackling. Second hand, about eight years old, purchased new for, don't know ; value them together, with bowling, &c., &c., 60s.

8.—Oats. In barrels, gueshed at four bushels.

13.—Forge Tools. Bellows, leather cut, second hand bellows, twenty years old. Anvil, vice and sledge, saved. Nothing else.

14.—10 Gallons Oil. Was cod oil, judged about half a barrel.

17.—Other articles in oil store, too numerous to mention, consisted of boiled ochre, tar and pitch, 5s. Punt's mould, 2s. Wheel of wheelbarrow, 2s. Spade and shovel handles, 2s. Lot of old paint kegs, kettles and pots, with pitch and tar in them, 12s. Sleigh shafts and scythe snaith, 5s. Lot horse hames, 2s., together, £1 10s.

When I made this account first, I guessed at it, I have filled it up since you came here ; wheel of an old wheel barrow, condemned, second hand ; shovel handles, were spruce, about 1 dozen. The scythe snaith was undressed,in the state it came from the woods. The paint kegs, &c. have been accumulating, for the last 40 years ; some of them would come in use, by a little repair, the pots and kettles were cracked, and condemned for use in house, but might be repaired, if any one would take the trouble to do so.

18.—Powder and shot. Was left from last trip of the brigt. *Ellen*, from the ice. Generally carry 6 kegs powder, 20 to 25 bags shot. The difference between what is charged, and the above quantity, was used by the ship or since sold ; there was not a sign of powder or shot left, when I returned.

Election Riots, 1861.

19.—Box Pipes. Contained 3 gross. Box opened, and about three fourths of a gross sold ; guessed at; original value, 9s. ; charged, 7s. 6d.

Leather. Consisted of English and American sole leather, in about five pieces ; quantity judged about 40 lbs. No part of that recovered. Had no upper leather. Some calf skins saved, about 3 or 4 lbs. Not sold by ourselves.

20.—Coffee. Quantity, 20 lbs. judged. Kept in old house ; judged that quantity left in the bottom of flour barrels. None of it was recovered.

21.—1 Cwt. Sugar. Got from Mr. O'Mara, in May, unused, or if used, very little ; dont know how much. The two tubs of butter got at the same time, one only opened. Do not know how much used. The bread charged was No. 2, Hamburg ; two bags got at same time as the butter and sugar. The other bags lying in a puncheon ; quantity guessed.

23.—Shore lines. Were second hand, some of them one summer in use ; some of the hemp lines might be in use two years, part cotton, part hemp, quantity guessed, lying loose in a case.

23.—Quintal fish. Remains from winter, quantity judged, Labrador.

22.—Soap. Quantity judged, in boxes, one open in shop ; know the number in full, but can't say how many destroyed.

24.—Stoves. Both were stoves belonging to the brigt. *Ellen*, both 2nd-hand, of same quality with funnels ; used on sealing trips. All the ship's stoves we had must have been broken, as the pieces are still to be seen about the old chimney.—(N.B.—Refer to articles saved.—S.G.A.)

24.—Lead. Cwt. scrap lead, remains of cast nets and seine balls, &c. Weight estimated, charged at the price we pay Ridley's for it.

25.—Bread.—Two barrels different qualities, hove into barrels, bottom of bread bags, and quantity judged.

Boots. Indian boots from Labrador, unsoled, certain about the numbor, brought from Labrador two years ago.

26.—Bread Bags. Certain had 20 bags, value 15s.

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Jars and Crocks. Judged all about the place to be a dozen, 4 crocks and 8 jars.

27.—Bottles. Judged the bottles, all about the house and stores, of different kinds, large, small, black, white and stone, to be about 9 doz., and the value 20s.

Tallow. Kept in a bag, weight guessed, our own rendering, over from the fall, charged at 9d., consider it worth 8d.

28.—Dog-irons. 2 hooks belonging to dog-irons missing, paw of one of the irons crooked, kept in the chimney in old house; same as in use now in new house, certain it will cost 10s. to repair them.

28.—Copper. Old and new sheet, old bolts and brass, kept in a box; weight judged, all lost.

29.—Nails. All sizes, wrought nails, from shingle to 6 inches, all loose in boxes, for different sizes; weight judged, were some cut, about ½ cwt.

Oil Clothes. Some second-hand, 2 suits second hand, one summer in use, the other new, averged them 10s.; you may deduct 4s. off the two old suits.

30.—Scales and Weights. One old, and one nearly new, with a set of weights for each, from ½ oz. to 4 lb. Hemp and sparables. Both guessed at, think the quantity correct.

31.—Screws, &c., &c. This lot consisted of screws, copper and iron, pump tacks, &c., &c., all guessed at, quantity and value.

32.—Varnish, &c. The varnish in a big jug; linseed oil in bottom of keg; quantity and value guessed at.

Blocks. All second-hand; there were more than a dozen, but some of the double blocks that were split, could be made down to single ones, as I had spare sheaves; all old broken blocks out of use; estimated value, 20s.

33.—Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools. Carpenters' Tools—9 hatchets, different sizes, 3 saws, hand-saws, old and new, 6 or 7 augurs, different sizes; pod, no screws, 7 gimblets, 5 chisels, jack and hand plane, spoke-shave, 4 or 5 files, rule and compasses, 1 adze, and others, all in use,

Election Riots, 1861.

second-hand, some old, and some new; valued at £7. Coopers' Tools. —2 drawknives, no adze, 1 jointer, crow, flagging iron, 1 crisset, 1 compass, an old cooper's axe, if ground up might be useful, about 56 lb. iron hoops, some old, some new; some rivets, 1 bick iron and stand; value all these articles at £3.

34.—Gun Locks, spare second hand ones, worth 20s.

Sheet Iron. Remains of a sheet, after making some funnels, weight guessed at, a new sheet, perhaps a little rusty. Gallons Seal Oil in a jar, quantity guessed at.

35.—Articles in small Dwelling house, too numerous to mention, are a second hand bureau, 20s.. two cases, 5s., two boxes, 10s., oakum and chalk, 2s. 6d., lot of canvas, 10s., lot of rushes, 2s. 6d., lot of cannisters and lanthorns, 7s. 6d., lot sheet lead, 2s. 6d., some seal gaffs, 5s., hooks, jiggers and reels, 5s., lot of boards to sharpen scythes, 2s., lot of second hand locks, 5s., lot of boxes, 3s., boys' toy boat, fully rigged, 20s. Have made up this statement since you required it. Bureau was an old old one, pine, had been veneered with mahogany, had 5 drawers in it, three of the drawers broken or damaged, had no lock and keys, flat top uninjured, veneering in front was injured, had two of the legs off, unfit for use in the other house, might be of use, if repaired, might cost 20s. to repair it; had been condemned and laying in the old house about 12 years; I really think its value 20s.; the two cases were old packing cases, had no covers, sides and ends sound, came from Harbor Grace with goods, used for various purposes; been in the old dwelling house some 4 or 5 years; is certain were worth 2s. 6d. each; likely old hat boxes, with hoop iron on them. The two boxes were one large, and one small, about the size of ice boxes; made in this country; cannot recollect how old they were; laying there longer than I can recollect; had no locks, but hinges; used for various purposes, to put old things in, such as oakum, chalk, &c.; consider them cheap at 10s. Oakum and chalk kept in one of the boxes, guessed at. Lot of old canvas, left from repairing sails; had been accumulating for some years, in several pieces, a great many, of all sizes; value estimated at 10s. Lot of rushes, value guessed at, laying on the loft many years, value, 2s. 6d.

35.—Canisters and Lanthorns. An old lot of lanthorns and tea and coffee canisters, all in a heap; had been accumulating for years, as unfit for use; some of them have been there for 20 and 30 years; some of them might be useful, if repaired; value of these, 7s. 6d.

Sheet Lead. Old lead from tea chests, value guessed at; don't know the weight, worth 2s. 6d.

Election Riots, 1861.

Some Seal Gaffs. There were about half a dozen seal gaffs, not handled, second-hand ones, returned from the ice, spare ones, value 5s.

Hooks, Jiggers, and Reels. Don't know the quantity or number of either, know that some of each were there, all old, had been in use for years, their value is 5s.

Boards to sharpen scythes. A lot of old ones that had been discarded, have been accumulating for years; some of them for 20 or 30 years; some of them might be useful, if the sand and cement could be renewed upon them; value 2s.

Locks. A lot of old second hand rim locks, stock locks, and some old brass taps, thrown in a heap, accumulating for years; some of them might be useful, if repaired; valued at 5s.

Lot of boxes. Lot of all sorts of old boxes, tea, candle, soap, &c., accumulating for years; valued 3s.

Boys' toy boat. About 2½ feet long, breadth of beam, 10 inches, depth of hold, don't know, flush deck, windlass, two hatches, besides companion, brig-rigged, painted with ports, rudder hung, no wheel, steered with tiller, full rigged, running gear rove, and sails bent. Don't know if a fast sailer; not registered, Newfoundland built, not insured, if she was, would not have got it; don't know if she had colours, nameless, don't know her age, know her to be 5 years old.

36.—Barrel Flour. Had several barrels opened, to serve customers; judged the remains of the barrels contained a full barrel, for which charged 45s., the price got for a barrel sold shortly before.

Half Barrel Pork. Remains from barrel pork from Messrs. Ridley, and our own raising; judged about half a barrel remained; charged, 50s. the price paid.

Barrel Beef. Head out of this barrel. A few pieces out; don't know how many; not many. Cow beef, of our own raising. Not in the habit of heading barrels of pork or beef of our own raising.

37.—15 Barrels Potatoes. Can't speak of quantity; we judged there were 15 barrels. Were in the store, street side; some of them cut for seed. They were of the quality termed cups.

Barrel Pitch. Barrel of Pitch full, head out. Might be some taken out to make wax.

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38.—Tar. There was one barrel coal tar, and half barrel Stockholm tar, both opened, there might be two or three gallons out of the coal tar barrel, and judged half out of the Stockholm barrel, Stockholm tar used chiefly about rigging, barrel of Stockholm, laying there some two or three years, worth 40s., the amount charged.

Box looking glasses and pictures. Left with us by Tadini, of St. John's, for sale on his account; don't know the quantity of each. There was no invoice, the sale price of each article was marked on the back, in pencil, had sold some of the articles, very few, between looking-glasses and pictures, about 20s. worth, think there was £4 worth left; don't know whether they were to be sold on commision. Don't know whether he or my father should be at the loss for them. We have not paid for any part of them.

39.—Pitch pot. A large pot, containing about 15 or 20 gallons, used as a pitch pot, good as new, think 15s. reasonable.

40.—Other articles in store, at street side, too numerous to mention, £3. They consisted of a frame of a sofa, 25s., 2 quilting frames 12s. 6d., fish and sling barrows 10s. 6d., pitch mops, 3s., some lime, 3s., some tarpaulins, 3s., and some corkwood, 1s. 6d. In all £3.

Frame of a Sofa. An old frame, the stuffing and covering gone; had been originally stuffed with straw and covered with cotton. Home made frame and sofa; made of pine, square legs; no castors on them. Nothing but the frame left. About five years in possession; brought to the house by my sister, from St. John's. Used in the house a short time, not twelve months, when it was discarded as unfit for use, and put in the store as lumber. It might be of some good,if stuffed and covered again, and might be worth, if stuffed and covered new, 40s.; valued at 25s.

Quilting Frames. One large and one small. Large, for quilting bed quilts, made of hardwood, contained four pieces; two of the pieces morticed in each end, in which the other two fitted, with holes in the latter for pegs; same as new, made four or five years ago. Small one same material and make, about 4 or 5 feet long, for quilting petticoats, &c. Consider them worth, 12s. 6d.

Fish and Sling Barrows. Three fish barrows and one seine barrow. Fish barrows sound, same as new, not painted. The seine barrow made of rungs, one of the sides broken, might be repaired. Two sling barrows, formed of four pickets and pieces of rope spliced to fit them, valued 12s. 6d.

Election Riots, 1861.

Pitch Mops. Three mops, all had been in use, some in use two and three years. One year will use up a mop, if plenty of work. Used for briming punts ; often lend them to neighbours, value, 3s., being second hand.

Some Lime. Part of a barrel, half bushel, in store some four or five years, valued, 3s.

Some Tarpaulins. Some three or four, small size, one 6 ft. one 4 ft. one 3 ft. square, old or second hand, in use 7 or 8 years. Value 3s.

Some Cork. Pieces of corkwood on hand, for bungs and corks. Don't know weight, but guess the value, 1s 6d. ; total value £3.

41.—Old Rope. I judge we had originally two tons of old rope or junk, the heavy parts were recovered, which, I also judge, weighed 1½ tons. Did not weigh it, the lighter and smaller parts were missing, which I estimate would be 10 cwt., worth 8s. per cwt., but you may put it down 7s.

Cow Hides. From cattle, killed by ourselves, there were some purchased, about 4 hides in all, judge the weight, 2 cwt. Don't know what became of them, there were none recovered, not a vestige of them. Value them 40s.

42.—New Rope. One coil 3 inch rope, lainyard rope. Don't know how many fathoms ; and a seine line, second hand, three or four years old, and some 9 thread ratlin, new, about 20 fathoms, judge whole two cwt. Charged for the whole, £5.

Coal. Left over the winter, in the store at water side, all destroyed or carried away ; did not recover any of it, quantity guessed at, sure there were 4 hhds., 10s. per hhd. Value £2.

43.—Fish Beam, Scale and Weights. Large wooden beam mounted with iron, with scales and tommy nogging of wood, mounted with wood. In use as far back as I can recollect, weight 4, 56 lbs., 1, 14 lbs. The smaller weights, when required, took from the store ; value, 40s.

Hoops. Lay in a lot loose, different sizes. Quantity estimated ; value, 9s. A set truss hoops were saved.

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44.—Sails and Rigging. Belonging to brig *Ellen*. Value lost, consisting maintopsail, flying gib, and fore-top-gallant sail, and rigging. Valued..... £15 0 0

Recovered part, the topsail and flying gib, and about half running rigging, and some blocks. Valued at..... 10 0 0

Loss for top gallant sail and half the rigging and blocks, top gallant sail old; all the gear 2nd hand..... £5 0 0

45.—Hhd. Salt. Stood in stage in two tubs, kept over winter, quantity judged from recollection of tubs; part used, as required, during the winter.

Articles too numerous to mention. Have nothing to represent this charge of 40s.

46.—Shingles. Were laying in the stage, all missing, common split shingles; purchased in Harbor Grace; none recovered; 3 M., with the freight, worth 40s.

New Boards. There was about a thousand feet of spruce and hemlock, and some pine, laying in the stage; the quantity is estimated; it was all missing, and none recovered; valued 80s.

47.—Plank. Consisted of hardwood, pine, and spruce; different thicknesses, 1½, 2, and some 2½ inches; missing, and none recovered, value, 50s.

Oars. Punt and skiff oars, all second-hand, lengths 15 to 20 feet, assorted; about a dozen; they were on the beams on the stage, and judge there were fully a dozen of them; as there was none saved, value 20s.

48.—Grapnell. About 30 lb. weight carried away or missing; second-hand grapnell, for a punt, 5 clawed. Caplin dip net; taken from oil house; together, value 17s. 6d.

Molasses. Remains of a puncheon, had been using and selling over winter; was in the stage; judged the remains of sugar and molasses to be equal to 16 gallons molasses, at 3s. per gallon, equal to 48s.; all carried away, with the puncheon it was contained in.

49.—Casks, empty. Consisted of large kegs, porter tierces, pork barrels, molasses puncheons, half hogsheads, second-hand, and puncheon tubs; a number of each in store at street side, in the old house, and in

Election Riots, 1861.

the store at water side, and in the stage; all second-hand casks; no new casks on the premises; don't make up any new casks on the premises; don't know the number of tons they contained, but estimate them about 7½ tuns, and value the whole at £12 (twelve pounds currency.)

50.—Other articles in stage, too numerous to mention, consist of: punt's buckets, 7s. 6d., some rinds, 2s. 6d., a lot of salt mats, 7s. 6d., masts and spreads, 2s. 6d.

Punt's bucket. There were four, made of oak, 2 iron hoops each, handled, held about a gallon each; not made of old paint pots; in use a couple of years, made by a cooper named Shea, in Holyrood, valued 7s. 6d.

Some rinds. These were a lot lying in the store, cannot say how many, a good many, there about 12 months; landed from the vessel, at Labrador; had been in use one summer; estimated value, 2s. 6d.

Lots of salt mats. They were lying in the stage, some 5 or 6 in number, laying there two or three years, often used, lump the value at 7s. 6d.

Masts and Spreads. They belonged to a skiff and punt, two masts and two spreads, muzzles on the masts for spreads, no sheaves in them; had been in use; staple in each mast, good as new; value 2s. 6d.

50 to 54.—Deponent can't speak of. Refer to mother and sister.

55—Clothing belonging to five in family, consisting of:

8 coats, 200s.; 12 pairs trowsers, 150s., 10 vests, 60s.....		£20	10	0
8 pairs boots, 100s., 6 pairs shoes and bluchers, 24s., pocket and neckerchiefs, 30s.....		7	14	0
Caps, hats, and sou'westers, 60s., comforters and guernseys, 20s.....		4	0	0
Red shirts, 20s., flannel shirts, 60s., cotton shirts, 40s.....		6	0	0
White shirts, 20s., stockings and socks, 40s., cuffs and gloves, 20s.....		4	0	0
Drawers, 40s., canvas jackets, 10s., blue shirts, 10s.....		3	0	0
2 bonnets, 45s., 1 dress, 15s., headfront, 15s.....		3	15	0
1 pair boots, 5s. 6d., 1 pair pumps, 4s., 1 dress cap, 4s...	*	0	13	6
4 pair hose, 7s. 6d.....		0	7	6
		£50	0	0

(* Sworn to by Mrs. Strapp. See her examination.—S.G.A.)

Election Riots, 1861.

7th May.

THOMAS STRAPP's examination, continued.

55.—The present bill of £50, for clothing of five in family, is the account of what is missing, arrived at the value by the amount saved, which was One hundred pounds, having taken a particular account of the total value lost, belonging to five in family, which amounted to One hundred and fifty pounds. The five in family alluded to, are my father, my mother, my brother Stephen, myself, and James Deady, a poor man, who lives in the family. Deady is a pauper. Father used to get Six pounds per annum from Government, for the support of Deady ; don't know whether it is stopped, or not, the last year's allowance was due in March. Deady is not able to do much work, was confined to bed from November till April last.

8 Coats, of these, three belonged to myself, one an india rubber coat, second hand, about 4 years in use, valued at 20s. The other two were sacks, one beaver, and one broadcloth, both second hand, in good order, never mended, valued at 25s. each. To Father, two coats, old fashioned make, cut-away tails, second hand, one fine, other less so, don't know how old, value 25s. each. To Brother Stephen two, one a cloth coat, second hand, don't know how old, or what state it was in, the other a reefing coat, strong material, also second-hand; value 25s. each. To Deady, one, of strong beaver cloth, his best, second hand ; value, 25s. had only two coats ; this one his best, and another, together, £10.

12 Pairs Trowsers. Of these, 4 pairs belonged to myself ; 1 pair striped tweed, nearly new, 1 new pair black cloth trowsers, worn only three or four times, and 1 pair second-hand beaver, pair second-hand cloth ; 1 at 25s., and 3 at 12s. 6d. each. To Father, 2 pairs second-hand black cloth ; value, 12s. 6d. each. To Stephen, 3 pairs, 1 moleskin, 1 pair flushing, 1 pair cloth ; all second-hand ; value 12s. 6d. each pair. To Deady, 3 pairs, 1 canvas, 1 old coating, 1 old cloth ; valued at 8s. 4d. each ; together, £7 10s.

10 Vests. Of these, 3 belonged to myself ; 1 black, nearly new, 1 double breasted, strong cloth, 1 light, striped, summer, second-hand ; 1 at 10s. and 2 at 7s. each. To Father, three, 2 black, double breasted, 1 single breast, satin ; all second-hand ; valued 6s. each. To Stephen, two, 1 a sea vest, and the other black cloth, both second-hand ; valued at 6s. each. To Deady, two vests, old and mended ; valued at 3s. each ; together, 60s.

8 Pairs Boots. Of these, three pairs belonged to myself ; 1 pair Indian rubber ; second hand ; average value 50s. To Father, two pairs

second-hand boots, valued at 12s. 6d. per pair, each. To Stephen, 1 pair fishing boots, 1 pair half ditto; valued, 1 pair 6s. 3d.,1 pair 12s. 6d.. To Deady, 1 pair half boots ; valued, 6s. 3d. ; together £5.

Other articles of men's apparel, from shoes and bluchers down to blue shirts, were owned in about the same proportions, and the amount therein charged is a true and correct one. There were no boots or shoes left about the premises belonging to the family. The other articles of woman's apparel, in the foregoing account will be explained by my mother.

56.—Fenders and Fire Irons. One large kitchen fender and fire irons, 1 parlour fender and fire irons, all second hand, in use ; 30s. is a fair charge for them.

6 Pictures. Can't explain about them.

3 Likenesses. Daguerreotypes of myself, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Murphy ; charged at what they cost, 20s.

58.—1 Watch. Had four watches in the house, three were saved. The one lost was a watch in pledge for either a bag of bread or 20s. in cash. One of the other three watches was also left in pledge, but don't know whether the one lost was in pledge for the bag of bread ; valued, 30s., or for the 20s. cash.

60.—Copper Boiler. A large oblong copper boiler, with copper cover ; had no strainer. Cut up and damaged ; cover gone. First valued at 50s., but put down 45s.

68.—Razors. Three razors and three strops worth 10s.

74.—Set Tin Measures. Consisted of one 1 gallon, two ½ gallons, one ¼ gallon, one pint, one ½ pint, one ¼ pint, one glass, three funnells, all in use, answered our purpose as good as new, worth 15s.

75.—Fiddle. Was a good instrument. Flute. Box wood, 1 brass key, in four pieces. Value both, 37s. 6d.

76.—2 Guns. Sealing guns, second hand, good guns, lock,stock and barrel complete, cheap 70s.

77.—1 Clock. American, Sam Slick's clock, 24 hour clock, about 10 years old, don't know what it cost, have judged the repairs to be 15s Damage. Works shook inside, require overhauling, weights complete'

Election Riots, 1861.

86.—Dresser. Separate piece of furniture, moveable, stood in kitchen, built of pine, 4 shelves above, two drawers, and two cupboards, with doors, below, one shelf and bottom in cupboards, painted, imitation mahogany, with brass knobs or handles, and buttons, and iron hooks. Milk Cupboard. Repairs, the charge for, 15s., is for making a new panneled door, and fitting with hinges; take 5s. off that charge, leaves 10s.

92.—Vessel's Galley. Belonged to brigt. *Ellen.* Used when on sealing voyages. Common pine, planed, two sliding doors, about 8 by 6 feet, about 6 feet high, top rounded, about 5 years old ; valued at about £3, but say 50s. for it.

93.—Have no particulars to represent this charge of £20.

95.—Fences. Wood and stone, destroyed. Have calculated the worth of the fences, wood and stone,destroyed about the premises, to be £20. The fence from the chapel, a boarded and picket fence along the front of our premises to the stone wall at the lane on the N. E., of our premises, all thrown down. The wall is a dry wall, and many of the rocks were pulled down. Also fence round cabbage garden in front of house (except what fronted on the road.) Also a fence on a line within four feet of the back of the house, to meet the other fence opposite the stable. Whole number of yards of fencing knocked down, 255 yards. The fences were of pickets and board, with the exception of one in the rear of house, which was of garden rods. The old fence was built, part about 15 years, the greater part, the remainder 10 years. Garden rod fence about two years ago. Length of stone wall, 79 yards.

96.—Loss of Potatoes, crop, &c. £25. I base my calculation in this way ; we intended to have planted 10 barrels of potatoe cut seed, which should have been worth £40, but I allow only half, for seed, labour, planting, tending, and raising ; and claim for loss of potatoes, not planted, £20. In consequence of the fences being down, the meadows were injured by the cattle, the roots of the grass pulled up, besides being prevented from sowing about half an acre of land, which remained fallow, in oats ; I consider we lost equal to one ton of hay, including the oats. Value £5. It is not too late to plant potatoes, between the 20th May and 1st of June, could not plant them, because our seed had been destroyed, and could not procure it elsewhere ; could not get men to work at putting up fences, till some time in June ; afraid to come and work for us. The fences along the street side, which would enclose the property, were not completed till some time in June ; can't say what day,

Election Riots, 1861.

some time between 1st and 20th June ; am quite sure could not purchase seed potatoes, with cash, in the neighbourhood, between the 18th May and 1st June. For the above reasons we claim £25.

97.—Flake destroyed. Stood on water side, in front of the house. Was a fish flake. Stood on shores ; about breast high on road side ; the shores were longest near the water. An old flake, a good part renewed by myself and father two years ago. Had not been renewed or covered with boughs last spring, but in good order ; 50 feet long by 30 feet broad. Don't know how many quintals of green fish it would spread, judge about fifteen quintals, to the best of my knowledge. Has not been used lately for making fish on. Used for drying damp fish occasionally and caplin. Valued at £12 10s.

98.—Cobbler's tools. Consisted, lasts, 6 or 7 pairs, large and small awls, hammers, pinchers, knife and stones, lapstone, &c., &c., in a box, worth, 5s., together worth, 20s.

THOMAS STRAPP, J'r.

12th May, 1862.

PATRICK STRAPP, S'r., re-examined, in reference to item No. 4.

4.—Cod Seines. There were two cod seines, one damaged, and the other not damaged ; the value of the seine that was damaged, is £25. It is about 62 feet deep, and 90 fathoms long, was only four years in use, it was a good second hand seine ; barked and repaired since it had been used. The value of the other seine is about £15, about 58 feet deep, and 80 fathoms long, was 7 or 8 years in use, was not barked or repaired, it would be worth more if repaired and barked. They are both at Harbor Grace.

The above is the examination of Patrick Strapp, s'r., taken down here by mistake.—S. G. A.

The mistake of taking down my re-examination here, has been explained by the Commissioner.

PATRICK STRAPP, S'r.

16th May.

Thomas Strapp, jr., has applied to me this day, to alter his first evidence, given on item 9, in reference to the valuation put upon the Jour-

Election Riots, 1861.

nals of the House of Assembly by him. I could not consent to alter or interline the evidence, nor would I have entertained his explanation, if it were to add to their cost, but finding from him that his object is to lesson the price, I think it quite competent to entertain any further evidence on the subject.—Note by Commissioner.

His further evidence in reference to the above note, item 9, Books, &c· Deposeth,—That since I was examined by you on the 5th of May, in reference to the value of my books, &c., I have since recollected that, some time in January,1861, I went to the house of Mr. Richard Holden, for the purpose of purchasing a copy of the Journals of the House of Assembly for the year A.D. 1860;—when he told me the price would be twenty shillings, that I could have the book for that money. As this appears to be a basis for fixing the value of the Journals of the House of Assembly, I am willing to allow you to deduct ten shillings off of each number charged by me at thirty shillings, leaving the price of each number at twenty shillings.

In reference to Pound Notes. I recollect leaving Harbor Main with my father, late on Friday night the 17th of May last, or early on the morning of the 18th ; don't know which. I know my father took with him what money he had in the house at that time. I do not know whether he gave my mother any money before he left. I have frequently heard father aud mother speak about money that was said to be given to my mother on the 17th or 18th of May, as aforesaid, several times since last September, and during the winter,and up to the time since you came to Harbor Main, I heard them speak about a sovereign, and about pound notes ; there was never more than one sovereign spoken of. I often heard my mother say there was two or three one pound notes. When I first made out the first memorandum of articles to represent item 92 to 94, my mother called my attention to the pound notes which had never been claimed for before, and told me to put them down. I asked her how many, and she said she did not know, but told me to put down two pounds. When I made out the next memorandum to represent these items, the same conversation then took place as before, and she then told me to put down three pounds, and that was the reason of the difference in the amount of the cash charged. I won't swear that at the time I made out the second memorandum, that my father was not present, and urged my mother to say three, in place of two notes, and that was the reason for the alteration of the claim.

Examined in referrence to item 4. A Sleigh. It was a side sleigh, with shafts and swingletree complete, it was about five years old, purchased from Samuel Carnell, of St. John's ; and it cost at that time, at St. John's, don't recollect. I paid him at the time the difference

Election Riots, 1861.

between the sleigh, whatever it was, and the frame and runners and wood for the sleigh, in the rough; it had never bene repaired, except it might be some additional iron work to strengthen it; it was painted blue, I consider it worth three pounds, it had been re-shod with ¾ iron. We will have to get another sleigh to replace it; we have a small sleigh that my brother made, painted blue.

Re-examined about the building, at the request of Thomas Strapp, jr., himself.—S. G. A.

I wish to state that when I gave in a description and valuation of the building, destroyed on the 18th of May last, belonging to my father, that in estimating their value, I took into consideration the loss that we sustained for the want of them,in the sale of various articles, such as we have been in the habit of, for the last 3 or 4 years, of selling in this district; and which, for want of these buildings, we were obliged to suspend altogether the past year. What do you consider has been the loss of your profits on that business? (this question by Commissioner.) Answer, is £150.

THOMAS STRAPP, Jr.

Harbor Main, May 16th 1862.

May 17th.

THOMAS STRAPP, examined in reference to items 93 and 94, articles too numerous to mention in dwelling house, to represent part of £20, the amount handed in, viz. :—

1 Coal Skuttle, 5s. 1 Clothes' Stand, double, 10s. with hinges	£0	15	0
Copper and Logwood, 2s. 6d. 3 Pulleys, 3s.	0	5	6
6 Brass Knobs and Chord	0	5	0
6 Brass Hooks	0	5	0
2 Brass Knobs, 3s.	0	3	0
Cobourg Cloth (plaid) and pieces of Dresses, tape, &c...	0	15	0
Holy Water Pot	0	1	6
Half dozen pairs Beads (for saying prayers)	0	5	0
1 Pair Cloth Boots, 10s. 1 Pair Slippers, 5s., belonging to Mrs. Cox, of St. John's	0	15	0
	£3	9	0

Election Riots, 1861.

Coal Scuttle. Iron, black painted, in use about two years, large size, no injury. Don't know what it cost, guessed at it.

Clothes' Stand. Common clothes' horse for drying clothes, about six feet high ; about three bars high, double, with hinges ; value guessed. Can recollect when made, about 15 years ago.

Copper and Logwood. Don't know quantity or value. The value is guessed at.

3 Pulleys. Brass window pulleys, fixture to the windows. Value guessed.

6 Brass Knobs and Cord. Fixtures about the house. Value guessed at.

6 Brass Hooks and two Brass Knobs. Were also fixtures. Value guessed.

Re-examined in reference to events and items generally:—We first commenced to make up the statement of our losses in September. I had commenced in June, and during the summer, as recollections of the loss of any articles occurred, to put it down in pencil, in a book I had for that purpose. We did not understand, until some time in September, that other parties were making up their statement for losses, and that was the reason we did not begin before. The general statement, handed in to the government, accompanied by the petition, was made up in February last, and forwarded to Mr. Michael O'Mara for presentation. The statement (general) that has been handed by you since your arrival here, was made up about the time or immediately after we heard you were to be the Commissioner. From February, until we heard of your appointment, nothing was done in making up or altering the accounts. The reason why there is such a disparity between the account handed to Mr. O'Mara and the one handed to you, was, that finding a Commissioner had been appointed to investigate all losses, upon oath, and would likely enquire into every particular, we were more particular in examining all the articles saved, as well as those saved that were damaged; and also corrected the prices charged—from which we were enabled to make up a more correct statement for compensation. It was a matter of impossibility, out of so many articles lost, to furnish you with the correct weight, quantity, and measurement, and of such a variety of articles as we have claimed for; and we have therefore had to make up the accounts in the best way we could, by referring to the articles saved, comparing and computing, in some instances, but in a great many by estimating and guessing. In thus guessing and estimating we have been

Election Riots, 1861.

guided by the best means we could command, to insure a full amount for our losses, at the same time for not more than would fully indemnify us. In the several items, the articles in the different houses, too "numerous to mention," were partially estimated before I handed you the general account, because they embraced so many small items, that, at the time, I thought might be received in that way; but have been made up more particularly since you required the particulars. The reason why there were no particular articles to represent a charge of this kind, viz., in the store for 50s., I found had either been saved or charged before. (In item 35, one of these charges, in old Dwelling-house, "too numerous to mention," is for £5; but in the particulars furnished is a bureau, charged 20s.. and boys' boat, charged 20s., being two-fifths of the whole of the amount.) When I originally made up the particulars of these items, the boat and bureau were included, although they were heavy items in proportion to others. The pledged watches, hung in the parlour, where I last saw them. Sugar.—I now recollect it was a half cwt. of sugar we had in the house, in place of a cwt. charged in the second account; it came from Mr. O'Mara's, about the end of April, landed here 29th. Paint—all in tin canisters of 28lbs. each. Stoves.—There were three stoves altogether, and only one saved. They were all ships' cabin stoves, all of same value; the one saved is now on the premises; I broke it up because it was of no value. Cowhides.—Judged we had altogether about 8 cwt., valued at £10. What we recovered is valued at £6, but what we have charged in the last account is 2 cwt. or 40s.; have sold part of what was saved, last summer, to Messrs. Ridley's. Have not sold any green hides until last summer, for 8 or 9 years. I will not swear there was more than 40s. worth of green hides lost. Sold some of the old rope, last summer, to Messrs. Ridley's, and some is still in the stage. The new store is 38 by 16 feet, and 12 feet post; all the clapboards, part of the rough boarding for it, and the linhay and part of the floor, and loose loft, was old stuff saved from the wreck.

THOMAS STRAPP, JR.

Harbor Main,
May 17th, 1862.

I have re-read the aforegoing evidence, which is true and correct.

THOMAS STRAPP, JR.

Election Riots, 1861.

HARBOR GRACE,
18th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

J. C. TOUSSAINT, of St. John's, Consul of France, at present at Harbor Grace, maketh oath and saith, that at the request of S. G. Archibald, Commissioner, for investigating riot claims, he did accompany the said Commissioner, to the house of John Strapp, in the town of Harbor Grace; that a carpet was there produced by Mrs. Murphy, (daughter of Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main,) said to belong to Patrick Strapp, sr., of Harbor Main; that this deponent, with said Commissioner, did there and then examine said carpet, which was found to be in a very fair state for a second-hand carpet, that there was no appearance of acts of violence, by cutting or tearing, and the few holes in it were caused by the usual wear of such an article. There were also to be seen, at the same time, said also to belong to the said Patrick Strapp, sr., three drab moreen curtains, hanging on the front and foot of a bedstead, with top and bottom valances to match, trimmed with blue fringe, not injured, except by wear; also some window valances,(five or six in number) of red and white damask, said also to belong to the said Patrick Strapp, sr.

J. C. TOUSSAINT.

Taken and sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

HARBOR MAIN, May 19th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

I take the liberty of droping you these few lines, as you mentioned to me to send it to you in a letter, that is to say, the amount due on my books, together with notes of hand and Bills of sales of property made over, such as fishing rooms, houses and land, would amount to about four hundred and fifty pounds; out of such sum,to the best of my knowledge, I would receive two hundred and twenty-five pounds, if not for my books and papers being destroyed on the 18th day of May, 1861.

Dear Sir,

I remain, yours truly,

PATRICK STRAPP, S'R.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, ESQ.,

Commissioner, Harbor Main.

Election Riots, 1861.

HARBOR MAIN, May 31st, 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
Commissioner, St. John's,

DEAR SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, in which you request me to send you the weights of mother's Feather beds, saved, which I had prepared for you on the morning you left, but forgot to give it to you. The weights, therefore, of beds, is, best bed, 90 lbs., second-best, 90 lbs., third-best, 63½ lbs; and also, you requested of me to send you the particulars of clothing saved, belonging to five in family. I have, therefore, to state to you, that in my examination, I gave you a particular statement of the clothing lost, belonging to myself, father, brother Stephen, and Deady, and left mother to answer for herself. As for the clothing saved belonging to myself, father, and Deady, we saved nothing of clothing of any description, with the exception of one coat and vest each, belonging to father and me, with what we had on at the time. The other information regarding the potatoes, Mr. Holden has settled. I was present at the measurement of the ground that the potatoes were sowed in, and the measurement was 50 by 100 feet.

In haste for the mail; with best respects to you, Sir,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS STRAPP, JR.

Election Riots, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, NO 2.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

Case, No. 12, PATRICK STRAPP, *Senior, for Compensation.*

To the Honorable ROBERT CARTER.

SIR,—In reporting upon this claim,I feel I have a very onerous and painful duty to perform. A perusal of the evidence now laid before you can lead to no other conclusion than that the claim, as preferred, is utterly unsupportable to any thing like the amount demanded. From the evidence now submitted, it is very apparent that the mob that destroyed Mr. Strapp's property was a regularly organized one, composed of parties from the South Shore, Holyrood, and distant parts of the District. That they assembled with the avowed object of inflicting a severe punishment upon Mr. Strapp, is already too manifest. It appears, on reference to the evidence of Alice Strapp and Patrick Strapp, Jr., that the mob assembled about 6 P. M., on Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1861. They divided themselves into gangs, and commenced a simultaneous attack upon the several buildings pulled down and injured. The work of destruction lasted about an hour and a half. At this period the Rev. Kyran Walsh, Parish Priest, arrived at Harbor Main from St. John's, and shortly after the mob appear to have quietly dispersed ; and I have not a title of evidence, that when they did so, that they plundered or took away any articles belonging to Mr. Strapp. It must be borne in mind that at that season of the year it was still broad daylight, and if parties had carried away property of that bulky natnre, that many of the articles are described and claimed for, would, in all probability, have been witnessed by some one in the neighbourhood, who would have reported it. It also appears from the evidence of Patrick Strapp, jr., (pages 719 to 723) that he witnessed the work of destruction from the house of his cousin, Richard Strapp, about 200 yards distant from his father's house. That after the mob dispersed, he returned to his father's premises, where he, in company with two others, Murray and Deady, kept watch upon the premises all that night, and he distinctly swears that unless some four boys might have put some potatoes in their pockets, not an article was taken or stolen from the premises that night. The next day was Sunday, and there is no evidence that any parties were seen prowling about the premises either by day or night. On the following Monday, before daylight, the steamer

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"Blue Jacket" arrived at Harbor Main, with a military force on board, and the arrest of parties eoncerned in the riots is a matter already known to yourself. The result of these arrests, must, in my opinion, have had a salutary effect, and struck terror into the neighbourhood; and it was very unlikely that after that period that any party or parties would place themselves in the position of being identified by attempting a robbery of Mr. Strapp's property. With this view of the case,it certainly seemed a mystery to me, in the early stage of the investigation, how such articles as new and old scrap iron, coal, bricks, nails, paint, lumber, shingles, cowhides, old junk, and even 20 fathoms of an old $\frac{3}{4}$-inch cable, which would weigh 8 cwt., and require ten men to carry off, had disappeared. But as the investigation proceeded, and I discovered that new and old scrap iron and coal, which had been sworn to as lost or destroyed, was, ten days after, delivered to Richard Strapp, a blacksmith, at Harbor Main; that all the cowhides and old junk they had, had been since sold to Messrs. Ridley & Sons, of Harbor Grace; together with the various other attempts at imposition, which are more particularly hereafter pointed out in the order they occur, justify, I consider, the extent of the pruning that I have, after a laborious and careful investigation of this claim, deemed necessary to exercise to reduce it to just and proper bounds. I may here mention that Mr. Strapp was the first I examined in his case, and there were so many items and references made to his son, Thomas, who was to speak of many of the claims, and furnish the particulars of the items required, that I considered it desirable to know in what position he stood in relation to the case. The following is an extract from Mr. Strapp's evidence in that respect, page 693; "Thomas Strapp is my second living son; he is not a partner with me, but keeps my books, does all my writing, and knows as much or more about my business as myself. He is always at home, lives in the house with me, has no fixed salary, gets what money he wants in reason, and goes according to my orders, the same as a servant." I should likewise remark that during the investigation of this claim, as also in that of Mrs. Deady's, frequent references have been made to Mrs. Alice Cox, of St. John's, daughter of Mr. Strapp, who, it appears, had purchased many of the articles claimed for. In consequence of which, I have deemed it necessary to take lengthened examinations of Mrs. Cox, in both claims; and I cannot close this Report without expressing the high opinion I entertain of the truthfulness of her evidence, as also of her assistance in enabling me to value the many articles referred to her, in both the above claims, which valuations I have invariably adopted. The amended claim handed to me by Mr. Strapp at Harbor Main, was £1570 6s. 0d., £817 of which is his sworn valuation of the buildings pulled down and injured, exhibited in the following table, with other sworn valuations in reference thereto.

Election Riots, 1864.

No.	Description of Buildings.	Age of buildings sworn to by: P. Strapp, Sr.	Age of buildings sworn to by: Alice Strapp.	Nicholas Delacour. Value of old buildings, and to repair house and stage.	Nicholas Delacour. Estimate to erect new similar size and repair house and stage.	William Value of old buildings and repair stage.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Stable	20	27	14 0 0	35 0 0	.....
2	Carriage House...	2	....	....	5 0 0	.....
3	Store over Cellar..	25	38	16 0 0	38 0 0	23 0 0
4	Linhay to No. 3 Store	25	34	.....	12 0 0	.....
5	Office	....	....	4 0 0	9 0 0 with desk.	5 0 0
6	Smith's Forge.....	35	35	2 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0
7	Oil House.....	....	....	.....	12 0 0	.....
8	Old Dwelling House	40	39	11 0 0	28 0 0	14 0 0
9	Present Dwelling— (damaged).....	20	24	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
10	Store at Street Side	23	27	8 0 0	26 0 0	10 0 0
11	Store at Water Side	22	26	11 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0
12	Fishing Stage — (damaged)	....	....	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 7 0
					260 15 0	

Materials saved and used in rebuilding No.

Election Riots, 1861.

Flinn.	Messrs. Southcott.	J. T. Nevill.	P. Strapp, Sr.	The Commissioner.
Estimate to erect new and repair stage.	Estimate to erect new, simlar size, and repair house and stage.	Valuation of different buildings, and to repair house and stage.	His sworn valuation.	His award.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
28 0 0	42 4 0	62 2 5	90 0 0	
.....	5 0 4	6 15 0	12 0 0	
38 0 0	32 14 3	67 8 0	90 0 0	
.....	6 2 2	8 15 2	13 0 0	
.....	8 2 10	11 15 7	17 0 0	
	without desk.			
11 0 0	17 7 0	20 2 10	30 0 0	
3 10 0	8 12 10	11 8 8	15 0 0	350 0 0
28 0 0	45 0 9	65 14 8	95 0 0	
.....	111 8 7	215 3 2	285 0 0	
21 0 0	22 10 11	49 1 4	80 0 0	
23 0 0	27 0 7	53 0 7	80 0 0	
0 7 0	0 19 6	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	327 3 9	576 7 5	817 0 0	350 0 0
		18 0 0		
3, valued by	J. T. Nevill.	558 7 5		

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward.....	£817 0 0	£350 0 0
	The following is the account of the articles claimed for, as stolen, damaged, and destroyed, which I have transcribed and itemed in the same order as they occur in the account (see pages 675 to 679.) Two, and frequently three charges, appear on one line of the account; the line only being itemed is the reason why more than one article appears under the same item.		
1	One new Carriage	25 0 0	
	P. Strapp, Sr. (page 683), swears bought from T. McGrath. Paid £25 cash—entirely destroyed.		
	T. Strapp—(page 766), confirms this evidence.		
	T. McGrath—(page 716), confirms the cost, but purchased in 1858, and values it at £20 on 18th May, 1861.		
	John Carnell—(page 717), swears that Patrick Strapp brought to Oke and Carnell's establishment at Harbor Grace, the remains of a waggon, which they valued at £6, and for £15 more they have rebuilt and made the waggon as good as new.		
	Award for damage	.....	12 10 0
2	1 set Horse Boxes, repairs, 5s.; repairing Wheelbarrow.....	0 15 0	
	Surveyed by *J. T. Nevill*, (page 714), award this sum	.....	0 14 0
3	Catamaran,repairs, 10s.; Straddle s tolen, 7s. 6d.	0 17 6	
	Repairs of Catamaran allowed; Straddle disallowed.....	.....	0 10 0
	Cod Seine cut, repairs 100s.; 1 Sleigh, 70s	8 10 0	
	Thomas Strapp—(page 766), swears Seine cut in several places, cut in two halves;		
	Carried forward	£852 2 6	£363 14 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Brought forward	£852 2 6	£363 14 0
	received estimate to repair ; it is, 4 rans twine, 5s., 20s. ; rope, 20s ; 8 days work of seine-mender, including diet, 7s. 6d. per day, £5. It was at Harbor Grace, and worth repairing, &c.		
	Samuel Gordon—(page 718), surveyed it ; the only damage done—one arm cut, but useless except for old junk ; ten shillings ample to repair it and find materials ; the work of one man a few hours, ; Award.....	.....	0 10 0
5	Repair of Cart, 50s. ; repair of Dray and Wheels, 30s.....	4 0 0	
	J. T. Nevill surveyed, (page 714) ; valued.....	.....	3 10 0
4	Sleigh omitted ; charged above, 70s. Awarded half	.....	1 15 0
6	Set Horse Harness, 90s. ; ditto tackling, 60s.....	7 10 0	
	Both second-hand ; sworn to by P. & T. Strapp—one 4, the other 6 years old. Doubtful if taken or injured. Award half	.....	3 15 0
7	2 Saddles and 2 Bridles, 130s. ; 1 Cwt. Hay, 40s.....	8 10 0	
	Saddles and Bridles unlikely articles to be stolen or damaged. Award half. Alice Strapp thinks 5 Cwt. Hay. Disallowed	.....	3 5 0
8	4 Bushels Oats. Disallowed	0 14 0	
9	Books and Papers of all descriptions, belonging to my son.....	100 0 0	
	Particulars are, 24 Journals of House of Assembly, 30s. each £36 0 0		
	29 Sets Acts House of Assembly, 20s..... 29 0 0		
	Carried forward....£65 0 0	£972 16 6	£376 9 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Brought forward £65 0 0	£972 16 6	£376 9 0
14	Newfoundland Almanacs 0 17 6		
	Jukes' Survey, 5s., 13 Journals Legislative Council, 20s., each 13 5 0		
	Page's Survey of Newfoundland, 5s. ; P. Morris's Letters to Earl Grey, 5s. ... 0 10 0		
	Archibald's Digest, 7s. 6d. ; Catechism of Newfoundland, by C. St. John, 2s.6d. 0 10 0		
	March's Pamphlet, 2s., Cambist, 2s., Johnston's Dictionary, 2s. 6d. 0 6 6		
	Ready-reckoner, 2s. 6d., Dr. Mullock on Newfoundland, 2s., other Almanacs, 2s. 6d. 0 7 0		
	Constitution of Newfoundland by John Little, 2s 6d., Census of Newfoundland, 1851, 10s. 0 12 6		
	Lives of the Saints, 6 vols., 20s., Prayer Books, 10s., Novels, 60s.,..... 4 10 0		
	Reading Books, 20s.,Book of Letters to Home Government and Petititions, 20s. 2 0 0		
	Registry Evidence, House of Assembly 1 0 0		
5	Files *Newfoundlander*, 10s., 50s., 4 files *Royal Gazette*, 10s., 40s. 4 10 0		
3	Files *Conception Bay Man*, 6s. 8d., 20s., 5 Files *Express*, 40s. 3 0 0		
2	Files *Standard*, 30s., 1 File *Patriot*, 21s, 6d. 2 11 6		
	Carried forward....£99 0 0	£972 16 6	£376 9 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward £99 0 0	£972 16 6	£376 9 0
	Half-file *Reporter*, 5s., half-file *Record*, 15s. 1 0 0		
	£100 0 0		
	See *T. Strapp's* examination of the different articles, pages 766 to 779; also affidavits of John Stuart, Joseph Crowdy, J. C. Withers, 733 to 735, and Mrs. Deady, 738. *Patrick Strapp, Sr.*, page 693, swears, "I am a Magistrate for the Northern District; was appointed when Governor Darling was here. Do not know what cases or offences I have jurisdiction over beyond breaches of the peace; hold no court. The *Royal Gazette* comes addressed to me weekly direct from the office of the publisher; do not pay for it; have had it come free ever since my appointment as Magistrate—I think I get it free, being a Magistrate. The Journals of the House of Assembly and Council and Acts of the Legislature, which have been received by my son since I was appointed Magistrate, belong to him and not to myself, and were not given to him by the Government in consequence of my being a Magistrate. I had no control over any of these books; whatever amount is paid for them by the Government would be his, but I think he would hand it all over to me." Award 100s.		5 0 0
10	Day Books, Ledgers, Accounts, Notes of Hand, Order and Receipts.....	100 0 0	
	This item not entertained. See *P. Strapp's* letter to me, dated 19th May, page		
	Carried forward.... £	107½ 16 6	£481 9 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward.... £	1072 16 6	£481 9 0
	788, which I promised to call the attention of Government to.		
11	Papers, envelopes, ink, pens, pencils, sealing wax and wafers.....	4 5 6	
	See particulars of this item, page 769, among which is 5s. worth of ink and 5s. worth of pen-holders. Award..	.....	1 0 0
	Other articles in office, too numerous to mention.....	3 0 0	
	Particulars, page 770, made up of such articles as old scraps of leather, after mending shoes, 10s.; sleigh bells without clappers, old locks and keys, old buckles, useless to themselves or anybody else. Disallowed.		
12	1 Ton of Iron—old and new.....	12 10 0	
	Patrick Strapp, page 694, says, quantity guessed at, new Iron, consisted of round, flat and square; the old, of mast-head irons, old rudder irons, 3 or 4 old grapnels, and 20 fathoms $\frac{3}{4}$-inch chain cable.		
	Richard Strapp, blacksmith (page 724,) swears, got from his uncle, 28th May, 3 or 4 bars new iron, and about 3 cwt. old, consisting of pintles and braces of boats, rudder irons, 4 or 5 old broken grapnels, pieces of a boat's anchor, and 4 mast-head irons, all the new and old iron on the premises worth anything. Does his uncle's work, and was in the habit of getting iron from him, &c. Disallowed.		
13	Set Forge Tools, valued	7 10 0	
	Patrick Strapp—(page 694) values bellows £5; other articles, 50s. Swears the bellows were good, second-hand;		
	Carried Forward.... £	1100 2 0	£482 9 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1100 2 0	£482 9 0
	purchased in St. John's 7 or 8 years ago, no more, and that they were broken.		
	T. Strapp—(page 770) swears the leather of the bellows were cut, they were second-hand, and 20 years old.		
	Richard Strapp—(page 724) swears the bellows were in use before he settled in Harbor Main, 26 years ago, and could not be of much use with the best of care.		
	J. T. Nevill, who surveyed them, says, (page 714) appeared to be damaged in one place, damage from old age—a cobbler would repair the damage (age excepted) for five shillings. Disallowed.		
14	10 Gallons Oil, 30s.; 3 Spades, 12s.; 1 Shovel, 2s..... £2 4 0		
15	2 Mattocks, 8s.; Rake, 2s. 6d.; 2 Picks, 8s..... 0 18 6		
16	1 Scythe, 5s.; scythe snaith, 5s.; 1 Riddle, 5s..... 0 15 0		
			3 17 6
	Of these articles, it is possible that a cask containing oil may have been staved, and I award that amount; but the other articles are not of a nature to be injured, and there is no proof of their being stolen. Disallowed.....	.....	1 10 0
17	Other articles in oil-house, too numerous to mention.....	1 10 0	
	See particulars of these items, page 770, among them is an old wheel of a condemned wheelbarrow, spade, and shovel handles, and a scythe snaith in the rough, a lot of old paint kegs,		
	Carried forward..... £	1105 9 6	£483 19 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1105 9 6	£483 19 0
	sworn to be accumulating for 40 years; and a lot of pots and kettles, cracked and condemned, unfit for use in the house, or for anybody else. Disallowed.		
18	3 Kegs Powder, 75s. ; 20 bags Shot, 200s.	13 15 0	
	Shot and Powder said to be left from last sealing trip of the *Ellen*, which T. Strapp, (page 770,) says, generally carries 6 kegs Powder, and 20 to 25 bags Shot; the difference between what is charged and this quantity was used by the Ship or sold since—not a sign of either left.		
	Mrs. Deady, (page 738), said she knew there was powder, saw her father selling it; there were three kegs, one was open, but does not know how much out. Unlikely articles to be taken away. Award half	.....	6 17 6
19	Box Pipes, 7s. 6d. ; 40 lbs. Leather, 2s. 6d., 100s.	5 7 6	
	P. Strapp—(page 684) swears box of pipes unopened ; cost 7s. 6d.		
	T. Strapp—(page 771), Box opened, and guessed ¾ gross sold. Leather "all sole, quantity judged." The price charged is double what it should be, and doubtful if taken. Award half	.....	2 13 9
20	20 lbs. Coffee, 20s., 2 tubs Butter, 110s. £6 10 0		
21	1 cwt. Sugar, 50s. ; 3 bags Bread, 30s., 90s. 7 0 0		
		13 10 0	
	In making these charges, I cannot divest from my mind that it was a wilful		
	Carried forward..... £	1138 2 0	£493 10 3

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £ and knowing attempt to claim more than double of the amount lost, because the weights and prices of the Butter are given, and this could not be done without the bills of parcels before them, which would show that in place of being 1 cwt. of Sugar from Mr. O'Mara, there was but ½ cwt.; and that the Butter and Bread was got from Mr. Nowlan, on the 29th May, eleven days after the wreck. See evidence of P. Strapp, page, 684; T. Strapp, 771; Alice Strapp, 748; Margaret Deady, 738; Edward Fanning, 732; and John Nowlan, 731.	1138 2 0	£493 10 3
	Award for these items:		
	¾ Bag of Bread, 28s.....£1 1 0		
	2½ stone Sugar, 6s..... 0 15 0		
	34 lbs. Butter, 1s. 1 14 0		
	Half-quantity Coffee, say 10 lbs., 10d. 0 8 4		
		.....	3 18 4
22	120 lbs. Soap, 50s.; 3 kegs Paint, 60s.	5 10 0	
	These are unlikely articles to be carried away. Paint sworn to as 28 lbs. kegs, green, white and black—overcharge 30s. in value. Award half-quantity of Soap at 4d. per lb.	.....	1 0 0
23	6 Dozen Shore Lines, 60s.; I quintal Codfish, 15s.....	3 15 0	
	Lines sworn to by P. Strapp, page 684, as part new, about one-third; by T. Strapp, page 771; as all second-hand, in use one and two years: part hemp, part cotton, quantity guessed, lying loose. Award, lines, 20s.; fish 15s.	.....	1 15 0
	Carried Forward.... £	1147 7 0	£500 3 7

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward .....£	1147 7 0	£500 3 7
24	2 Stoves and Funnels, 40s.		
	1 Cwt. Lead, 50s.....£4 10 0		
25	6 Pairs skin Boots, 50s., 2 bls. Bread, 30s..... 4 0 0		
26	20 Bread Bags, 20s. ; 1 doz. Crocks and Jars, 25s..... 2 5 0		
		10 15 0	
	Award—half the value of these articles.	.....	5 7 6
27	9 Doz. Bottles,20s. ; 30 lbs. Tallow, 20s.	2 0 0	
	Patrick Strapp—(page 685), swears, that the bottles were old liquor bottles ; if destroyed, were only worth 9s. He also swears that there was more than 30 lbs. of tallow, of their own rendering.		
	Alice Strapp—(page 748), says "Tallow, my own rendering ; make candles for our own use, make a box every year or so ; think there were 8 lbs. ; knows more about this article than Mr. Strapp." Doubtful if any lost. Award 8 lbs. at 6d., 4s., 4½ dozen bottles at 1s., 4s. 6d., ...	.....	0 8 6
28	Repair of pair of Dog Irons, 10s., ; 30 lbs, Copper, 30s.	2 0 0	
	Dog Irons surveyed by J. T. Nevill, (see his report, (page 714,) states—"doubtful whether caused by age or violence, and would cost about 2s. to repair." Award—2s., and the Copper same proportion, 6s.	.....	0 8 0
29	3 cwt. Nails, all sizes. 90s. ; 3 suits Oil Clothes, 30s.	6 0 0	
	For the reasons above stated, do not believe a nail was stolen, they could not be damaged. Award—one-half for oil clothes, two suits sworn to be second-hand. See page 772.	.....	0 15 0
	Carried forward.... £	1168 2 0	£507 2 7

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward.... £	1168 2 0	£407 2 7
30	2 Scales and Weights, 20s.; Sparables, 3s.; 2lbs. Hemp £1 7 0		
31	Screws, Pump Tacks, Copper and Iron..... 1 0 0		
32	1 Gallon Varnish, 7s. 6d.; 1 gallon Linseed Oil, 7s. 6d.; 1 dozen Blocks, 25s. 2 0 0		
		4 7 0	
	Scale and Weights unlikely articles to be stolen or injured; other articles all guessed at. Blocks—*T. Strapp*, page 722, says, "they were all second-hand, more than a dozen, some of them double blocks that were split, could be made down to single ones, as he had spare sheaves; all old broken blocks out of use." Award for these items	.....	0 14 7
33	Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools of all descriptions.....	15 0 0	
	Sworn as second-hand, and valued by *T. Strapp* at £10; *Mrs. Strapp*, page 750, under item 49, casks, swears they have not kept a cooper on the room for 17 years. Don't believe in their being stolen, and award.....	.....	0 15 0
34	6 Gun Locks, 25s.; 20 lbs. Sheet Iron, 10s.; 1 gallon Seal Oil, 4s.....	1 19 0	
	Gunlocks, old, second-hand ones; sheet iron, remains of a sheet after making funnels, perhaps a little rusty. So says *T. Strapp*, page 773. Oil guess-at. Award.....	.....	0 4 0
35	Other articles in small dwelling-house, too numerous to mention.....	5 0 0	
	Items of this nature I have looked upon with much suspicion. The particulars of these articles can be seen on		
	Carried forward.... £	1194 8 0	£408 16 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1194 8 0	£408 16 2
	page 773; among them is a charge for an old Bureau, 20s., and a child's toy boat, 20s., and a variety of old, useless articles, such as old lanthorns, old tea and coffee cannisters, old locks, old board rifles to sharpen scythes, that have been sworn as accumulating for 20 and 30 years.		
	Old Bureau—*Tom Strapp* swears it was pine, and had been veneered, had five drawers, three of them broken, no locks or keys, had two of the legs off, had been condemned as unfit for the house 12 years ago.		
	Alice Strapp—(page 748,) says the handles were off the drawers, cost 24s., when new; would not give it for less than 10s.,—it might do to keep nails, &c., in.		
	Alice Cox—(page 728,) says, "It laid in the old dwelling house, must have been put there before I can recollect. It was perfectly useless and valueless; and if I had been at home, would not have allowed them to charge anything for it."		
	Child's Toy Boat.—*Thomas Strapp*, page 774, says it was about 2½ feet long, full rigged brig, with painted ports, &c.		
	Margaret Deady—page 738, says, "It belonged to my son;" and upon enquiring why it did not appear in her own claim in place of her father's, she replied, "I did not intend to put it down, a little thing like that, I did not intend to claim for it; I did not ask my brother to put in the claim,		
	Carried forward..... £	1194 8 0	£408 16 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1194 8 0	£408 16 2
	did not know he claimed for it until after he had been with you, when he told me he had." This craft, from her further evidence, appears to have been originally built by her late husband, when a boy, but rebuilt 8 years ago, and rigged to amuse her son, who, for the last 7 or 8 years, has been in the habit of sailing it about in the ponds with other boys.		
	Capt. Patrick Strapp—(page 720,) does not know whether it were a model brig or brigantine; it was full-rigged, with ports cut out of the wood, &c. Any one reading the evidence above alluded to, can come to no other conclusion than that the articles claimed for were utterly useless and valueless to the claimant or any one else. Disallowed.		
36	1 Barrel Flour, 45s., ½ barrel Pork, 50s.; 1 brl. Beef, 70s.	8 5 0	
	Patrick Strapp—(page 686). Flour best quality,charged at selling prices; Pork, estimated, but more than half a barrel; barrel Beef unopened, prime mess, cost 70s. at Messrs. Ridley's.		
	Thomas Strapp—page 774, says, barrel Flour was the remains of several barrels, judged contents equal to a full one; Pork, part of a barrel from Ridley's, and part our own raising; barrel Beef, head out of the barrel, a few pieces out, don't know how many, not in the habit of heading barrels of Pork and Beef of our own raising.		
	Carried forward..... £	1202 13 0	£408 16 2

Election Riots, 1864.

Item.		Claim.	Award.
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1202 13 0	£408 16 2
	Alice Strapp, pages 748-9, says "the Flour was the remains of three or four barrels over winter, think there was a barrel; Pork, remains in house over winter, think there was a quarter of a barrel, had put the remains of barrels into one myself, and know pretty well what was there, know better than Mr. Strapp or my son; Beef cured and packed by myself, to the best of my knowledge there was 150 lbs."		
	Margaret Deady—page 739. "There was part of a barrel of Flour, I am sure,from which we were using, about half out; do not know of any other flour about the place. Pork, remains after winter, think it was all in one barrel, difficult to judge the quantity, as the remains would rise on the pickle, and there is always salt in the bottom of the barrel." Award, ½ barrel Flour, 22s. 6d.; ¼ barrel Pork, 25s.; ¾ barrel Beef, 37s. 6d.....	.....	4 5 0
37	15 Barrels Potatoes, 150s.; 1 barrel Pitch, 20s	8 10 0	
	Patrick Strapp, page 686, says "Potatoes best cups, certain of quantity, all destroyed or carried away; barrel of Pitch, newly opened, 5 or 6 lbs. out." Both very unlikely articles, either to be carried away or destroyed. Award	.....	4 5 0
38	1½ Barrels Tar, 40s.; Box of Looking Glasses and Pictures, 100s.....	7 0 0	
	Tar—*Patrick Strapp*, page 686, swears that the Tar was Stockholm; one barrel unopened,the other estimated. *Thomas Strapp*—page 775, swears one		
	Carried Forward.... £	1218 3 0	£417 6 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	By amounts brought forward.... £	1218 3 0	£417 6 2
	barrel was Coal Tar, half-barrel Stockholm Tar, both open, there might be two or three gallons out of the Coal Tar barrel; Stockholm laying there some two or three years. Both doubtful. Award half	.....	1 0 0
38	Box of Looking Glasses and Pictures.. *Patrick Strapp*, page 686, swears, left for sale by Tadini, of St. John's; have no invoice; about 4 or 5 dozen assorted sizes Looking Glasses and Pictures framed; paid him 40s., on account, and agreed to give him 80s, for them if we could not sell them. *Thomas Strapp*—page 775, swears, sold some 20s. worth of the articles; thinks there were £4 worth left; do not know whether Tadini or my father should be at the loss for them, have paid no part of them. *Alice Strapp*—page 749, says, "were left with her for sale; had only sold two, at 2s. 6d. each; had not paid the 5s. to the Italian; agreed to sell what we could, but did not agree to take them at any price, nor did not pay him anything on account; am sure of this; they were not in pledge for any amount. See *Alice Cox's* examination, page 725, and *Margaret Deady*, 739. *Belnott Maline*—page 735, gives the particulars and value of the box at £4, less a Looking glass, 12s. 6d., he saw in use in Mrs. Strapp's house some time previous to his last visit. Never sold the articles to Mr. Strapp; offered him the lot for £3 15s., but he would not take them; never received		
	Carried forward.... £	1218 3 0	£418 6 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	By amounts brought forward....£	1218 3 0	£418 6 2
	a farthing from Mr. Strapp on account of them. Award 67s. 6d., as custodian of the property for the benefit of Jno. Tadini.....	.....	3 7 6
39	1 Large Pitch Pot, 15s. 30 flour barrels, 20s.....	1 15 0	
	Empty flour barrels sworn to be shook'd; pot might be broken. Award half...	.....	0 17 6
40	Other articles in Store at street side,too numerous to mention.....	3 0 0	
	Consists of a frame of a Sofa, 25s., 2 quilting frames, 12s. 6d.; fish and sling barrows, 10s. 6d.; pitch mops, 3s.; some lime, 3s.; some tarpaulines, 3s.; some corkwood, 1s. 6d.; —in all 60s. (Another attempt to trump up the accounts; the old sofa frame, like the old bureau, had been discarded as unfit for use, and also belonged to Mrs. Deady.)		
	Thomas Strapp—page 775, says the sofa frame might be of use, if stuffed and covered again, and might then be worth 40s. In reference to the quilting frames, he says, one set large for quilts, one small, for quilting petticoats. The pitch mop had been in use for two or three years. The lime, part of a barrel, a half-bushel,in store 4 or 5 years, &c.		
	Margaret Deady—page 740, says the sofa frame was made in St. John's, don't know what it cost; thinks a carpenter would make it, one day; if a carpenter charged 7s. per day, think it would be worth 10s. Do not know the reason why Tom put this frame in with father's claim; he told me,		
	Carried forward..... £	1222 18 0	£422 11 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		Claim.	Award.
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1222 18 0	£422 11 2
	after he had been examined by you, that he had done so, and that I must not put it in my own claim.		
	Alice Strapp—page 759, says she had but one set quilting frames, good as new, paid Fury 10s. for making them; no small set about the house, none for quilting petticoats, could quilt them on the large ones. Whole doubtful. Award.....	.....	0 15 0
41	½ Ton old Rope, 80s. ; 2 cwt. Cowhides, 40s.....	6 0 0	
	The first claim put in to the Government by Mr. Strapp, and handed to me by Mr. Hoyles, was for £2253 8s. 6d., with a credit of articles recovered back of £461 17s. 3d., leaving the claim £1791 11s. 3d. It is necessary to notice this fact here, for the conclusion I have come to in disallowing these items.		
	Patrick Strapp—page 686, swears that the old rope consisted of warp and towlines and old rigging of vessels unweighed, nearly a ton, but have judged it half a ton, and charged £3 10s. or 7s. per cwt. Cow hides, he says, were green, salted, don't know how many, 6 or 7, unweighed ; part our own slaughtering, remainder bought, weight estimated, charged 40s. ; require 3d. per lb., which will be 56s.		
	Alice Strapp—page 749, says in reference to the hides, know there were cowhides and calf skins, salted in a fish tub in the stage, but don't know how many; we never buy cowhides		
	Carried forward..... £	1228 18 0	£423 6 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1228 18 0	£423 6 2
	ourselves; quite sure we never buy cowhides.		
	Thomas Strapp—page 776, swears, in reference to the old rope, I judge we had originally two tons of old rope or junk, the heavy parts were recovered, which I judge weighed 1½ tons, did not weigh it, the lighter parts were missing, which I estimated would be 10 cwt., worth 8s. per cwt., but you may put it down at 7s. Cowhides, he says, they were from cattle killed ourselves, there were some purchased; judge the weight at 2 cwt., don't know what became of them, there were none recovered, not a vestige of them; value them at 40s.		
	Some time after taking the foregoing, I was looking over the first account rendered to the Government, which I have on the other side alluded to, and observed in it a charge of 2 tons old rope, £16; on the credit side of the account 1 ton old rope saved £8; also 8 cwt. cowhides lost, charged at £10, and cowhides saved valued at £6. The last entry was so much at variance with what T. Strapp had above sworn, "that there was not a vestige of them saved," that I desired an explanation, when he then admitted the correctness of the first charge made in the account rendered to the Government, that he had received back £6 worth of hides, and one and a half tons of old junk; and upon demanding a sight of them, he stated that they had been sold to Messrs.		
	Carried forward..... £	1228 18 0	£423 6 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward.... £	1228 18 0	£423 6 2
	Ridleys. On arriving at Harbor Grace, I called upon the Messrs. Ridley; on reference to the affidavit of R. T. Mortimer, their book-keeper, page 731, he swears, that on the 21st July, 1861, Patk. Strapp, Sr., did bargain and sell to the said Ridley & Sons—		
	One Hide and two Calf Skins, of the weight of 82 lbs., at 3½d..... £1 3 11		
	Eight tainted Hides and Calf Skins, 197 lbs., at 1d. per lb. 0 14 11		
	20 cwt., 2 qrs., 0 lbs., old Junk..... 6 13 1		
	£8 11 11		
	And the deponent further states that the said Patrick Strapp did not, at any time, since the 18th May, 1861, dispose of, or sell, either for cash or on account, any further quantity of hides or old junk to Messrs. Ridley & Sons. Dated, Harbor Grace, 22nd May, 1862. It will thus be seen that in the place of selling £6 worth of hides to Messrs. Ridley, there was only 38s. 11d. worth; and in the place of there being 1½ ton of old junk, there was only one ton and one half-cwt., which I verily believe was all they had of each article upon their premises on the morning of the 18th May, 1861. Disallowed.		
42	2 Cwt. new Rope, 100s.; 4 Hhds. Coal, 40s.....	7 0 0	
	Patrick Strapp—page 686, swears, was warp or boat's rode, (should be haw-		
	Carried forward.... £	1235 18 0	£423 6 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1235 18 0	£423 6 2
	ser-laid—*Com.*) never used till cut up by the mob, for the purposes of pulling the houses down. The coal was in the store at the water side, carried away and upset in the water.		
	Thomas Strapp—page 776, the rope was lanyard laid rope, don't know how many fathoms, amongst it a seine-line, second-hand, 3 or 4 years old, and some new, 9-thread ratline, about 20 fathoms; judged the whole 5 cwt. Coal left over the winter in store at the waterside; all destroyed or carried away.		
	Patrick Strapp, Jr.—page 722, swears that the rope was 4-inch rope that the mob were trying to pull down the house with; the house was swiftered, and from his cousin's he could see it break, and the mob pulling at it full two or three times. It was left behind in the field, he thought it had been brought there by the mob, and it remained untouched three or four days before being taken in, broke in several places, but parts still to be seen. Award for damage to the rope	.....	2 10 0
	Richard Strapp—from his evidence, page 724, it will be seen that at the request of Patrick Strapp, Jr., on the 28th May, 1861, he gathered up what coal there was on the floor of the store and what had fallen over the rocks, and measured it, there were 10½ barrels, (about 3½ hhds.—*Com.*) gathered up all that was of any use. This accounts pretty satis-		
	Carried Forward.... £	1235 18 0	£425 16 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1235 18 0	£425 16 2
	factorily for the disappearance of 4 hhds. guessed at. Disallowed.		
43	Fish Beam, Scales and Weights, 40s., 3 Bundles Hoops, 9s.	2 9 0	
	Sworn to as a wooden beam mounted with iron with 4 half cwts.; 1, 14lb. 1, 7lb weights. Unlikely articles either to be stolen or injured. Award half.	.....	1 4 6
44	Set Truss Hoops, 13s.; Sails and Rigging belonging to *Ellen*, 100s.	5 13 0	
	Tom Strapp swears truss hoops were saved.		
	Rigging, &c., lost, consisted of maintopsail, flying jib, foretopgallantsail, and rigging, valued at.....£15 0 0		
	Recovered back topsail, flying jib and half running rigging, valued 10 0 0		
	Claimed £5 0 0		
	Tom Strapp—who furnishes the partilars, swears to an old topgallantsail and half the running rigging being lost, page 777.		
	Patrick Strapp, Sr.—page 687, swears it was a topsail and staysail, with second hand rigging that was lost; also in reference to the truss hoops, that they were hogshead hoops, 8 or 9 in the set; that the charge of 13s. by Tom was a mistake, and wants 30s. Who's to be believed? I believe neither, and award nothing.		
45	1 Hhd. Salt, 10s.; other articles in store, too numerous to mention, 40s.	2 10 0	
	Carried forward..... £	1246 10 0	£427 0 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ..... £	1246 10 0	£427 0 8
	I gave Tom such a sifting in regard to the "other articles," that when I came to this item in his examination, he said there was nothing to represent it, and authorised me to draw my pen through it. Salt may have been lost. Allowed.....	.....	0 10 0
46	3 M. Shingles, 40s.; 1 M. New Board, 80s..... £6 0 0		
47	½ M. Plank,50s.; dozen Oars, 20s.; 100 Bricks, 10s... 4 0 0		
		10 0 0	
	Authorised by T. Strapp to strike the bricks out of the account. Patrick Strapp swears they were London grey stock, thrown from the stage. Do not believe that any of these articles were stolen, some might have been thrown in the water and drifted away. Award.....	.....	2 10 0
48	Grapnell, 15s.; Dip-net, 2s. 6d.; Molasses in puncheon, 50s.....	3 7 6	
	Allowed half of Molasses; don't believe in the grapnel or dip net being injured or stolen. Award.	.....	1 5 0
49	Empty Casks, oak, fir and fish tubs. ..	15 0 0	
	Patrick Strapp, Sr.—furnishes and swears to the following particulars of casks lost and destroyed; 3 tuns new oak puncheons at 55s., £8 5s.; 2 tuns new fir hogshead and half-hogshead, 50s., £5; and 7 fish tubs or half puncheons, 5s., £1 15s., together £15.		
	Tom Strapp—page 777, swears casks consisted of large kegs, porter tierces, molasses puncheons, half-hogsheads and second-hand puncheon tubs, a		
	Carried forward..... £	1274 17 6	£431 5 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	By amounts brought forward.... £	1274 17 6	£431 5 8
	number of each in store at street side, &c. ; no new on the premises ; don't make up any new casks on the premises ; don't know the number of tons they contained, estimate them at 7½ tuns, and value the whole at £12.		
	Alice Strapp—page 750, swears, "they consisted of molasses puncheons, large kegs and empty pork barrels ; don't think there were any porter barrels ; have not sold porter this 20 years ; think there were two old rum puncheons, every one of them had their heads out ; all in use for something or another, and a lot of fish tubs ; about 17 years since we had a standing cooper, and there had been no new casks made up on the place since then. We get a cooper every spring before the vessel goes to the Labrador, to trim barrels and puncheons lying about ; most of them were old molasses puncheons, but did not require to be headed ; some years there would be one, and some years there would be two molasses puncheons." A flagrant attempt at impossition. Award 15s.	.....	0 15 0
50	Other articles in stage, too numerous to mention.....	1 0 0	
	Consist of punt's buckets, 7s. 6d. ; some rinds, 2s. 6d., lot salt mats, 7s. 6d., boat's mast and spread, 2s. 6d. All doubtful. Award half.....	.....	0 10 0
51	Sofa, 200s. ; 4 bedsteads, 150s. ; 2 dozen chairs 6s. 144s.....	24 14 0	
	Carried forward.... £	1300 11 6	£432 10 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	By amounts brought forward....£	1300 11 6	£432 10 8
	Sofa—*Patrick Strapp*, page 687,swears to cost of sofa,£10.		
	Alice Strapp, page 750, swears to the same, and that it was purchased at Mr. McPherson's.		
	Alice Cox, page 726, swears that she and her mother purchased it at Mr. McPherson's, for £6 10s.		
	Bedsteads—*Patrick Strapp*, page 687, swears to 4 bedsteads lost, value, 1, 50s., 1, 35s., 2, 30s. each, together £7 5s.		
	Alice Strapp, page 750 swears to 4, about same value.		
	Margaret Deady, page 740, swears there were three bedsteads lost altogether, two of the best, each two turned posts, the other a plain, pine box bedstead in the servant's room; the servant slept upon this bedstead.		
	Alice Cox—page 726, recollect of mother and sister purchasing a bedstead in St. John's; the best, high 4 posted, two of the posts turned; recollect hearing them say it cost 35s.		
	Chairs—*Patrick Strapp*, (page 687,) swears to 12 American cane bottomed chairs, purchased in St. John's, 3 years ago, and 12 wood bottomed, purchased for 5s. each 8 or 9 years ago.		
	Alice Strapp, page 750, swears she had six American cane-bottomed chairs, bought at Mr. McPherson's,same time as sofa. Six American wood-bottomed chairs, purchased at Maccassey's, 17 years ago, and cost them 5s. each,		
	Carried forward..... £	1300 11 6	£432 10 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		Claim.	Award.
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1300 11 6	£432 10 8
	and thinks there were 6 kitchen chairs, made in the house.		
	Alice Cox, page 726, says mother and myself purchased six American cane-bottomed chairs, from Mr. McPherson same day as sofa, for 6s. each. Award for these artlcles as under:..		
	Sofa, first cost £6 10 0		
	5 American cane-bottomed chairs, (recognized one at John Strapp's, Harbor Grace, admitted by Mrs. Murphy, saved belonging to her father) at 6s. each £1 10 0		
	6 American wood-bottomed chairs, sworn to be 17 years old, purchased at Maccassey's, 2s. 6d..... 0 15 0		
	6 Kitchen Chairs, 2s. 6d.. 0 15 0		
	2 Bedsteads, 35s. each.... 3 10 0		
	1 Pine box bedstead..... 0 10 0		
		.....	13 10 0
51½	9 Tables, 170s.; 3 Feather beds, 240s.; 1 Wash-hand stand. 15s.....	21 5 0	
	Tables—*Patrick Strapp*, page 587, swears to 9 tables, four in parlour, two with folding leaves and turned legs, cost 35s. each, two ditto, one round and one square, cost 25s. each; two bedroom tables, 7s. 6d. each, and three kitchen pine table, cost 15s. each, together £8 10s.		
	Alice Strapp, page 750, swears she had three tables in the parlour, two with hinged leaves, one got from Mr. McPherson, one of the leaved ones cost 25s., the other about same value.		
	Carried forward..... £	1321 16 6	£446 0 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		Claim.	Award.
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1321 16 6	£446 0 8
	One small square one stood in parlor ; don't know the value ; one small one in back room, and two in bedrooms upstairs ; two in rooms over the kitchen. There were two old kitchen tables, one in back kitchen, and one in store room.		
	Alice Cox, page 726, swears, " I know of one table bought at McPherson's, same time as sofa and chairs ; we paid 18s. in cash for it ; it had turned hardwood legs, stained pine top, and two folding leaves."		
	Feather Beds—*Alice Strapp*, page 758, swears she saved four, and lost three feather beds ; saved her best, two next best, and one of the small ones.		
	Alice Cox, page 726, whose evidence I give more credit to than any of the family, swears distinctly that her mother had but six feather beds in the house, and she has valued them at £5 for the best, (saved), three pounds each for the next 4 best, and 35s. for the servant's or sixth.		
	Washhand Stand—*Alice Strapp*, page 753, did not know value of stand ; lately gave 10s. or 12s. at Harbor Grace for one of same quality.		
	Award—2 parlor tables, one cost, according to Mrs. Cox, 18s. Mrs. Strapp says, other same value 18s.....	1 16 0	
1	Square table in Parlour	0 7 6	
2	Small, 10s. ; 2 ditto 12s.		
	2 Kitchen, 15s.	1 17 0	
1	Washhand Stand	0 10 0	
	Carried forward.....	£4 10 6	1321 16 6 £446 0 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward £4 10 6	1321 16 6	£446 0 8
	1 Feather Bed, 60s. ; 1 ditto, 35s. (both ticks saved.) 4 15 0	.....	9 5 0
52	Clothing belonging to beds	3 0 0	
	Particulars furnished, 2 mattrasses, 10s. 1 blanket, 15s. ; 1 sheet, 3s. ; three pillow cases, 9s. (all to represent 60s.)		
	Alice Strapp—page 751, swears she lost no blankets or pillow cases ; lost one mattrass cover made of common wrapping, 5s. ; 1 sheet, 3s., 1 quilt, 15s. All allowed.....	.....	1 3 0
53	5 Trunks, 140s. ; 1 suit moreen curtains, 100s.	12 0 0	
	Patrick Strapp, page 688, swears to 5 trunks and boxes, 1, 21s., 2, 10s., 2, 15s. Award.....	.....	4 7 0
	Moreen Curtains. *Alice Strapp*, page 751, describes them as drab moreen, trimmed with blue fringe, with valences above and below ; swears to being 5 years old, and worth 50s.		
	Margaret Deady, page 740, confirms the description ; thinks they were 10 years in use.		
	J. C. Toussaint, see his affidavit, page 787, accompanied me to the house of John Strapp, Harbor Grace, to survey a carpet ; we were ushered into a bedroom, where I at once recognised said drab moreen curtains, trimmed with blue fringe. Mrs. Murphy, daughter of Patrick Strapp, admitted that they belonged to her father ; they were only curtains for front and foot of the bed, with the two valen-		
	Carried forward..... £	1336 16 6	£460 15 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1336 16 6	£460 15 8
	ces, all I presume there ever was. For this reason, and you will think a good one, disallowed.		
54	1 Large Carpet, 30s.; 2 Carpets, 120s. 1 Looking Glass, 50s.....	10 0 0	
	Carpets—Particulars furnished, parlor carpet, £5; 2 bed room carpets, 50s.		
	Alice Strapp—page 751, recollects she purchased the parlour carpet same time as sofa and chairs, 4 years ago; the bed room carpets about 7 years old; none of them saved, except a piece of the parlour one, useless.		
	Alice Cox—page 726, says the parlour carpet was about 7 years old, there were 25 yards in it, cost 4s. per yard, altogether £5.		
	J. C. Toussaint—page 787, who accompanied me to John Strapp's house, Harbor Grace, to survey the carpet, says it was found to be in a very fair state for a second-hand carpet—there was no appearance of violence by cutting or tearing, and the few holes in it were caused by the usual wear of such an article. This I conceive a sufficient reason for disallowing the claim for all the carpets.		
	Looking Glasses—For price, was referred to *Patrick Strapp, jr.*, who, at page 721 describes it,20 by 30 inches, purchased by himself in New York; did not recollect the cost; the glass only broken; allow half.....	.....	1 5 0
55	Clothing belonging to five in family: The particulars of this item will be found at page 778. This, I confess, is the most difficult item I have had	50 0 0	
	Carried forward..... £	1396 16 6	£462 0 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ..... £	1396 16 6	£462 0 8
	to adjudicate upon. The five in family alluded to, are sworn to be P. Strapp, Sr., his wife, sons Thomas and Stephen, and a pauper by the name of Deady,whom Mr.Strapp gets six pounds per annum from the Government for supporting. On questioning Tom Strapp as to how he made up this account so accurately, (among other articles is a coat belonging to the pauper, charged at 25s.,) he distinctly states at page 779, that the present bill of £50, for clothing of five in family, is the account of what is missing; arrived at the value by the amount saved, which was one hundred pounds, having taken a particular account of the total value lost belonging to five in family, which amounted to one hundred and fifty pounds. The value of their wardrobes, I confess, astonished me, and I felt it was competent for me to demand a sight of the account of the articles saved, which I resolved to do. When Mrs. Strapp came to attest to that portion of the articles claimed for, belonging to herself, I took the opportunity of ascertaining from her her portion of her wardrobe saved, which will be found on page 746, amounting to £23 6s. I left Harbor Main without obtaining the particulars of the other clothing saved. I wrote to T. Strapp from this place for it, stating, at the time, that as it had been sworn that Deady had lost every article of clothing but what		
	Carried Forward.... £	1396 16 6	£462 0 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward.... £	1396 16 6	£462 0 8
	he stood in, and that I had received from his mother an account of her clothing saved, £23 6s., it merely remained for him to give me a statement of the clothing saved, belonging to himself, his father, and brother Stephen, which should be £76 14s., which he had sworn to as above, of having a particular account of. His reply, under date 31st May, which will be found page 789, astonished me more than all the rest, for in the face of what he swore to above, he says therein, "I have therefore to state to you, that in my examination I gave you a particular statement of the clothing belonging to myself, father, brother Stephen, and Deady, and left mother to answer for herself; as to the clothing saved belonging to myself, father, and Deady, we saved nothing of clothing of any description, with the exception of one coat and vest each, belonging to father and me, with what we had on at the time." While at Harbor Main, Woodford, the monk, who was incarcerated and tried as one of the rioters, came to me, and wished to know if Mr. Strapp had claimed for clothing. I told him he had, but at that time the claim had not been investigated. He offered then to come before me, and said he was ready to swear that they did not lose an article of clothing; that he, with others, was at the dwelling house the whole of the time it was attacked, and al-	
	Carried forward.... £	1396 16 6	£462 0 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	By amounts brought forward.... £	1396 16 6	£462 0 8
	though a great many articles of clothing, with two feather beds that were cut, were thrown out of the windows, he, with others, stood by and picked up all the clothing, and which was returned to the house. This agrees with what Mrs. Strapp says at page 746—" My own clothes were thrown out of the window, and the following articles recovered back." I did not deem it prudent or judicious at the time to take the monk's examination; but I now regret that I had not done so. With this view of the case, I think I should be justified in disallowing this portion of the claim, but as I have a doubt, I will give the the claimants the benefit of it, by awarding each of the male Strapps the same proportion that Mrs. Strapp has sworn to having lost herself, viz.; £4 13s. each. The pauper's wardrobe, besides what he stood in, I fancy was not very valuable. Award	.....	18 12 0
56	2 Fenders and Fire Irons, 30s.; grate, 60s.; 6 pictures, 40s.	6 10 0	
	Fenders and Fire Irons — *Margaret Deady*, page 740, states her mother had saved her kitchen fender, and the only article lost was a pair of kitchen tongs; re-examined at request, states although fender saved, much damaged. Award for it and tongs	.....	0 10 0
	Grate, sworn to by P. Strapp, worth 50s.; allowed	.....	2 10 0
	Pictures valued by Mrs. Cox, page, 726, —this sum allowed	.....	1 2 6
	Carried forward.... £	1403 6 6	£484 15 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward.... £	1403 6 6	£484 15 2
57	3 Likenesses, 20s. ; China Ornaments, of all descriptions, 50s.	3 10 0	
	Mrs. Cox—page 728, says, daguerreotype of Tom, cost 5s. ; herself and sister, Mrs. Murphy, taken together, cost 7s. 6d. China ornaments, valued by Mrs. Cox, page 726, at 14s. Allowed.....	.....	1 6 6
58	1 Watch, 80s. ; Table Mats and Antimacassars, 40s.....	6 0 0	
	Watch.—*Patrick Strapp*, page 688, got from John Hickey, for £4 worth of Flour, a good watch, and worth the money.		
	Thomas Strapp—page 780, says, had four watches in the house, three saved and one lost; the one lost was either for a bag of bread or 20s. cash ; one of the other three watches was in pledge, but do not know whether the one lost was for the bag of bread or 20s.		
	Alice Strapp—page 752, says, one was missing, there were two in pledge, belonging one to David and the other to Dennis Doyle ; one was for a bag of bread ; do not know whether the other was in pledge for money or flour ; think it must be for money, as we had no flour in the house to spare.		
	Dennis Doyle—page 723, swears that he never had a watch in pledge to Mr. Strapp, but his brother David had for a bag of bread ; valued 30s.; it was bought from Mr. Langmead 4 or 5 years ago for £4 10s.		
	Patrick Strapp, re-examined, page 695,		
	Carried forward..... £	1412 16 6	£486 1 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1412 16 6	£486 1 8
	endeavours to make out he lost a second watch, and states that John Hickey, whom I believe to be a myth, was either of Mosquito or Carbonear. When at Harbor Grace I issued a subpœna for John Hickey, but by the affidavit of *Patrick Connelly*, who endeavoured to serve it, such a person was never heard of by the oldest inhabitant of either place. If a watch has been lost, it is David Doyle's. Award.....	.....	4 0 0
	Antimacassars and Table Mats.—Particulars of these items furnished. See page 752, 4 Antimacassars, 20s.; 12 Table Mats, 20s.		
	Table Mats—*Alice Strapp* says, page 752, thinks there were half dozen straw coloured, don't know what they were made of, purchased by my daughter, Mrs. Cox.		
	Alice Cox—page 727, says, there were six; I paid 2s. 6d. for them when new, 5d. each—good as new. Allowed	.....	0 2 6
	Antimacassars—*Alice Strapp*, page 952, says, thinks there were three or four; don't know their value, made by my daughter when at school, 10 years ago.		
	Margaret Deady—page 741, says, two out of three were saved, and sent to Harbor Grace.		
	Alice Cox—page 727, says, they were useless and worn out, and of no value. Disallowed.		
59	1 Arm Chair, 20s.; Earthenware of all descriptions, 200s.....	11 0 0	
	Carried forward..... £	1423 16 6	£490 4 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1423 16 6	£490 4 2
	Patrick Strapp, Sr.—Swears to the arm chair being an American cane-bottomed rocking chair; Mrs. Deady and Mrs. Strapp, that it was a low back, wood seat; Patrick Strapp, Jr.,office chair, he purchased it, in New York, 12 years ago, for $3. Award 11s. 3d.	.....	0 11 3
	Earthenware—particulars of these articles on page 752. The first charge is 2 dozen Jugs, 60s. Award half..	.....	5 0 0
60	6 Candlesticks, 16s.; 1 Copper Boiler, 50s.....	3 6 0	
	Candlesticks,—*Alice Strapp* swears she had 3 pairs of Candlesticks, cheap at 16s.		
	Margaret Deady swears to two recovered. Award.....	.....	0 12 0
	Copper Boiler—Surveyed by J. T. Nevill, who says it is very old and battered, but whether from age or violence cannot say; so old, doubtful if worth repairing. Award half....	.....	1 5 0
61	3 Copper Kettles, 60s.; 12 Dish Covers, 30s	4 10 0	
	Copper Kettles.—*Patrick Strapp*, page 688, swears kettles, 17, 8 and 6 quarts, largest cost 30s., others valued at 20s. and 15s.		
	Alice Strapp—page 753, swears largest would hold 2 gallons; cost, when bought, 27 years ago, 20s.; next size would hold 5 quarts, 17 years old, and the smallest one 2 to 3 quarts. Award half.....	.....	1 10 0
	Dish Covers, charged 30s.		
	Patrick Strapp—page 688, swears covers were tin, in use 4 or 5 years, assorted sizes—valued now 25s.		
	Carried forward.... £	1431 12 6	£499 2 5

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1431 12 6	£499 2 5
	Alice Strapp—page 753, swears that one was pretty large, for covering meat, all tin, with a knob on top; "the others were all the covers of old kettles, which I always kept in good order, had the common tin handles on them; certain had six of them; no use except to clean and hang up; more trouble than value; never used them, but liked to see them clean; it reminded me of the clean pewter dressers at home in Ireland."		
	Margaret Deady—page 741, swears, "there were several tin covers, kettle covers; don't know how many, none of them were meat covers, we had no dish covers in the house; they were all tin-handled, saved from time to time as new kettles came to the house." Award, 2s. 6d.	.....	0 2 6
62	1½ Dozen Knives and Forks, 30s.; carving Knife and Fork, 7s. 6d.	1 17 6	
	Sworn to by Patrick Strapp as ivory-handled; Mrs. Strapp says, they were rivetted handles, looked like ivory, had a dozen and a half, each, large and small; Mrs. Deady swears bone handled, and one dozen; Mrs. Cox, page 727, swears she purchased them three years ago for 20s. Allowed for them and carvers.....	.....	1 5 0
63	½ Dozen German silver Spoons, 9s.; 1 coffee Mill, 10s.....	0 19 0	
	Spoons—*Mrs. Cox*, swears to half dozen, she purchased them for 4s. See page 728. Allowed.....	.....	0 4 0
	Coffee Mill—Described as broken, but to be seen. Surveyed by J. T.		
	Carried Forward.... £	1434 9 0	£500 13 11

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1434 9 0	£500 13 11
	Nevill, who says it would require 2s. to repair it.....	.....	0 2 0
64	2 Pepper Mills, 10s.; 2 Coffee Pots, 10s.; 1 Candle Mould, 4s.....	1 4 0	
	Pepper Mills sworn by P. Strapp, worth 10s.; Coffee Pots, valued by Mrs. Cox at 6s., and who says there was but one single metal candle mould. Award, same proportion as coffee pots.....	.....	0 15 0
65	2 Snuffers and Dishes, 4s.; 1 Candle Box, 3s	0 7 0	
	Snuffers, &c.—*Mrs. Deady*, page 742, there was no snuffer tray; she purchased the snuffers at Messrs. Thomas & Dickinson's for 1s. or 1s. 3d., cannot be sure, only pair they had. Award.....	.....	0 1 3
	Candle Box, described as a round, tin, japanned box, to hang againt the wall, and to hold 3 or 4 lbs. The morning I left Harbor Main I had occasion to call at Mr. Strapp's house, and there saw hanging up in the kitchen a candle box of the identical description; they may have had two, but as unlikely as Mrs. Nickleby having two roast pigs to dinner at one time. Allowed.....	.....	0 3 0
66	Milk Strainer, 3s.; Fish Skimmer and Ladle, 3s. 6d., valued by Mrs. Cox, page 728, at 3s. 2d	0 6 6	0 3 2
67	2 Lanthorns, 12s.; 1 Cullender 3s.; 3 Tin Pans, 7s. 6d.....	1 2 6	
	Award—half for Lanthorns, 6s.; Cullender and Tin Pans, valued by Mrs. Cox, page 728, at 5s. 6d.....	.....	0 11 6
	Carried forward..... £	1437 9 0	£502 9 10

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		Claim.	Award.
	Amounts brought forward ..... £	1437 9 0	£502 9 10
68	4 Tea Cannisters, 15s.; ½ gallon Wine, 10s.; Razors 10s..... £1 15 0		
69	4 Bedroom Looking Glasses, 20s.; 2 Hair Brushes, 5s. 1 5 0		
70	Whitewash and Dust Brush 0 4 0		
71	Spittoon, 2s. 6d.; 1 Bottle Screw, 1s. 6d..... 0 4 0		
72	Scrubbing and Blacking Brushes..... 0 5 0		
		3 13 0	
	Tea Cannisters, 4s.; Looking Glasses, 15s.; Brushes, 5s., valued by Mrs. Cox; other articles half, together, 40s. 6d.....		2 0 6
	Rat and Mouse Trap.—Award the full claim for these articles. The rat-trap, if destroyed, although over 12 years in use, must be a general loss to the neighbourhood, from the number of rats it had killed, both for themselves and neighbours, even *three* at a time by head, middle, and rump, has been sworn to. See evidence, 694, 742, and 754. Allowed	0 2 6	0 2 6
73	Blacking and Black Lead, 2s.; Bed Key, 2s. Allowed	0 4 6	0 4 6
74	Set Tin Measures, 15s.; Fountain, 15s.; Bellows, 5s.	1 15 0	
	Mrs. Cox—page 729, says bellows very old; cost when new 3s. 6d., value if lost, 1s. 6d. Award, 1s. 6d. for bellows, and half other items.		0 16 6
75	Spinning Wheel, 35s.; Fiddle, 30s.; Flute, 7s. 6d.	3 12 6	
	Alice Strapp, page 754, says, had the Spinning Wheel, was 15 years old, was made in the house; the price of		
	Carried forward..... £	1446 16 6	£505 13 10

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amount brought forward.... £	1446 16 6	£505 13 10
	them at the turner's is 15s. for new. Award—15s. for the wheel, and the fiddle and the flute, 37s. 6d.	.....	2 12 6
76	2 Guns, 70s. ; 3 Umbrellas, 20s. ; Glassware, 50s.....	7 0 0	
	Guns were second-hand sealing guns ; award for them £2 10 0		
	Umbrellas, half 0 10 0		
	Glassware, valued by Mrs. Cox, page 766..... 1 0 0		
		.....	4 0 0
77	Clock, repairs, 15s. ; Carpet Bag, 7s. 6d. ; 4 Tea Trays, 25s.....	2 7 6	
	Clock said to be damaged by removing ; Patrick Strapp swears, was told by Mr. Jillard that it would cost 15s. to repair it, was at Harbor Grace, not repaired. Nath. Jillard, page 730, examined the clock, and swears that 7s. 6d. would be ample to repair it, for which sum he would put it in good order himself. Award—7s. 6d. for clock ; carpet bag half, 3s. 9d. ; tea tray, valued by Mrs. Cox, page 727, at 8s., together, 19s. 3d.....	.....	0 19 3
78	2 Bed-room Sets, 30s. ; Soup Ladle and Tureen, 7s. 6d.....	1 17 6	
	Mrs. Cox—page 727, says, only one full set in the house, cost 12s. 6d. ; there might be another jug and basin ; if so, allowed already under crockeryware. Award for set 12s. 6d. Mrs. Cox, same page, values soup tureen and ladle at 3s. 6d.....	.....	0 16 0
79	Set Chinaware, 40s. ; Porcupine Quill Box, 7s. 6d.	2 7 6	
	Particulars of China and Dozen Cups and Saucers, 15s. ; 1 teapot, 5s. ; 2		
	Carried forward..... £	1460 9 0	£514 1 7

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1460 9 0	£514 1 7
	Bread Plates, 5s. ; 1 Sugar Dish, 4s. 1 Cruət Stand, 20s. ; together 49s.		
	Mrs. Cox—page 727, values 9 Cups and Saucers, 1 teapot, and 2 Bread Plates, all that is sworn to be lost, at 11s. 6d., outside value ; and the Cruet Stand, when new, at 7s. 6d. ; also values Porcupine Quill Box, page 729, at 2s. Allowed this value		1 1 0
80	2 Baskets, 5s., valued by Mrs. Cox, page 727, at 2s. 6d. Allowed.....	0 5 0	0 2 6
81	Pots, Kettle, Frying Pans, &c.....	2 10 0	
	Award half.....		1 5 0
82–4	Tea, Loaf Sugar, Rice, &c. Particulars on page 756, about..... ...	3 0 0	
	Half sworn to by Mrs. Strapp. Allowed half.....		1 10 0
85	2 lbs. Hyson Tea, 10s. ; Ham, 15s. : Glass Cupboard, 100s.....	6 5 0	
	Hyson Tea, included in items 83 to 84 ; ham, got from Mr. O'Mara, used—see Mrs. Deady, page 744 ; the other got from Mr. Nowlan, 29th May. Glass cupboard, fixture in the house, included in the valuation of it. Disallowed.		
86	Dresser, 80s. ; repair of Milk Cupboard, 15s.....	4 15 0	
	Surveyed by J. T. Nevill, who awards for damage to dresser, 40s., and repair of milk cupboard,10s. Allowed.		2 10 0
87	Washing Tubs, Buckets, Milk Tubs, and Fish Tubs.....	1 10 0	
	The washing tubs, buckets, &c., with the exception of the fish tubs, sworn to be lost by Mrs. Strapp, are valued by Mrs. Cox, page 727, at 10s. ; 6		
	Carried forward.... £	1478 14 0	£520 10 1

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	By amounts brought forward.... £	1478 14 0	£520 10 1
	fish tubs, old butter tubs, 5d. each, 2s. 6d.....	.....	0 12 6
88 & 89	Window Blinds, Oil Clothes, &c.....	4 0 0	
	Bill of particulars furnished, page 757, is—		
	15 Window Blinds, at 2s. £1 10 0		
	8 Window Valences..... 2 10 0		
	£4 0 0		
	Margaret Deady—page 744, swears that there were 9 calico blinds and 5 window valences, the latter described as red and white damask—lost.		
	J. C. Toussaint—page 787, who accompanied me to the house of John Strapp, Harbor Grace, swears that we there found 5 window valences of red and white damask, admitted by Mrs. Murphy, daughter of Patrick Strapp, to belong to him. Disallowed the whole.		
90 & 91	Flannel, Serge, Calico, Regatta, Cloth, Linen, Room Paper, Yarn, Thread, Buttons, &c.	5 0 0	
	The particulars of these articles on page 759, amounting to £3 2s. Award half	.....	1 11 0
92	3 Footstools, 20s.; 2 Door Mats, 10s.; vessel's Galley, 60s.	4 10 0	
	Footstools.—*P. Strapp*, page 691, swears to two with turned feet, 14 by 16, value 12s.; one other, 14 by 18, valued at 8s.		
	Alice Cox—page 728, swears there was one square with turned feet, which she purchased herself for 2s. 6d.; the other two were round, covered with carpet, very old, cost 1s.		
	Carried forward.... £	1492 4 0	£522 13 7

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1492 4 0	£522 13 7
	9d. when new; worth, if lost, 10d.		
	Door Mats—*Patrick Strapp*, page 691, swears they were canvass, with green fringe, 3 years old, cost 5s. each, worth 4s. 6d.		
	Alice Cox—page 728, swears one nearly new, I purchased for 2s. 6d., the others old, and worth about 1s.		
	Award, Footstools } Mrs. Cox's £0 4 2		
	Door mats } valuation 0 3 6		
	Galley, half..... 1 10 0		
		.....	1 17 8
93 & 94	Other articles in dwelling house, of all descriptions, too numerous to mention	20 0 0	
	When I got down to these items in Thomas Strapp's examination, I was told by him that there was nothing left to represent it, and he authorised me to run my pen through it, which I did; but, the next day, up came Mr. Strapp with his wife, with a claim of three one-pound notes, said to be lost in a black trunk—this was the first that I had heard of the loss of money. See the different examinations and re-examinations on pages 694, 717, 737, 746, 758, and 783, evidence so convicting. Not allowed.		
	On the 17th May, Tom Strapp returns to the charge with a further bill, amounting to £3 9s., to represent these items. It can be seen on page 784, among other things is a holy water pot, charged 1s. 6d., and half-dozen prayer beads, 5s. Allowed ..	.....	0 6 6
	Also, a pair of cloth boots, 10s., and a pair of slippers belonging to Mrs.		
	Carried forward..... £	1512 4 0	£524 17 9

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward.... £	1512 4 0	£524 17 9
	Cox, of St. John's, who swears, page 725, that when last in Harbor Main, "did not leave any of my wearing apparel, nor boots, nor shoes, nor any thing of any value there." The final charge to represent these items was 3000 cabbage plants, 15s.; 60 lbs. onions, 15s.; bed of greens from cabbage stumps, 7s. 6d., and ¾ bag bread, left at the house by a man by the name of Murray, the morning of the wreck. The cabbage plants and onions were in anticipation of what they might have from seed sown that spring. In regard to these items I fear I should be considered *green* if I recommended the Government to *stump* up for them. Disallowed.		
95	Fences, wood and stone, destroyed....	20 0 0	
	See Patrick Strapp's examination, and his estimate sworn to at £20, page 691.		
	J. T. Nevill's estimate to complete 179 yards fencing, which he measured, will requrie		
	2250 Pickets at 30s..... £3 7 6		
	56 Rails at 6d..... 1 8 0		
	60 Posts at 6d..... 1 10 0		
	1½ Cwt. Nails, 28s..... 2 2 0		
	Labor erecting..... 2 10 0		
	All new.		
	£10 17 6		
	Labor and Material to erect fence over Stone wall.... 1 0 0		
	£11 17 6		
	Thomas Strapp, page 781, swears the fences were		
	Carried forward..... £11 17 6	1532 4 0	£524 17 9

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward £11 17 6 part 10 and part 15 years old. Mr. Nevill says, if the fences were 15 years old, in all probability must have been in such a condition as to require new ones within a year or two. Deduct one-third of £10 17 6	1532 4 0	£524 17 9
	New for old 3 12 6 3 12 6	.....	8 5 0
96	Loss of Potatoe crop, &c..... See evidence taken in this item—P. Strapp, page 692; J. T. Nevill, 715; Alice Strapp, 762; M. Murray, 762; and Thomas Strapp, 781. Award one-half.....	25 0 0	12 10 0
97	Flake destroyed, 250s.; Frame of a house, 90s.....	17 0 0	
	Fish Flake.—*Patrick Strapp*, page 692, swears it was a large flake, and would spead 70 qtls. of green fish, repaired that spring.		
	Tom Strapp—page 782, says it was about 50 by 30 feet, and would, as he judged, spread about 15 qtls. green fish; renewed two years ago, nothing done to it that spring.		
	Alice Strapp—page 758, swears she knows all about fish-making; that the flake was a small one, used only for drying caplin or damp fish, if we had any, and would spread about 12 or 13 quintals water-horse fish.		
	William Flinn—page 703, says "nine years ago, when I served Mr. Strapp, it was a fine flake, and at that time would spread 40 quintals water-horse fish; since then has gone to wreck very much."		
	Carried Forward.... £	1574 4 0	£545 12 9

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		Claim.	Award.
	Amounts brought forward....£	1574 4 0	£545 12 9
	Nicholas Delacour—page 699, "I knew the flake, do not know when it was originally built, recollect of its being repaired, about two summers ago, about a beam square, was covered, a beam is about 30 feet; recollect at some previous period of seeing more than 30 feet square, a beam square will spread 10 quintals water-horse fish; and I estimate the full value of the whole flake, covered and uncovered, at £3 currency.		
	James Keefe—(Cat's Cove) page 725, is 48 years old; has erected and assisted to erect many fish flakes, "am quite familiar with their construction, and profess to know all about them; an ordinary fish flake, of a beam of 30 feet square, should be erected at Harbor Main, including nails, beams, shores, longers, boughs, as also the labour for erecting the same, all of new materials, for the sum of £4 10s. cy.; at Cat's Cove, where the material is handier, the same flake could be erected for £3, cy., all of new material." Award according to Keefe, who, I presume, was disinterested.		4 10 0
	Frame of a House,—See *Patrick Strapp's* evidence, page 692. The frame consisted of 85 pieces, all in the round, lying on the bank at Salmon Cove; first heard of its loss about the latter end of May, but do not know how it disappeared, whether by a mob or otherwise. Disallowed.		
98	1 Map, 2s. 6d., recovered; fresh Butter, 20s.; Cobbler's Tools, 20s.....	2 2 6	
	Carried forward..... £	1576 6 6	£550 2 9

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Award.*
	Amounts brought forward..... £	1576 6 6	£550 2 9
	Map sworn to be recovered		
	Fresh Butter—*P. Strapp*, page 692, swears, "made in my own house, made that spring; keep two milch cows, both calved that May, killed one calf, sold the other with the cow, end of May; use fresh butter in my house, quantity not weighed, but estimated by Mrs. Strap" (To an old farmer this is more wonderful than the story of the rat trap.)		
	Alice Strapp—page 758, says, "there were about four pounds of fresh butter in prints lost, the remains of my own make, after the fall, it was made up in the tureen, none made in the spring; feel certain that four pounds is about the quantity." Award 4 lbs.		0 4 0
	Cobbler's Tools, and the last.		
	Patrick Strapp—swears to the value lost at 15s. Award half.....		0 7 6
	£	1576 6 6	£550 14 3
	Error, short addition in Mr. Strapp's account.....	6 0 6	
	Amount claimed..... £	1570 6 0	

Election Riots, 1861.

Award to *Patrick Strapp, Sr.*, for compensation in the above claim, the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Three Pence currency.

I beg to hand herewith the investigations taken in this case, with the accounts and other documents connected therewith.

And have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

SAINT JOHN'S,
26th July, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

Evidence taken in the following cases, with the documents connected therewith, arranged numerically according to the number affixed to each claimant.

	Claims.
No. 1.—Dennis O'Neil, Spaniard's Bay, not investigated, absent at Labrador.....	£37 0 0
" 2.—Wm. Davis, Harbor Grace, examination of J. D. Withycomb.....	1 10 0
" 3.—Wm. Walsh, his own examination.....	5 0 0
" 4.—Philip Walsh, Harbor Grace, examination of Mary Walsh.....	9 13 0
" 5.—Joseph Martin, his examination.....	1 5 4
" 6.—Samuel Gordon, Harbor Grace, examination of James Hutchings.....	40 17 0
" 7.—Edward Fitzgerald, examination of Jane Fitzgerald.....	1 10 0
" 8.—Mary Dillon, her own examimation.....	1 2 3
" 9.—Widow Hunt, her own examination.....	1 0 0
" 10.—Patrick Devereux, his examination.....	4 10 0
" 11.—Thomas Godden, his examination.....	14 0 0
" 12.—Widow Foley, her own examination.....	11 0 0
" 13.—Ridley & Sons, examination of W. H. Ridley, and James Hutchings.....	48 11 0
" 14.—J. & M. Parsons, examination of Mark Parsons.....	6 6 3
" 15.—N. & J. Jillard, examination John Jillard and James Hutchings.....	353 17 3
" 16.—John Shehan, examination of C. L. Kennedy	38 10 8
" 17.—Captain James Brown, examination of George Brown.....	13 13 0
" 18.—Captain George Brown, his own examination	20 14 0
" 19.—Thomas Ross, his own examination.....	18 13 0
" 20.—Walker and Ross, examination of Charles W. Ross.....	43 13 6
" 21.—Garret Wall, his examination.....	6 4 6
" 22.—Robert Walsh, examination of James Hutchings, award of J. C. Toussaint, arbitrator, in value of Piano Forte.....	85 3 0
Carried forward.....	£763 13 9

Election Riots, 1861.

Amount brought forward.....	£763	13	9
No. 23.—Wm. Thomson, examination of Mary Thomson	35	3	11
" 24.—Maurice Connell, his examination	5	12	4
" 25.—William Howlet, his examination	5	1	4
" 26.—Mrs. Hippisley examination of James Hutchings	5	19	6
" 27.—James Hippisley, his examination	18	19	6
" 28.—Joseph Godden, his examination.....	33	3	4
" 29.—Punton and Munn, examination of R. S. Munn	134	2	0
" 30.—John Fisher, examination of James Hutchings	22	7	0
" 31.—John Fennell, examination of James Hutchings and John Fennell.....	215	2	0
" 32.—Thomas Higgins, his examination	15	0	0
" 33.—Rutherford, Brothers, examination of G. C. Rutherford and James Hutchings.....	16	0	7
" 34 William Grubert, his own examination.....	22	3	6
" 35 William Squarey, his examination	7	0	3
" 36.—William Toussaint, examination of John Mitchell.....	10	7	0
" 37.—Peter Cotin, his examination.....	11	0	0
" 38.—Henry Stowe, his examination.....	13	12	0
" 39.—J. D. Withycomb, his own examination.....	4	3	6
" 40.—Mrs. Ronan, examination of Johana Ronan..	4	0	0
" 41.—Widow Reed, her own examination.....	5	14	0
" 42.—James L. Prendergast, his own examination..	5	1	2
Damage done.....	£1,353	6	8

" 43.—Instructions to J. D. Withycomb, with sworn descriptions of injury done to several buildings, his report and valuation of the same, and examination in reference thereto.

" 44.—Examination of Luke Fallon, Chief Constable of Police, refering generally to the action of the rioters at Harbor Grace,on the 26th April, A. D. 1861.

Election Riots, 1861.

Destroyed at Spaniard's Bay on the first or second May, 1861, during the election riots.

1 Large Hawser, 18 cwt. 2 qrs., 55s.....	£50	17	6
Valued 15s. cwt.....	13	17	6
	£37	0	0

DENIS O'NEILL.

May 22nd, 1862.

(This case not investigated, absent at Labrador.)

The following is a correct and true statement of loss sustained by me by the riots in this town in May last.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

MR. WILLIAM DAVIS,

To JOHN D. WITHYCOMB.

2 Pairs Sashes, 12 by 10, at 6d.....	£0	12	0
24 Panes Glass and labor, at 6d.....	0	12	0
7 Ditto ditto, at 6d.....	0	3	6
1 Fan light, over front door.....	0	2	6
	£1	10	0

Harbor Grace.

No. 2.

Harbor Grace, to wit.

JOHN D. WITHYCOMB, of Harbor Grace, carpenter, maketh oath and saith, that the prefixed Bill of parcels purporting to be particulars of sundry carpenter's work, done and performed by myself, for William Davis of Harbor Grace, amounting to one pound ten shillings, is a just and true account; and this deponent further saith that he has been paid

Election Riots, 1861.

for, or settled with, by the said William Davis, the full amount of said Bill of Thirty shillings.

J. D. WITHYCOMB.

Taken and sworn to before me, at Harbor Grace, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

William Walsh,—For loss and damages on April the 26th, 1861, to the amount of £5.

Harbor Grace, May 22, 1862.

William Walsh's loss and damages on the 26th of April, 1861.

For 27 panes of glass, at 6d.....	£0	13	6
Carpenter's charges, ditto.....	1	0	0
4 dozen of Ware, at 7s.....	1	8	0
1 Quart Decanter, at 5s., and it full of brandy, 7s.....	0	12	0
1 Ditto ditto full of wine.....	0	12	0
1 Ditto ditto full of gin.....	0	10	0
½ Dozen of large tumblers, at 10s.....	0	5	0
	£5	0	6

Harbor Grace, June 10th, 1862.

No. 3.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Harbor Grace, to wit.

Case.—*William Walsh.*—Claim £5.

WILLIAM WALSH, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I live in Harbor Grace ; am a farmer and publican. The damage done to my property was on the 26th April, A.D., 1861, nomination day in Harbor Grace.

Election Riots, 1861.

Done by a mob; do not know the number. The mob was of Harbor Grace people, and the property injured by throwing of stones.

1.—27 panes glass, 12 by 14, cut to 10 by 12; can swear to 27 panes.

2.—Carpenter's charges, Cribbs was the carpenter employed, and I paid him 20s. to repair three window sashes, and glazing and cutting glass; made a new shutter for the door glass.

3.—4 dozen Ware. Consists of jugs, tea cups and saucers, mugs. Cannot say what proportion there was of each; but 7s. is the selling price for jugs, mugs, &c.

5.—1 quart Decanter. Swear it was a quart decanter; not cut, but plain; will swear there was a quart of brandy in it; 24s. is the price of brandy.

6.—1 quart Decanter, and full of Wine; the wine was port; port wine cost 24s.

7.—1 quart Decanter, full of Gin. I don't know what paid for it.

8.—½ dozen common Tumblers, 10s. Have made up the amount of these articles yesterday, and will swear now that each decanter was full of brandy, wine, and gin.

his
WILLIAM ⋈ WALSH.
mark.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Damage done by the mob, on the 26th April, 1861, in Harbor Grace, on Nomination day, to Philip Walsh's property.

1 Shop window, Decanters of rum, wine, brandy and gin, glass and other articles destroyed.....	£4	0	0
40 Panes Glass, 12 by 10, at 4d.....	0	13	0
Loss of rum and wine.....	5	0	0
	£9	13	0

Election Riots, 1861.

List of things destroyed on the 26th April, 1861, in the election riots, at Harbor Grace, belonging to Philip Walsh.

Shop Window, 24 panes glass.....	£0	12	0
Other windows 16 "	0	5	4
5 Decanters, 2s. 6d.....	0	12	6
12 Glasses, 9d.....	0	9	0
3 Large Bottles, 2s.....	0	6	0
Pipes, matches and toys.....	0	12	0
6 Bottles ginger wine, 3s.....	0	18	0
Carpenter repairing windows and sashes.....	0	10	0
Casing	0	5	0
Liquor wasted.....	5	0	0
	£9	9	10

No. 4. June 11, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

Case.—*Philip Walsh*—Claim £9 13s.

Mary Walsh, sworn and examined.—Am the wife of Philip Walsh, resides in Harbor Grace, he is a fisherman and publican. The property claimed for was destroyed on the 26th April, 1861, by a mob of Harbor Grace, Spaniard's Bay, and Bay Roberts people. No Carbonear people among them.

Item.

1.—Shop Window. The window contains 24 lights of 10 by 12, two or three of the stiles broken; will swear there were 24 panes broken in the shop window.

2.—Other Windows. 16 panes 8 by 10 glass. Windows in front of the house; 4 or 5 stiles broken in small window.

3.—Carpenter engaged to repair the sashes, his name was Richard Poor; all he did was to repair the stiles in the shop and small windows.

4.—The glazing cost five shillings.

Election Riots, 1861.

5.—Five Decanters. Common glass. Three quart, and two pint decanters ; averaged them at 2s. 6d.

6.—Glasses. Were all common tumblers ; no wine glasses. Will swear there were twelve.

7.—Three Bottles. Glass Bottles, had stoppers, to put peppermint, &c., in ; swear to three lost.

8.—Pipes, Matches, and Toys. Cannot particularize any quantity.

9.—Six Bottles Ginger Wine. Remains of a case. Paid 24s. for the case. Will swear lost six bottles.

10.—Liquors wasted. Consisted of rnm, wine, brandy and gin. Rum was in a porter tierce ; bought it full in St. John's, and tapped that spring. I lost the rum by the cock leaking, it must have been turned by the throwing of stones. Rum is worth 6s. 6d. per gallon. Will swear I lost eight gallons of rum. Wine cask holds twenty-five gallons. Will swear, to the best of my knowledge, I lost three gallons of wine, in the same way as the rum, by the tap being turned from the throwing of stones. Only what brandy that stood in two bottles, about a quart. Also, about two quarts of gin, standing in the bottles that were broken. The wine was not of the dearest, 10s. or 11s. per gallon.

MARY WALSH.

Sworn to the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

The following is a correct and true statement of loss sustained by me by the riots in this town, in May last :—

2 Pairs new Sashes, glass and labour.....	£1	0	0
1 Four light Sash Ditto Ditto	0	3	4
4 Panes Glass, labour in putting in.....	0	2	0
	£1	5	4

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Harbor Grace.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 5.

HARBOR GRACE, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit. }

Case.—*Joseph Martin.*—Claim £1 5 4.

JOSEPH MARTIN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Grace, am a fisherman. The damage done to my house was by a mob on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1861. The mob were composed of Carbonear and Harbor Grace people. The damage to my house consisted of 2 pairs sashes, 12 lights 7 by 9 glass, each, smashed and broken, replaced with new; also, 1 sash of 4 lights, 8 by 10 glass, broken, replaced with new, sash and glass. Total cost £1 5s. 4d.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late Elections, to the Dwelling-house and Property of Mr. Samuel Gordon, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

19 pairs Sashes and Glass destroyed.....	£18	0	0
Quoin Board of House	0	7	0
Pale Fence broken down, great part destroyed	4	15	0
Painting	6	0	0
Stone Gate Piers broken	1	10	0
4 Mahogany hair seated Chairs destroyed	6	0	0
1 Mahogany table top destroyed	1	15	0
1 Mahogany Telescope Table broken	1	5	0
Sundries, Furniture injured.....	1	5	0
	£40	17	0

JAMES HUTCHINGS,

Builder and Surveyor.

Harbor Grace, May 9th, 1861.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 6.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Harbor Grace, to wit. }

Case.—*Samuel Gordon.*—£40 17 0

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a house carpenter and joiner, reside in Harbor Grace; was called upon by Samuel Gordon, of Harbor Grace, to value damage, said to be done to his dwelling, by a mob, during the election riots of 1861. The valuation here put in, is in my hand writing.

1.—19 Pairs of Sashes, all new. 13 Pairs 10 by 12, and remaining 6 pairs of 8 by 10 glass; all of 12 lights each, half new stop. Price of 10 by 12 sashes, 8s., price of 8 by 10, 7s. Estimate, 10 by 12 glass, at 5d., 8 by 10, at 4d.; glazing, including putty, 4d.; average painting of these included in the after charge of £6.

2.—Quoin boards off one corner, required to be new.

3.—Pale Fence. Ran from the gate at the road side, up to the house, there were two of them, was an old fence, and required renewing from end to end. The estimate of £4 15s. is to build a new fence. Do not know if it has been re-built.

4.—Stone Piers to Gates. 30s. is the sum I estimate to repair them.

5.—Painting includes priming and painting of window sashes, the Quoin on corner of house and the Pale Fence. 2s. per yard is the price for painting three coat work.

6.—4 Chairs, Mahogany. Unrepairable; good second-hand chairs, covered with black hair cloth. Cloth all sound.

7.—Mahogany Table Top. Was a large square table; no leaves; about 5 feet square; top broken; solid mahogany; value 35s. to replace. Mahogany worth 2s. per foot.

8.—Telescope Table. Cannot say what the damage to the table was.

9.—Sundry Articles injured. Such as work boxes, tea caddies, 5 or 6 articles altogether, and I valued the repairs of them at 25s., but cannot now particularize them.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Damage done by the mob on the 26th April, 1861, in Harbor Grace, on Nomination day, to the property of Edward Fitzgerald.

Window Sashes and Glass, to the amount.....	£1	10	0

Harbor Grace, May 22nd, 1862.

No. 7.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

In the case of Edward Fitzgerald.—Claim £1 10s.

JANE FITZGERALD, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am the wife of Edward Fitzgerald; live in Harbor Grace. My husband is a fisherman. The damage done to our house was by a mob, on the 26th April, 1861; and the damage consisted of fourteen panes of 10 by 14 window glass broken, and five panes of 10 by 12 glass, also, five of the stiles in the sashes, broken. The sum of thirty shillings charged, is for repairing the stiles, purchasing the glass, and putting in the same.

JANE FITZGERALD.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Memorandum of damage done at Mary Dillon's House, by the mob, on the 26th April, 1861.

11 panes 12 by 10 glass.....	£0	3	8			
3 Ditto 16 by 12 Ditto	0	1	3			
				£0	4	11
Glazing				0	2	4
2 Window Shutters, broken; 1 Door Sash, broken; paid carpenter, for repairing the same.....				0	15	0
				£1	2	3

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 8. June 11, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

Case.—*Mary Dillon.*—*Claim* £1 2s. 3d.

MARY DILLON, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a widow living in the town of Harbor Grace. The damage done to my house was on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1861, the nomination day at Harbor Grace, by a mob, consisting from different parts of the Bay and this town. The damage done consists of 11 panes of 10 by 12 glass, and 3 panes of 12 by 16 glass. There were two window shutters broken, one window sash broken, and the sum of 15s. charged for a carpenter is for repairing the door sash and repairing the window shutters. The cost of the 2s. 4d., I paid for glazing, and I can freely swear that my damage has been fully equal to 22s. 3d., the amount charged.

her
MARY ⋈ DILLON.
mark.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Damage done by the mob on the 26th of April, 1861, in Harbor Grace, on the Nomination Day, to the property of the Widow Hunt, to the amount of £1.

No. 9.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

Case.—*Widow Hunt.*—Claim 20s.

MARGARET HUNT, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a widow, and live in Harbor Grace. My windows were broken on the 26th April, 1861, by a mob, chiefly Harbor Grace people. There were 12 panes of 10

Election Riots, 1861.

by 12 glass, and the sashes, broken, and four panes of 8 by 10 glass. The sum of twenty shillings claimed is to repair the sashes and replace the glass.

her
MARGARET ⋈ HUNT,
mark.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Statement of loss sustained by P. Devereux, April, 1861.

2 Boxes Glass.....	£2	10	0
Paid Carpenters, repairing and glazing sashes.....	1	5	0
Damage to Goods in shop.....	0	15	0
	£4	10	0

Harbor Grace, May 22nd, 1862.

No. 10.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Patrick Devereux.*—£4 10s.

PATRICK DEVEREUX, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Grace. The injury done to my property was on the 26th day of April, 1861, by a mob of rioters from the district of Harbor Grace, and consists as follows: Two shop windows, with the sashes broken, 10 by 14 glass, about 20 panes broken; some of the stiles or bars broken. One parlour window down stairs, one or two bars broken, 11 by 16 glass, 6 panes broken. Three upstairs windows, 12 by 18 glass, about 30 panes broken, 4 or 5 bars broken. Fan light over the door, two panes, cut to shape. The damage to goods in shop was crokeryware of different descriptions, which I cannot particularize, but swears to the value of fifteen shillings.

PATRICK DEVEREUX.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

The following is a correct statement of the loss sustained by me, by the Riots in this town :—

In Shop—sashes and glass. Brass compass, and every window in the house, &c., &c., as witnessed by Mr. Pinsent, Chief Magistrate, £14.

THOMAS GODDEN.

Harbor Grace,
May 22, 1862.

No. 11.

Harbor Grace, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland,
to wit.

Case.—*Thomas Godden.*—Claim.—£14 0 0.

THOMAS GODDEN, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Harbor Grace, am a general dealer and trader. The injury done to my property was by a mob on some day previous to nomination day, the 26th April, A. D., 1862. The mob consisted of from two hundred and two hundred and fifty persons, all Mr. Prendergast's supporters, and belonged to the district of Harbor Grace. The damage consisted as follows: Two shop windows, 16 panes each, 18 by 16, sashes and glass smashed. Five pairs front window sashes up stairs, 12 lights of 10 by 12 glass ; forty-eight panes glass broken in the above ; about three pair stiles and bars also broken. One window in the eastern end, 12 lights, 10 by 12 glass, 7 or 8 panes glass broken, sash broken, equal to one half the whole. A large brass compass (ship's compass) rendered entirely useless, and cost, at Mr. Munn's, 43s., about twelve months old.

THOMAS GODDEN.

Sworn to, the day and
year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Damage done by the mob on the 26th of April, 1861, in Harbor Grace, on Nomination Day, to the Widow Mary Foley.

40 Panes Glass, 10 by 12, at 6d.....	£1	0	0
10 Ditto Ditto, 12 by 14, at 1s.....	0	10	0
3 Pairs Decanters, at 8s.....	1	4	0
6 Dozen Tumblers, at 6s.....	1	16	0
Repairing and glazing window sashes	1	10	0
Repair shelf and railings in the shop.....	5	0	0
	£11	0	0

No. 12.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Widow Foley.*—Claim £11.

MARY FOLEY, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am a widow, residing in Harbour Grace. Keep a grocery and spirit shop. The injury done to my property was by a mob on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. The mob were from the District of Harbor Grace. The damage consisted of breaking the two shop windows, 10 panes glass, of 12 by 14, and three bars.

Three panes glass in the shop door window, 12 by 14 glass.

Three front windows, up stairs, of 12 lights each, 10 by 12 glass, all broken ; two sashes broken, temporarily repaired ; all the glass broken.

Four window shutters, plain boards, all broken, had to get new ones.

Will swear that I paid a carpenter, McPhee, four pounds sixteen shillings, for putting up shelves and railings in the shop. Will swear I lost six quart decanters, that cost me 8s. per pair. Will swear I lost six dozen tumblers, worth 6s. per dozen.

MARY FOLEY.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections; to the premises of Messrs. Ridley & Sons; as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

Shop and Dwelling-house:

2 pairs of Sashes and Glass, destroyed	£3	12	0
Inside Shutters, destroyed	4	0	0
Outside, Shop Shutters, broken	4	0	0
96 Panes Glass, broken, large size	6	0	0
Painting	6	0	0
Sashes and Glass, destroyed in office and stores	12	0	0
Glass destroyed at dwelling-house	2	14	0
Garden Fence, destroyed	5	0	0
Painting	5	5	0
E	£48	11	0

RIDLEY & SONS.

HARBOR GRACE, 10th May, 1861.

No. 13.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Ridley & Sons.*—Claim £48 11s.

Wm. H. RIDLEY, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am partner in the house of Messrs. Ridley & Sons, merchants, of Harbor Grace. The damage done to our property was on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861, by a mob, consisting of Harbor Grace and Carbonear men. The damage to our property, I am not prepared to particularise, but consists agreably to a memorandum, here handed in, subscribed by Ridley & Sons, in my own hand writing, and estimated by Mr. James Hutchings, house builder, who I employed to examine the damage, and estimate the cost of replacing the same; amounting in all to £48 11s. cy.

WM. H. RIDLEY.

Sworn to the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 13.

HARBOUR GRACE, June 14, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit. }

Case.—*Ridley & Sons.*—Claim £48 11s.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a house carpenter and joiner, residing in the town of Harbor Grace; was called in by Messrs. Ridley & Sons, merchants, of Harbor Grace, to estimate and value the cost of the injury sustained by them to their own Dwelling house and garden fence; the dwelling house at the cash shop, shops and offices and stores, by a riotous mob, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. The estimate here handed in, marked E in the corner, and subscribed by myself at top, amounting to forty-eight pounds eleven shillings, is a true and correct estimate of the amount required to place the said buildings and fencing, in the same state of repair that they were in on the morning of the 26th April, A.D., 1861.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

The following is a correct and true statement of loss sustained by us by the riots in this town, in May last:—

MR. MARK PARSONS,

To GIDEON WM. BEEBY.

1861.

To Making and hanging door, in office.....	£0	18	9
" Repairing shop door.....	0	7	6
" Repairing damage to windows.....	1	0	0
	£2	6	3

Repairing damage done to John Parsons:

2 Pairs new Shutters.....	£1	10	0
5 New Sashes, material and labor.....	2	10	0
	£4	0	0

Harbor Grace, May, 1861.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 14.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

MARK PARSONS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Grace. Am carrying on business with my brother, under the firm of John & Mark Parsons. The damage done to our property was by a mob, on nomination day, the 26th April, 1861. Do not know who composed that mob. The bill of particulars here presented, purporting to be a bill from Gideon W. Beeby, for Two pounds, Six shillings, and Three pence, for carpenter work, is a true and correct bill; has been fully liquidated by our firm. The two pairs of new shutters are hung shutters to dwelling house, for 12 pane lights, of 8 by 10 glass, pannelled; have paid Thirty shillings for them. The sum of Two pounds, ten shillings, charged, is to replace five pairs of sashes, of 12 lights each, 8 by 10 glass, and the glass and labour to complete the same.

MARK PARSONS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

List of damages done to the Premises of Messrs. N. & J. Jillard, General Dealers, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late Elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

Plate Glass in shop windows.....	£75	0	0
Zinc bars.....	1	0	0
6 Boxes of 12 by 18 glass.....	4	4	0
24 Framed shutters, iron shod, at 30s.....	36	0	0
Iron bars and bolts.....	1	0	0
3 Brass bars for shop windows.....	1	13	3
3 Gasseliers and glass shades.....	3	10	0
4 Boxes of crown glass, for upstair windows.....	4	1	0
1 Cwt. of Putty.....	1	18	0
Carried forward.....	£128	6	3

Election Riots, 1861.

Amount brought forward.....	£128	6	3
Hall door lock.....	1	0	0
2 Painted shades for shop windows.....	4	0	0
6 Cloth shades.....	1	4	0
Labour putting in plate glass.....	4	0	0
Painting required.....	10	0	0
Lumber for present use, as temporary sashes and shutters	4	5	0
Labour in repairing damages.....	27	10	0
1 Chair destroyed.....	0	16	0
Sundries, furniture.....	5	10	0
Dinner service.....	2	6	0
Sundries, shop goods destroyed.....	50	0	0
	£238	17	3
Other articles.....	115	0	0
	£353	17	3

Harbor Grace, 6th May, 1861.

Account of damages done to Messrs. N. & J. Jillard's Property, during the Riots of 1861, and loss thereby sustained, which is not entered in Mr. Hutchings's estimate.

Mahogany counter tops, damaged.....	£2	0	0
Fronts of shelves damaged.....	0	10	0
Brick work in front of House.....	3	0	0
Chimney piece damaged, and plaster of walls broken, in different parts of the house.....	1	10	0
Damages which cannot be replaced again.....	25	0	0
14 day's loss of time and sales, during a very busy season	70	0	0
Plate Glass, broken on its passage from Liverpool to Harbor Grace.....	13	0	0
	£115	0	0

Election Riots, 1861.

Account of damages done to Messrs. N. & J. Jillard's Shop Goods and Furniture, during the Riots of the Spring of 1861 :—

1—		Damages to a lot of new silver watches	£25	0	0
2—		Damages to 3 chronometers	3	0	0
3—	"	1 large plate mantle piece mirror	2	10	0
4—	"	1 window sign, gold letters on glass, and frame	1	0	0
5—	"	6 log glasses	0	12	0
6—	"	5 plate looking glasses.....	4	4	0
7—	"	3 tea trays	0	9	0
8—	"	A lot of earthenware and glassware ..	1	0	0
9—	"	A lot of hair oil, pomatum and bear's grease	0	15	0
10—	"	2 bottles castor oil	0	6	0
11—	"	A lot plated jewellery and fancy articles	4	5	6
12—	"	A lot of pepper, carraway seeds and all-spice, spoiled in window	1	1	0
13—	"	5 bottles sweet oil, at 1s. 6d.....	0	7	6
14—	"	3 sets castors and bottles	1	10	0
15—	"	1 large curtain pole and curtains	1	15	0
16—	"	1 blind roller, blind and fittings.....	0	5	0
17—	"	1 bronzed fender	0	10	0
18—	"	A lot of chimney ornaments	3	10	0
19—	"	1 set plated castors and bottles.....	1	0	0
20—	"	Glassware 5s., 1 Jug 5s	0	10	0
21—	"	1 toilet set.....	1	0	0
22—	"	2 silk hankerchiefs.....	0	10	0
			£55	0	0

No. 15.

HARBOR GRACE, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

Case.—*N. & J. Jillard.*—Claim £253 17s 3d.

JOHN JILLARD, sworn and examined, deposeth :—Am partner in the house of N. & J. Jillard, merchants, of Harbor Grace. The damage done to our property was on the 26th April, 1861, the nomination day in Harbor Grace, by a mob, composed of Carbonear and Harbor Grace people. The estimate here submitted, as regards the damage done to

Election Riots, 1861.

the premises; was prepared and entrusted to Mr. James Hutchings, house carpenter, who will give particulars of this portion of the claim. The other items are as follows, viz :—

1 Chair, destroyed. Don't know any thing about this.

Bill of particulars, here put in; amounting to fifty five pounds, and containing 22 items, as follows :—

1.—Damage done to a lot of new silver Watches, £25. My brother will speak to this item. Item 2, same.

3.—Large plate mantle-piece Mirror, 50s. Frame injured, and some of the quick silver off the glass. Valued by myself. Cost when new about 70s.

4.—Window Sign, &c., 20s. Gold letters on a frame for a sign; broken and smashed to pieces. Cost that here.

5.—6 Log Glasses, 12s. Ship's log glasses. Do not know description; think they were 28 second glasses.

6.—5 Plate Looking Glasses, £4 4s. Bedroom large swing looking glasses, mahogany frames, different sizes; have estimated their value, am certain they were worth the amount charged.

7.—3 Tea Trays, 9s. Common japanned tea trays. Have charged these at our selling price.

8.—Lot of Earthen and Glassware, 20s. Cannot particularize this item; value guessed at.

9.—Lot of Hair Oil, Pomatum, and Grease, 15s. Cannot particularize this item. Value guessed at.

10.—2 Bottles Caster Oil. Two pint bottles. Price charged at what we sold them.

11.—Loss of Plated Jewelery, &c., £4 5s. 6d. Cannot particularize this item. The value has been estimated, and feel satisfied, lost more than claimed for.

12.—Lot Pepper, Carrawayseeds, &c., £1 1s. Same as item eleven. Cannot particularize.

13.—5 Bottles Sweet Oil, at 1s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Florence oil, charged at sel ling price.

Election Riots, 1861.

14.—3 Sets Castors and Bottles, 30s. ; ebony and brass mounted ; 4 bottles to each set.

15.—Large Curtain Pole and Curtains, 35s. ; belonging to the parlour down stairs, torn and injured, damage estimated.

16.—1 Blind, Rollers, Blind and Fittings, 5s. Carried off altogether.

17.—Bronzed Fender, 10s. ; belonged to the house, broken, unfit to repair.

18.—Lot of Chimney Ornaments, 70s. ; the original set cost £5, some of them much broken ; value the remains at 30s.

19.—Set Plated Castors and Bottles, 20s. ; a set belonging to the House, second-hand, but good as new ; worth 20s.

20.—Glassware, 5s., and Jug, 5s. ; broken off the table while we were dinner.

21.—1 Toilet Set, 20s. ; bedroom set in use in house. ; a good set and worth the money.

22.—2 Silk Handkerchiefs, 10s. ; injured in the shop by stones thrown in, which cut them ; useless and unsaleable.

In guessing and valuing the above mentioned articles, I can safely state on oath, that our loss has been much more than what we have claimed for.

JOHN P. JILLARD.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Newfoundland, to wit. } HARBOR GRACE, 17th July, 1862.

NATHANIEL JILLARD, of Harbor Grace, partner in the firm of N. & J. Jillard, maketh oath and saith :—That the sum of twenty-five pounds, charged in the preceding account as "damage to a lot of new silver watches," arose from their being knocked from their hangings in the window, and injured by falling, with the weight of wreck forced upon them. The cases of some of them very much damaged, and otherwise injured, to the full extent of twenty-five pounds. There were about Twenty-eight watches altogether, new and old, damaged.

NATHANIEL JILLARD.

Taken and sworn to, the day and year first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

No. 15.

HARBOUR GRACE, 14th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit. }

Case.—*N. & J. Jillard.*

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth :—Am a house carpenter and builder, residing and carrying on my business in Harbor Grace. Was called in by Messrs. N. & J. Jillard, to survey and estimate the damage done to their property by a mob of rioters on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1861. The estimate here presented, marked B in the corner, and subscribed by myself, including the first seventeen items, amounting to one hundred and eighty-five pounds, one shilling, and three pence, is a true and correct account of the amount of damages done to the said property, and the prices charged are fair and just, to replace the damage, and place the buildings in the same state that they were in on the morning of the twenty-sixth day of April, 1861. The plate glass measured three hundred and five feet, and the price estimated at 3s. 3d. sterling per foot, and at an advance of fifty per cent.

27	panes	2	feet	10	inches	by	2	feet	10	inches.
12	do.	2	"	10	"	by	1	"	10	"
2	do.	1	"	7	"	by	1	"	5	"
1	do.	4	"	0	"	by	2	"	6	"

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages said to be done to the shop, dwelling-house &c., belonging to John Sheehan, at the election riots, Harbor Grace, 26th April, 1861, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

Shop Sashes nearly destroyed, all the Glass broken..	£3	0	0
Shop Doors, and light over.....	0	14	3
Hall Door and light over.....	0	15	0
Shop Window Shelves.....	0	6	0
Window Shuts,broken and part destroyed.....	1	0	0
3 Pair Sashes and glass.....	1	10	0
Carpenter's labour, lumber,and nails for sundries....	1	6	0
35 Yards of Painting, 2 coats,at 1s. 4d. per yard....	2	6	8
5 Fluid Lamps, broken, at 4s. 9d. each.....	1	3	9
6 Bottles Furniture Polish, broken, at 2s. each.....	0	12	0
7 Brass Candlesticks, broken, at 1s. 3d. each.....	0	8	9
1 Picture, broken.....	0	12	6
4 Britania Metal Teapots, damaged.....	1	4	0
4 Glass Lanterns, damaged.....	1	0	0
Tin-ware, damaged.....	1	5	0
2 China Stands.....	0	7	0
Loss of time for six men, 4 days each, at 7s. 6d. per day.....	9	0	0
Loss sustained by closing shop for 6 days.....	12	0	0
	£38	10	8

HARBOR GRACE,
23rd May, 1862.

No. 16.

Harbor Grace, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland,
to wit.

Case.—*John Sheehan.*—Claim.—£38 10 8.

CHARLES L. KENNEDY, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am sole agent at this place for John Shean, of St. John's, Tinsmith, who carries on a branch of his business in the town of Harbor Grace, where I at present reside. The injury done to Mr. Shean's property was to the dwelling house and retail shop. It was done by a mob assembled from different parts of the District, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861, and consisted as follows, viz:—

Election Riots, 1861.

1.—There were two shop windows, containing 16 lights each, of 14 by 16 glass, broken, and 29 panes of glass broken, required to be renewed.

2.—Both sashes in shop doors of three panes each, (double door,) 10½ by 11 inch glass, and glass.

3.—Sash over shop door containing 4 lights, of 9 by 15 glass, and glass broken.

4.—Three pairs sashes upstairs broken, 12 lights each window, of 10 by 12 glass, and thirty-two panes broken.

5.—Sash over hall door, 3 lights, 10 by 15⅜ each, glass and sash broken.

6.—There were 12 shutters altogether, partly damaged, (one new.) Value of repairs 20s.

7.—Painting, estimated by James Hutchings, at 35 yards of two coat work, at 1s. 4d. per yard, would come to 46s. 8d.

8.—5 fluid lamps. Glass fluid lamps, brass screw tops, small hand lamps; have valued them at sale price, 4s. 9d.; they cost 3s. 6d. each.

9.—6 bottles furniture polish, common furniture polish; charged at 2s., selling price.

10.—7 brass candlesticks, common flat brass candlesticks, selling price 1s. 3d.

11.—Picture broken. Daniel in the Lion's den; glass and picture destroyed. Mr. Sheehan said it cost 12s. 6d.

12.—4 Britannia metal teapots. English make. have valued the damage at 24s.; selling price 6s., 8s., 11s. and 12s.

13.—4 glass Lanthorns. The 20s. charged for this item is made up from the time and material required to repair them.

14.—Tinware damaged. Consists of repairs to 13 tea cannisters, 15 tea pots, 1 swinging lamp, and 1, 3 quart tea kettle, all repaired.

15.—Two China Ornaments. One represented a greyhound, and the the other a spaniel, a pair of dogs.

CHARLES L. KENNEDY.

Sworn, to the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Says men would not go to work.—S. G. A.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, to the dwelling house of Captain James Brown, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

4 Pairs of sashes, and glass, destroyed.....	£4	0	0
4 Pairs of sashes broken, and glass destroyed.....	2	8	0
3 Sashes of porch, diamond panes, and glass, destroyed	4	0	0
Painting	2	15	0
Mahogany door broken	0	10	0
	£13	13	0

No. 17.
Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

Harbor Grace, 11th June, 1862.

Case.—*Captain James Brown.*—Claim £13 13s.

GEORGE BROWN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Captain James Brown is my adopted son, his house is situate in Harbor Grace, a little to the westward of my own, and the damage done to it was at the same time, and by the same mob, on the 21st April, that injured my house. The injury done to my son's house was five pairs of sashes, of 12 lights each, of 10 by 14 glass in front. The glass, of diamond shape to the porch, and sashes also destroyed. Two pairs of sashes,of 12 lights each, 10 by 14, and two other of 4 lights each, of 8 by 10 glass; glass, putty, priming, painting and glazing, required for the whole. Also, a mahogany pannel out of front door, valued about 7s.

GEORGE BROWN.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM, 14th June.—Captain G. Brown, who states he is the representative of his son, and has attended to the repairs of his house in his absence, admits that £11 would be a fair sum for this claim, and that he would be quite satisfied to receive that sum.—S. G. A.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, to the dwelling-house and property of Capt. George Brown, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, builder and surveyor.

6 Pairs of sashes, and glass, destroyed.....	£6	0	0
7 Pairs of sashes broken, and glass destroyed.....	4	4	0
3 Sashes of porch, diamond panes, and glass destroyed..	4	0	0
Porch door broken.....	0	3	0
Painting	3	17	0
1 Mahogany hair seated chair destroyed.....	1	10	0
Sundries, furniture.....	1	0	0
	£20	14	0

Harbor Grace, 9th May, 1861.

No. 18.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace; to wit.

Case.—*George Brown.*—Claim.—£20 14s.

GEORGE BROWN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Grace. The damage done to my house was by a mob, on the 26th April, 1861. The mob consisted of Carbonear and Harbor Grace people, the damage done was about 4 p.m., and consisted as follows: Five pairs of 12 light sashes in the front of the house, 10 by 14 glass, also, in front of the porch, two side lights and one over the door, of diamond glass; they have been replaced by square panes. Also 7 pairs of sashes up stairs, of 6 lights each, of 10 by 12 glass, glass and putty for the whole required, and painting and priming the same. Porch door damage about three shillings; also a mahogany hair seated chair destroyed, rendered useless. The charge of twenty shillings is breakage on the dresser, consisting of a soup tureen and stand, fish dish and strainer, &c., &c., &c., and a cut decanter.

GEO. BROWN.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

14th June.

Capt. George Brown admits to me this day, that the sum of Fifteen pounds would fairly cover all his damages, and that he would be quite satisfied to receive this sum.—S.G,A.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, to the house and property of Mr. Thomas Ross, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

4 Pairs of sashes, and glass destroyed	£4	8	0
Hall door and fan light destroyed	2	10	0
Lock of parlour door destroyed	0	7	6
Painting	2	5	0
Gasseliers broken	1	0	0
Mahogany table destroyed	4	10	0
1 Rocking chair, and 4 single chairs destroyed	1	15	0
Damask window curtains destroyed	1	10	0
1 Work Box destroyed	0	7	6
	£18	13	0

Harbor Grace, 9th May, 1861.

No. 19.

Harbor Grace, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Thomas Ross.*—Claim, £18 13s. 0d.

Thomas Ross, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Grace. Am out-door manager in the employ of Messrs. Ridley & Sons. The property claimed for was injured by a mob on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861, composed of Carbonear and Harbor Grace rioters, and consists as follows:—4 pairs of sashes and glass, 12 lights, of 12 by 14 glass, required to be all new. Hall door and fan light. Former partly destroyed, about half used in repairing. Fan light broken, glass large, diamond centre, and six small lights. Lock off parlour door, totally destroyed. Parlour gasselier broken. Mahogany table injured, paid Mitchell 60s. to repair it. One rocking chair destroyed, American cane bottom, cost 12s. 6d. when new. Four American cane bottom chairs, cost 8s. to replace them. One set damask window curtains, for one window; pole and bracket entirely destroyed; stuff cost 60s. when new; not all of a piece, used for the curtains. Work box destroyed, cost 7s. 6d. at Jillard's. 48 panes 7 by 9 glass, broken in the attic and dorman windows, not claimed for before.

THOMAS ROSS.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done to the property of Walker & Ross, General Dealers, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

1 Shop window destroyed, and one partially	£4	11	6
Retail store, sash and glass broken	1	5	0
Shop and retail store shutters destroyed	12	0	0
Brass tubed bars, for gas fittings, destroyed	4	0	0
3 Pairs of sashes, and glass destroyed	2	14	0
41 Panes of glass, and sashes upstairs, and repairs of sashes	2	5	0
1 Shutter bar taken away, and bolts, and one bar broken	1	8	0
Painting	5	10	0
Sundries, shop goods destroyed	10	0	0
	£43	13	6

Harbor Grace, 8th May, 1861.

List of goods which were in Messrs. Walker and Ross's windows, at the time of the riots, April, 1861, which were partly destroyed.

6 Coloured silk bonnets, 11s	£3	6	0
1 Box bonnet fronts	1	4	0
1 " "	0	8	0
1 Looking glass	0	7	6
1 "	0	5	0
1 "	0	2	6
6 Cashmere handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d	0	9	0
6 Pairs muslin sleeves, 2s	0	12	0
3 " tweed pants, 14s	2	2	0
8 " hose, 1s. 3d	0	10	0
2 Dozen straw bonnets, 30s	3	0	0
1 Toilet Quilt	0	12	0
6 White shirts, 4s	1	4	0
12 Men's felt hats, 4s	2	8	0
6 Men's silk neck ties, 2s. 6d	0	15	0
8 Pairs Men's elastic braces, 1s. 6d	0	12	0
6 Drab handkerchiefs, 1s	0	6	0
2 Ends delaine, 30 yards, 1s	1	10	0
	£19	13	0

WALKER & ROSS.
℔ ELDRED STEVENSON.

Harbor Grace.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 20.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

Case.—*Walker & Ross.*—Claim £43 13s. 6d.

CHARLES W. Ross, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am partner in the firm of Walker and Ross, Merchants, of Harbor Grace, the damage done to our property was on the 26th day of April, 1861, by a mob, principally Carbonear men, and consisted as follows:—

A shop window frame and glass destroyed, had 16 panes crown glass, 30 by 24 inch; required all new.

Sash of 12 panes glass, and sash broken in retail store, 19 by 24 inches.

A second shop window, same as the other, 16 panes of 30 by 24 glass, partly destroyed, 12 panes glass broken, one of the stiles and the two lower cross bars.

Twenty shutters, between shop and retail store, all destroyed, and replaced with new, with the exception of a few of the stiles. These shutters, when new, six or eight months previously, cost, including painting, £12.

Four brass tubed bars, for gas fittings, entirely destroyed. Re-placed, and with the globes and fitting, estimate they will cost £4.

Three other pairs of sashes, and glass of 12 pane lights, 10 by 14 glass; all the glass broken, and two pair of sashes required to be replaced with new.

41 panes glass, destroyed in the up stairs windows, 10 by 14 glass, some repairs to stiles and bars; have not the particulars.

One shop shutter bar taken away. Bolts and one bar broken. Cost £

Allowance for painting, priming, and glazing.

The following articles were in the windows. Damaged or lost:—

Election Riots, 1861.

6	Cold. silk bonnets, damaged to the extent of 20s.	£1	0 0
	Box of bonnet fronts, damaged to the extent of...	0	15 0
	Ditto ditto, damaged to the extent of...	0	5 0
3	Looking glasses, 1, 7s. 6d., 1, 5s., 1, 2s. 6d...	0	15 0
6	Cashmere handkerchiefs, and 6 pairs muslin sleeves, damage half price, 21s.	0	10 6
2	Dozen straw bonnets, valued 60s., damaged to the extent of	1	0 0
6	White shirts, 4s., damaged to the extent of....	0	12 0
12	Men's felt hats, 48s., damaged to the extent of	1	0 0
2	Ends of delaine, value 30s., damaged to the extent of	0	17 6
		£6	15 0

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

CHARLES W. ROSS.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

1861.

Mr. Garrett Wall,

To Edward Peters, Dr.

April 26th,—To repairing damages done on nomination day.			
May 3rd,—To making 50 Lights Sashes.....		£1	9 2
" To fitting in, and glazing the same.....		0	15 4
		£2	4 6

Damage done by the mob, on the 26th April, 1861, in Harbor Grace, on nomination day, to Garrett Wall's property.

1861.

May 3rd.—Paid Edward Peters, for two Window Sashes...		£1	9 4
"	Paid Edward Peters, for fitting them in frames	0	15 2
"	60 Panes Glass 12 by 10 at 4d.....	1	0 0
"	Earthen Ware broken.....	3	0 0
		£6	4 6

Harbor Grace,
May 22nd, 1862.

GARRETT WALL.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 21. June 11, 1862.

Newfoundland, Harbor Grace, to wit.

Case.—*Garrett Wall.*—Claim.—£6 4 6.

GARRET WALL, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live in Harbor Grace, carry on a small business in the grocery and shop-keeping line. The damage done to my property was by a mob on the 26th April, A. D., 1861, the nomination day at Harbor Grace. The mob was from different parts of the district. There were two window sashes of 25 lights each, of 10 by 12 glass, entirely destroyed; replaced with new, and glass and putty for the whole. About 10 panes, 10 by 12 glass, broken in the upstairs windows. No sashes broken. The charge for 15s. 2d. paid Edward Peters, is for making the new sashes, and glazing and fitting the same. I will not swear to over 40s. worth of crockery-ware in my house being destroyed by the mob on that day.

GARRETT WALL.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

List of damages done to the premises of Mr. Robert Walsh, Victualler, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

Window, at the head of stairs, 1 sash broken, and glass	£0	9	0
Sitting room, sash broken, and 6 panes glass.....	0	11	0
Bed room, 3 panes of glass.....	0	3	0
1 Mahogany centre table, (English make) top entirely destroyed, and block injured.....	5	0	0
Bannisters of stairs, broken	0	11	0
Fan light over hall door.....	0	14	0
Top of a deal table.....	0	4	0
Glass door, between parlour and hall.....	1	1	0
Chimney glass in parlour broken.....	2	5	0
Carried forward.....	£10	18	0

Election Riots, 1861.

Brought forward.....	£10	18	0
Sundries in parlour, these were chimney ornaments...	2	0	0
3 panes of glass.....	0	4	0
1 Gasselier and shades destroyed.....	0	19	0
2 Chairs.....	1	6	0
Shop shutters, and bar.....	4	0	0
Sashes and glass over shop door and window.....	1	7	0
Shop doors broken.....	0	18	0
Painting.....	6	10	0
The shop occupied by Mr. Clements, on shop doors...	0	15	0
4 Panes of glass.....	0	4	0
Fan light.....	0	14	0
New shop window, and glass.....	2	16	0
Painting.....	2	12	0
An English make Piano, (entirely spoiled) original cost £70 sterling.....	50	0	0
	£85	3	0

D

Harbor Grace, 6th May, 1861.

No. 22.

HARBOUR GRACE, 14th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Robert Walsh.*—Claim, £85 3s. 0d.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am a builder and joiner, residing in Harbor Grace. Was called in by Robert Walsh, victualler, of this town, to survey and estimate the damage done to his dwellling house, and the two shops in same building, injured by a riotous mob on the 26th day of April, 1861. The estimate marked D, in the corner, subscribed by myself, amounting to eighty-five pounds, three shillings, with the exception of the value of a Piano Forte, charged at fifty pounds, of which I do not profess to know anything about, is a true and correct valuation of the different repairs, &c., required to place said dwelling house and shops in the same state of repairs that they were in on the morning of the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861, and which amounts to the sum of thirty-five pounds, three shillings.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Harbor Grace, 17th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Robert Walsh.*—Claim, £85 3s. 0d.

Robert Walsh, sworn and examined:—I reside in the town of Harbor Grace, and follow the business of victualler and farming. The claim here presented was for damage done to my house and property by a mob on the 26th day of April, 1861. The mob who assisted to destroy my property were chiefly Carbonear men, and who were most active in the work of destruction. They embraced fully seven-eighths of the mob engaged in destroying my property. I have kept no particular account of the cost of repairing the damage incurred to my dwelling house, but before it was repaired I called in Mr. James Hutchings, builder and joiner, to survey and estimate the damage and cost to replace the same, and rest that part of my claim on his estimate, and instructed him to estimate the damage in such a manner, if he was called upon hereafter to swear to the amount, that he could do so. The Piano Forte was seriously damaged.

Note.—It was agreed this day, between the Commissioner and Robert Walsh, to refer the value of the Piano Forte to J. C. Toussaint.

ROBERT WALSH.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Harbor Grace, 17th June, 1862.

It is agreed upon between Robert Walsh, of Harbor Grace, who had a Piano Forte injured by the riots in this town in the month of April, 1861, and S. G. Archibald, Commissioner, appointed by the Government to investigate claims for compensation, arising out of said riots, that the sum for compensation to be awarded to the said Robert Walsh, for injury done to said Piano Forte, shall be left to J. C. Toussaint, Esq., of St. John's, at present in Harbor Grace, to decide; and whatever sum the said J. C. Toussaint shall award, to be paid by the Government to the said Robert Walsh, he, the said Robert Walsh, will be satisfied with,

Election Riots, 1861.

and whatever the said sum may be, the said S. G. Archibald undertakes to recommend to the Government the payment of the sum awarded. The award being settled in conformity to the satisfaction of the said J. C. Toussaint, of the sum he paid Thomas Higgins purchase money for said Piano Forte.

ROBERT WALSH,
S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Having examined the said Piano Forte, belonging to Robert Walsh, and having ascertained from Robert Macguire, that the purchase money was twenty-five pounds for the same, I hereby award the sum of twenty pounds currency, as full and ample damage sustained, for the said Piano.

J. C. TOUSSAINT.

Harbor Grace, 27th July, 1861.

List of damages said to be done at the election riots, at Harbor Grace, May 1861, to the shop and dwelling house of Mr. William Thomson; as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

2 Shop Sashes and Glass.....	£4	10	0
8 Framed Shutters.....	3	4	0
Sash over shop door.....	0	8	0
Shop Doors broken, and Glass.....	0	8	0
Hall Door, destroyed, Iron Bar, and Fan-light.....	1	10	0
Shelves in shop window, destroyed.....	0	6	0
Shop shelving, partly destroyed.....	0	16	0
2 Pair of Sashes, and Glass, destroyed.....	1	8	0
40 Yards painting, 2 coats at 1s. 4d. per yard.....	2	13	4
1.—3 Large pictures, broken, at 3s. each (glass only)...	0	9	0
2.—7 Dozen Tumblers, at 6s. per dozen.....	2	2	0
3.—7 Confection Jars, at 5s.; contents of ditto	3	6	6
4.—3 Papers of Starch, at 2s. 3d.....	0	6	9
5.—10 Jars, at 2s. 6d.....	1	5	0
6.—2 Gallons of Syrup, at 8s.....	0	16	0
Carried forward.....	£23	8	7

Election Riots, 1861.

Brought forward.....	£23	8	7
7.—4 Dozen Black Bottles, at 2s.....	0	8	0
8.—1 Dozen Wash Basins.....	0	12	0
9.—6 Dozen Cups and Saucers, at 6s.....	1	16	0
10.—1 Dozen Jugs, at 2s. 6d. each.....	1	10	0
11.—1 Box Window Glass, 14 by 18.....	0	15	0
12.—3 Boxes Pipes, containing 4 gross each, at 2s. 6d. per gross.....	1	10	0
13.—1 Box Matches, containing 1 gross.....	0	4	0
14.—1 Dozen Chambers, at 1s. each.....	0	12	0
15.—6 Dozen Bowls, at 3s. per dozen.....	0	18	0
16.—6 Decanters, at 4s. each.....	1	4	0
17.—6 Ditto containing spirits.....	2	6	4
	£35	3	11

Harbor Grace, 22nd May, 1862.

No. 23.

HARBOR GRACE, 14th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Thomson.*—Claim.—£33 3s. 4d.

MARY THOMSON, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am the wife of William Thomson, fisherman, of Harbor Grace ; we keep a liquor and grocery store in this town ; the claim here put in is for damage done to our property by a mob, on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1861, the nomination day in Harbor Grace. The mob who attacked our house were people belonging to Harbor Grace and district. The damage was as follows :—

Window sashes, shutters, doors, &c., broken and destroyed, particulars of which Mr. James Hutchings has been called in to survey, and who will afford the necessary information. Also :

1.—3 Large Pictures. The glass only broken, about 3 feet square, charged 3s. each for glass.

2.—7 Dozen Tumblers. The tumblers were for our own use ; charged at 6s. per dozen ; will swear had 7 dozen, all in the shop, broken.

Election Riots, 1861.

3.—7 Confection Jars. There were two, largest size, would hold three gallons each; cost each 5s. The other four were all of a size, and cost 4s. each; would hold about 1½ gallons. About 30 lbs. of Confections in the six Jars: pay 1s. 6d. per lb.; buy them at Lash's, 50 lbs. at a time. Had a supply from him that spring; keep others in a box, besides what was in the glasses.

4.—3 Papers Starch. Each 4 lb. parcels. Sell starch at 1s. per lb.; have charged them at 2s. 3d.

5.—10 Jars. There were two would hold 2 gallons each, four would hold 1 gallon, and the other four ½ gallon each, 2 gallons, 3s., 1 gallon, 1s. 9d., ½ gallon, 1s. 3d.

6.—2 Gallons Syrup. Lemon Syrup; bought at Mr. Nowlan's, at St. John's, got that spring. Jars unopened; paid 8s. per gallon. Will swear none used out of them.

7.—4 Dozen Black Bottles. Wine and porter bottles. No small ones; all in one place, opposite the window; every one broken.

8.—1 Dozen Wash Basins. Large common white; selling price 1s.; every one broken.

9.—6 Dozen Cups and Saucers. Common blue ware, on the shelf near the window; all smashed. Will swear to six dozen.

10.—1 Dozen Jugs. All blue half gallon jugs, all one size, and all one price; for sale. Keep small jugs, but none of small ones broken; more of the same size not broken; had an assorted crate from Mr. Munn; these were the remains of stock.

11.—Box Window Glass, 14 by 18. A full box, 50 feet glass, unopened. Will swear to that. Bought at Hutchings's, St. John's; not for sale; kept in case of breakage.

12.—3 Boxes Pipes, 4 gross each; charge 2s. 6d., bought that spring. Boxes unopened. Will swear to three boxes.

13.—1 Box Matches. Yankey matches, also unopened, broken to pieces with stones and sticks; and I will swear they did not take fire.

14.—1 Dozen Chambers. All white, all one size, regularly smashed.

Election Riots, 1861.

15.—6 Dozen Bowls. All quart bowls, large and thick, sell different size bowls, but none of different size broken.

16.—6 Decanters. 2 quarts at 5s., and 4 pints at 4s.

17.—Contents of 6 glass bottles. Quart of brandy, pay 25s.; wine same price, 25s.; gin, pay 14s. and 15s. per gallon; pay rum, 1s. 3d. per pint.

her
MARY ⋈ THOMSON.
mark.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Harbor Grace, 14th June, 1862.

Case.—*William Thompson.*

James Hutchings, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am a carpenter, residing in Harbor Grace. Was called upon by William Thomson, of Harbor Grace, to estimate the damage said to be done to the house he occupies, by a mob, on the 26th April, 1861, and the following damage was pointed out as having been repaired, viz:—Two shop windows, 16 panes glass each, 14 by 20 inches, glass and glazing the same. Eight framed shutters; sash over door, and glass; sash in shop doors broken, and glass; hall door destroyed, and fan-light; iron bar for ditto; shelves in shop window destroyed, valued 6s.; shop shelving partially destroyed, valued 16s.; 2 pairs sashes, 10 by 14, 12 lights each, and glass, glazing, &c., and painting the same, estimated 40 yards, two coat work.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Admitted he had not examined the house, but took the claimant's word for the damage done.—S. G. A.

Election Riots, 1861.

MAURICE CONNELL,

To DAVID LOW, Dr.

For repairing and glazing Window Sashes, fifty lights.... £1 13 4

Received payment,

May 8th, 1861. DAVID LOW.

1861.

April 26th.—Property destroyed by election rowdies.

Repairing and glazing Window Sashes.....	£1	13	4
58 Panes Glass, at 4d.....	0	19	4
Tumblers and Decanters, value.....	2	0	0
1 Bedroom Door.....	1	0	0
	£5	12	4

HARBOR GRACE, May 22nd, 1862. } MAURICE CONNELL.

No. 24. Newfoundland, to wit. } Harbor Grace, 12th June, 1862. }

Case.—*Maurice Connell.*—Claim.—£5 12 4.

MAURICE CONNELL, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Harbor Grace ; am a fisherman and publican. The damage done to the house I reside in was by a mob,on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D., 1861. The mob were people from different parts of the district of Harbor Grace. The damage consisted of :—the shop window contains forty panes of glass of 10 by 12 ; about one-third of the stiles of this window was broken. The sum of 33s. 4d. paid David Low, carpenter, was for repairing sashes, glazing, &c., as per bill herewith. The fifty eight panes of glass broken were all 10 by 12's.

The sum of £2 for glassware, consisted of about 1½ dozen tumblers and 4 pairs decanters, assorted sizes, from half pint to three half pints.

One bed-room door broken. A pannelled door. Will require to be replaced ; it is not yet replaced. Valued by a carpenter, George Peters, 20s. for a new one.

MAURICE CONNELL.

Taken and sworn to, the day and year first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Damage done to William Howlet's premises, by election riots, April 26th, 1861.

To 64 panes glass, at 4d.....	£1	1	4
Repairing and preparing and glazing the same.....	3	0	0
Articles broken inside.....	1	0	0
	£5	1	4

WILLIAM HOWLETT.

May 22nd, 1862.

No. 25.

HARBOUR GRACE, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Howlett*—Claim, £5 1s. 4d.

WILLIAM HOWLETT, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Harbor Grace ; am a publican. The damage done to the house I reside in, was by a mob, on the 26th day of April, A.D. 1861. It was on the morning of that day, and the mob were people from the District of Harbor Grace. The damage done is as follows ;

1.—64 panes glass, broken, chiefly 10 by 12, at 4d.

2.—The three pounds charged, is for repairing some broken stiles, cleaning out old putty, and for putty and glazing the same.

3.—Articles broken inside, consists of a few china cups, some decanters, and a time-piece, knocked off the mantlepiece, and a back of a chair broken ; cannot particularize anything further, but can safely swear there was at least twenty shillings worth destroyed.

WILLIAM HOWLETT.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done to the premises of Mrs. Hippisley, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

First,—The shop and dwelling house occupied by Mrs.			
Hippisley: Kitchen sash and glass broken.....	£0	9	0
Shop window, 3 panes of glass.....	0	7	6
2 fan lights destroyed.....	1	8	0
Parlor, 1 sash broken, and 9 panes of glass.....	0	15	0
Hall door broken	0	12	0
Secondly,—The shop and dwelling house occupied by Mr.			
Thomson: Parlor, 7 panes of glass.....	0	7	0
Window on the landing of stairs, 2 panes.....	0	2	0
Back bedroom sash and glass broken.....	0	11	0
2 fan lights destroyed.....	1	8	0
F	£5	19	6

Harbor Grace, 6th May, 1861.

No. 26.

HARBOR GRACE, 14th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Mrs. Hippesley.*—Claim £5 19s. 6d.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am a house carpenter, residing in the Town of Harbor Grace. Was called upon by Mrs. Hippisley, widow, of Harbor Grace, to survey and estimate the damage done to her dwelling house (a double house) by the election riots, on the 26th day of April, A.D. 1861. The estimate marked F in the corner, subscribed by myself, and amounting to five pounds nineteen shillings and six pence currency, is a true and correct estimate of the cost to repair the damage to the said house, to place it in the same position as it was in on the morning of the 26th day of April, 1861.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages done to the premises of James Hippisley, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, builder and surveyor.

2 Shop doors, hinges and bolts	£1	10	0
2 Shop wlndows, and glass	4	10	0
Casings and stops	0	10	0
Shutters to ditto	2	8	0
Repairing iron shutter bars	0	7	6
Side lights of shop entrance	1	5	0
Counter rails	0	12	0
Painting	2	12	0
Gas fittings damaged	0	15	0
	£14	9	6
About £4 worth sundries	4	0	0
	£18	9	6

Harbor Grace, 6th May, 1861.

No. 27.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*James Hippisley*.—Claim, £18 9s. 6d.

JAMES HIPPISLEY, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Harbor Grace; my business is that of draper and shop keeper. The injury done to my shop was by a mob, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861; and I believe the parties who did the injury were chiefly Carbonear men. The damage consisted as follows:

A pair of shop front, double pannelled doors, had to be replaced with new; estimated by Mr. Hutchings to cost 30s. Two shop windows, sashes and glass, replaced with new, 18 panes in all, 20 by 30 inch glass, two panes of the glass unbroken, casings and stops required. Twelve plain shutters, all destroyed and replaced with new. Repairing bars for shutters, estimated by Hutchings, 7s. 6d. 6 panes glass in side lights, 4 panes 20 by 30 inches;

Election Riots, 1861.

think the sashes were not broken. Two counter rails, one to each window; estimated by Mr. Hutchings at 12s. Damage to gas fittings, estimated by Mr. Hutchings at 15s. Painting, glazing, to be allowed for. Cannot swear to losing any other property beyond a looking glass, valued 15s.

JAMES HIPPISLEY.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

List of damages done to the shop and property of Joseph Godden, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

2 Shop sashes and glass destroyed.....	£4	3	4
Shop shutters destroyed.....	3	4	0
Shutter bar and bolt.....	0	12	0
Shop shelving destroyed.....	0	15	0
2 Brass (tubed) rods and hooks.....	1	2	0
Gas fittings.....	1	0	0
Painting.....	2	12	0
7 New clocks destroyed.....	9	15	0
Sundries, shop goods.....	10	0	0
	£33	3	4

Harbor Grace, 8th May, 1861.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

No. 28.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Joseph Godden.*—Claim £33 3s. 4d.

JOSEPH GODDEN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in the town of Harbor Grace; am a watch-maker and dealer in hardware goods. The damage done to my shop, now claimed for, was by a mob, on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1861, a mixed mob of Harbor Grace and Carbonear men. The damage is as follows:—

Election Riots, 1861.

The shop windows, sashes and glass, entirely destroyed, 20 panes in each window,12 by 16 glass.

Eight pannelled shop Shutters, entirely destroyed.

Shutter bar and bolt, carried off, replaced, and cost 11s. 6d.

Damage to shelving ; estimated by Mr. Hutchings, at 15s., not entirely repaired.

Two brass tube rods and fitting, for hanging watches on. Valued at 22s.

Gas fittings, injured to the extent of 20s.

7 New Clocks. American clocks, 1, 8 day, remainder 24 hour, all struck at the hours. My selling price is 45s. for the 8 day clock, and 25s. each for the others ; rendered unsaleable, and useless.

Allowance for painting.

Shop stove damaged to the extent of 45s.

Coffin mounting to the extent of 20s.

Coffee mills to the extent of 20s.

JOSEPH GODDEN.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Cost of Plate Glass for Punton & Munn's Shop and Ware Room.

Invoice per *Margaret Ridley*, August 28th, 1861.....Stg.—	£37	12	3
Invoice per *Eliza*, Ditto, ditto	8	12	0
	£46	4	3
Duty, Exchange, Commission, Insurance and Freight	24	0	0
Cy.—	£70	4	3

Election Riots, 1861.

Amount of Materials found, and Labor done, on the Premises of Messrs. Punton & Munn, destroyed on the 26th April, 1861.

			£	s.	d.
		To 5 boxes glass at 13s. per box	£3	5	0
Lower story	"	6 pairs new sashes, stops, &c.	3	15	0
Upper ditto	"	repairing 9 pairs, ditto ditto ditto	1	7	0
"	"	" labour, glazing	2	10	9
Lower	"	" new fan light over office door	0	17	0
"	"	" zinc bars for shop windows	0	18	0
"	"	" labor, putting in glass and stops, &c. ..	4	0	0
"	"	" repairing two mahogany sashes for front	3	10	0
"	"	" making and repairing window shutters	17	0	0
"	"	" lumber and labor for present use.....	7	10	0
"	"	" Painting	8	8	0
			£53	0	9

Received payment,

J. D. WITHYCOMB.

Messrs. Punton & Munn,

To George Kitchen.

1861.

			£	s.	d.
May 10.—		To 1,100 bricks for filling up 3 shop windows when damaged in riots, at 6s. per 100	£3	6	0
	"	10 bushels lime, at 3s. per bushel	1	10	0
	"	2 cart loads sand, at 5s. per load	0	10	0
	"	2 laborers, 6 days each, mixing mortar and attendance, at 4s. per day	2	8	0
	"	Self, 6 days bricklaying, and cutting out sashes, &c., at 10s. 6d., per day	3	3	0
			£10	17	0

Settled,

GEORGE KITCHEN.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 29.

HARBOR GRACE, 14th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Punton & Munn.*—Claim, £134 2s. 0d.

ROBERT S. MUNN, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Harbor Grace, am chief clerk in the house of Messrs. Punton and Munn, merchants of Harbor Grace. The claim presented by Messrs. Punton and Munn, for compensation, was caused by injury done to their property by a riotous mob,on nomination day, the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. The mob that destroyed Messrs. Punton and Munn's property were Carbonear and Harbor Grace men ; the mob consisted of from four to five hundred persons, the majority of whom were from Carbonear, and who were the most active in the work of destroying Messrs. Punton and Munn's, Robert Walsh's John Fennell's and Walker and Ross's property.

The injury done to Messrs. Punton and Munn's property, was repaired as far as practicable ; but in consequence of not being enabled to procure plate glass to replace that broken in the windows of the shop and wareroom, the opes of these windows it was found necessary to reduce, for the purpose of substituting crown glass, and hence the bill of Bricklayer's work incurred, which is here produced. The total claim for repairing the damages sustained to said property, in consequence of said riots, amounts to £134 2s. ; and is as per bills herewith, viz :—

Paid George Kitchen, bricklayer, as per receipted bill herewith				£10	17 0
Paid J. D. Withycomb, carpenter, as per his receipted bill herewith				53	0 9
Invoice of plate glass, all of which had been used in said shop and warehouse, and entirely destroyed by the mob as aforesaid, cost Stg.....	£46	4	3		
Duty, exchange, commission, and insurance thereon, as per memorandum herewith	24	0	0		
				70	4 3
				£134	2 0

And this deponent further saith, that the said Punton and Munn have fully liquidated the aforesaid bills of George Kitchin, and J. D. Withy-

Election Riots, 1861.

comb, and that the said memorandum of plate glass, from the invoices of Punton and Munn, is a true and correct copy of the original cost of the same.

ROBERT S. MUNN,

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

List of damages done to the dwelling house of Mr. Fisher, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

10	Pairs of sashes and glass destroyed, and casings.....	£8	16 0
4	Pairs of sashes, glass all destroyed.....	2	8 0
	Hall door and fan light destroyed.....	1	10 0
	Lock and glass of store room door destroyed.....	0	9 0
3	Inside shutters broken.....	0	9 0
	Fence broken down and carried away.....	2	15 0
	Painting.....	6	0 0
		£22	7 0

Harbor Grace, 8th May, 1861.

No. 30.

HARBOR GRACE, 14th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*John Fisher.*—£22 7s. 0d.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth :—Am a carpenter, residing in Harbor Grace. Was called upon by Mr. John Fisher, to estimate the damage done to the dwelling house he occupied, by a riotous mob, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. The damage was as follows :—10 pairs of sashes, of 12 lights each, of 10 by 12 glass, and glass and glazing. Some of the facing and archtraves, damaged ; would

Election Riots, 1861.

require about thirty shillings to replace them; also, 48 panes of 10 by 12 glass, broken in another part of the house, and glazing. Hall door, pannelled, and fan-light over, destroyed, valued at thirty shillings. Locks and glass of store room door destroyed, valued 9s. Three inside shutters broken, repairs valued at 9s. Clapboard fence broken and carried away, 55s. Painting fence, sashes, &c.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections, to the house and shop of Mr. John Fennell, Druggist; as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, builder and surveyor.

Shop front totally destroyed	£9	0	0
Shop shelving, partly destroyed.....	0	12	0
1 Sash broken, and 24 panes of glass, upstairs.....	1	6	0
Guard railing to counters and shop windows destroyed..	0	17	0
Painting.....	3	7	0
C	£15	2	0

Harbor Grace, 9th May, 1861.

No. 31.
Newfoundland, to wit.

Harbor Grace, 14th June, 1862.

Case.—*John Fennell.*

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am a house carpenter and joiner, residing in the town of Harbor Grace. Was called upon by Mr. John Fennell, druggist, to estimate the damage done to his shop by a mob on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. The estimate here presented, marked C, in the corner, amounting to fifteen pounds, two shillings, and subscribed by myself, is a true and correct estimate of what it would require to place the said shop and house in the same state of repair that it was in on the morning of the 26th April, 1861. The painting is estimated for two coat work.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 31.

HARBOR GRACE, 16th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*John Fennell.*—Claim, £215.

JOHN FENNELL, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Harbor Grace, and up till the spring of 1861, for three and a half years previous, I was engaged in the business of a Druggist in this Town. I have been Clerk of the Peace, for the District of Harbor Grace, since August last. My family still carry on the druggist business. I was absent from home, at St. John's, on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1861, when my house and shop were attacked by an election mob. On my return home I found the whole contents of my shop literally destroyed, with the exception of three pestles and mortars, two wedgewood and one metal, a glass show-box, with its contents, that stood on the counter, which had been removed. The outside value of what was saved would not exceed twenty pounds. I also found both my shop windows, glass and sashes, and the front door broken and destroyed, the shop railing broken, and some of the shelves destroyed, besides injury to the up stairs windows, that had been repaired. It is quite impossible for me to give any particulars of the loss I have sustained, as I have not been in the habit of taking stock, nor have I the means of ascertaining to any certainty what my cash receipts have been, but looking at my invoices for the time engaged in business, which amount to seven hundred and five pounds ; and judging from a recollection of the remains of my shop, having only a few days previously received an invoice of £24 11s. worth of drugs from Liverpool, and £4 2s. worth from St. John's, I can freely swear that the remains of the contents of my shop, destroyed on the above 26th day of April, A D., 1861, was fully worth one hundred and fifty pounds, currency, valuing the articles at cost and charges.

JOHN FENNELL.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

No. 32.

HARBOR GRACE, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Thomas Higgins.*—Claim, £15 0 0.

THOMAS HIGGINS, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in the town of Harbor Grace ; am a master cooper to trade. The damage

Election Riots, 1861.

done to my house and property was on nomination day, the 26th day of April, 1861, by a mob, but do not know who they were composed of. The property destroyed were two pairs of window sashes, all new, 12 by 18 glass; also, 28 panes 12 by 17 glass; painting, labour, putty and glazing the same, valued at £6 0 0

Pale fences leading from road to house, partly destroyed, damage estimated 2 0 0

The whole iron railing on the top of the stone fence fronting my house, torn down, and much of it bent up, and gates unhung, damages much over sum charged 7 0 0

£15 0 0

THOMAS HIGGINGS.

Taken and sworn to, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

List of damages done to the premises of Messrs. Rutherford, Brothers, Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late elections; as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, builder and surveyor.

224 Feet of Crown Glass, for upstairs windows, large size	£7	9	4
2 Fan Lights, broken	0	18	0
2 Sashes, broken	0	15	0
2 Sheets of Plate Glass, broken in shops	3	11	3
Labour, refitting and fixing	0	12	0
Painting	2	15	0
A.	£16	0	7

Harbor Grace, 7th May, 1861.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 33. HARBOR GRACE, 12th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case—*Rutherford, Brothers.*—Claim £16 0 7.

GEORGE C. RUTHERFORD, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am partner in the house of Rutherford, Brothers, merchants, of Harbor Grace. The injury done to our premises was by a mob, on nomination day, the 26th April, 1861. The mob were part from Crabonear, and part from the District of Harbor Grace. Don't know what proportion from each place. The damage done to our property consisted as follows:—Cannot give any particulars of the sashes, and size of glass, broken, or any other particulars of the damage, as we entrusted the survey of the same to Mr. James Hutchings, carpenter.

GEORGE C. RUTHERFORD.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 33. HARBOR GRACE, 14 June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case—*Rutherford Brothers.*—Claim.

JAMES HUTCHINGS, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am a carpenter, residing in the town of Harbor Grace, was called in by Messrs. Rutherford, Brothers, to survey and estimate the damage done to their building by a mob of rioters, on the 26th day of April, A.D. 1861. The estimate here presented, marked A, in the corner, amounting to £16 0s. 7d.; is a true and correct account of the damage done, and is a fair and just charge, to replace the damage, in the same state that the buildings were

Election Riots, 1861.

in, on the morning of the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. I have estimated the plate glass at 3s. or 3s. 6d. per foot; the size of the glass is 3 feet by 2 feet 7 inches.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

The number and sizes of the panes of crown glass, is as follows viz:—

72	Panes,	12 by 18	inches.
26	"	18 by 26	"
2	"	17 by 30	"
2	"	20 by 30	"
8	"	15 by 22	"

110 panes total.

J. H.

List of damages done at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, during the late Elections, to the Shop and Dwelling-house of Mr. Wm. Grubert, as surveyed and estimased by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor:—

2 Shop sashes destroyed	£4	10	0
4 Framed shutters destroyed	1	12	0
4 Ditto ditto broken	0	15	0
2 shutters in shop doors destroyed	0	10	0
1 Sash in shop door destroyed, and glass in both	0	11	0
Fan light over shop door destroyed	0	8	0
Shop shelving broken	0	3	0
21 Panes of glass upstairs broken, and sashes damaged	1	5	0
Glass over hall door and in kitchen, broken	0	6	0
Painting	3	0	0
Sundries shop goods destroyed	5	10	0
97 Feet inch board	0	12	0
3 Lbs. 3 inch nails	0	1	6
12 Days work for self and man, at 5s.	3	0	0
	£22	3	6

JAMES HUTCHINGS,
Builder and Surveyor.

Harbor Grace, 11th May, 1861.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 34.

HARBOR GRACE,
12th June. 1862.

Newfoundland,
to wit.

Case.- *William Grubert.*—Claim £22 3s. 6d.

WILLIAM GRUBERT, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in the town of Harbor Grace ; am a boot and shoemaker to trade, and keep a grocery shop besides. The damage done to the house I reside in, was on the 26th day of April, 1861, by a mob of some hundreds of men belonging to the district of Harbor Grace, and consists as follows, viz :—

The two shop windows, 16 panes each, 14 by 19, sashes and glass utterly destroyed.

Four shutters totally destroyed, (pannelled,) and other four about half damaged.

One sash in shop door broken, and the glass in both sashes gone.

Two shutters to the shop door windows, plane, with facings.

Fan light over shop door and glass broken, one shelf in shop broken.

21 panes, 10 by 12 glass, broken up stairs, and one of the bars broken.

Glass over hall door and kitchen, estimated at 6s. by Mr. Hutchings.

Estimate for priming, painting and glazing.

Will swear I lost £5 10s. worth, consisting of show bottles, 9 at 2s. each, castor oil in different sized bottles, sweet oil, pepper, allspice, carrawayseeds, pipes, laces and edgings, &c., but cannot particularize them.

The days work for self and man was the time we were idle until the shop was habitable. Lumber and nails charged, used after in the above work.

WILLIAM GRUBERT.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Statement of loss sustained by me, in consequence of the riots in this town in April, 1861, in the destruction of windows, doors, &c., of my dwelling house.

Paid Mr. George Lee Whiting and Mr. Low, for repairing property destroyed.....	£5	0	3
To Sundries.....	2	0	0
	£7	0	3

WM. SQUAREY.

Mr. WILLIAM SQUAREY, DR.

To GEORGE LEE WHITING.

For repairs on house..... £5 0 3

Received payment,

GEORGE LEE WHITING.

Harbor Grace, May 8th, 1861.

No. 35.

HARBOR GRACE,
16th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Squarey.*—£7 0s. 3d.

WILLIAM SQUAREY, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in the town of Harbor Grace,and carry on the printing business. The injury done to my house was by a mob, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. Do not know who that mob were composed of. The bill herewith presented from George Lee Whiting, and receipted by him for five pounds, was paid him for carpenter work—making window sashes, repairing doors, shutters, glazing, &c., in replacing the damage done to my house and shop on the above day; and the sum of two pounds was for lumber, nails, &c., &c., for the same purpose, the full amount of which I can safely swear it cost me.

WM. SQUAREY.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Damage done by the Election riot.

3 pairs of 12 light sashes	£1	1	0
Fan Light	0	6	0
Bars to six other sashes	1	10	0
72 panes of 12 by 18 glass	4	10	0
28 ditto, 12 by 14 glass	1	8	0
Puttying glass	0	12	0
Glass and China Ware, broken inside of shop windows	1	0	0
	£10	7	0

No. 36.

HARBOR GRACE, 18th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Toussaint.*—Claim £10 7s.

JOHN MITCHELL, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a carpenter and cabinet maker, residing in Harbor Grace, was called in by Mr. William Toussaint, to survey and estimate the damage done to his house, on the 26th day of April, by the election riots, on nomination day. The following is the amount estimated to make good the repairs, viz:—

3 pairs 12 light Sashes, 12 by 18	£1	1	0
Fan Light, over front door	0	6	0
Bars to 6 other sashes	1	10	0
72 Panes 12 by 18 glass	4	10	0
28 Panes, 12 by 14 glass	1	8	0
Puttying Glass	0	12	0
	£9	7	0
Glass, Confection bottles, and China Ornaments, broken in shop	1	0	0
	£10	7	0

The sum of five pounds eighteen shillings for glass, is for that article alone, and the sum of twelve shillings, for the putty and labour in putting them in.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

List of damages said to be done by the mob, on the nomination day, 26th April, 1861, to the shop, dwelling and bake house occupied by Peter Cottin, situate in Water-street, Harbor Grace, as surveyed and estimated by James Hutchings, Builder and Surveyor.

1 Shop sash destroyed, containing 9 panes glass, 24 by 18	£2	0	0
2 Panes glass in the other, 24 by 18	0	7	6
13 Panes glass, 10 by 12, upstairs windows	0	12	0
2 Shelves in shop window destroyed	0	2	6
1 Pair sashes in bake house, glass 8 by 10	0	14	0
3 panes glass, 8 by 10	0	2	0
Shutter of shop door damaged, and 1 pane glass, 8 by 10	0	2	0
6 Confection jars, at 3s. 6d.	1	1	0
30 Lbs. Confections, at 1s. 6d.	2	5	0
2 Pound cakes	2	0	0
25 Dozen queen cakes and tarts	1	5	0
100 Pounds bread, at 6d.	2	10	0
	£13	1	0

No. 37.
Newfoundland, to wit.

Harbor Grace,
13th June, 1862.

Case—*Peter Cottin.*—Claim £11 0s. 0d.

Peter Cottin, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Harbor Grace ; am a baker by trade ; reside in a rented house. The damage done to the house was one shop sash, 9 panes of glass, 24 by 18 ; new sashes, and glass, glazing required. Two other panes glass, 24 by 18 inches ; 13 panes glass, 10 by 12, upstairs, broken. 2 shelves in shop window broken, valued at 2s. 6d. One pair sashes in bake house, sash and glass required, 8 by 10 glass ; 3 panes 8 by 10 glass, besides shutter of shop door damaged, and one pane glass, valued at 2s.

1.—6 Confection Show Glasses, cost 3s. 6d each. Will swear they were all broken.

2.—30 Lbs. Confections. Some my own make, and some from St. John's, contained in the show bottles ; they would hold 5 lbs. each, and full.

3.—Two large Pound Cakes. Would weigh 12 lbs. each ; were baked the day before the damage. Kept them for sale by the pound in

Election Riots, 1861.

the shop ; they were uncut. I weighed them when baked, and can swear to the weight. The material, including labor, cost 15s. each, for a 12 lb. cake.

4.—25 Dozen Queen Cakes and Tarts, assorted. These were baked on the 25th April, 1861. Baked all at one time ; sell them at one shilling per dozen. Will swear I had 25 dozen tarts taken and destroyed on the 26th April.

5.—100 lbs. Bread. Bread baked for the troops ; two pound loaves. Were in the bake house, not carried away. Some had broken glass in it. Got 3d. per lb. from the Government for bread supplied the troops. Will swear I lost 25 loaves between what was damaged and carried away.

The aforesaid damages were done to my property on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1861, by a mob, but do not know who they were.

PETER COTTIN.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Losses sustained last April, during the elections.

Value of hoops thrown into the sea	£9	15	0
For fences and gates destroyed.....	3	17	0
	£13	12	0

HENRY STOWE.

No. 38.

HARBOR GRACE, 13th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Henry Stowe.*—Claim, £13 12s. 0d.

HENRY STOWE, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I live near the town of Harbor Grace. Am a cooper by trade. My cooper's shop is on the Water side. The damage now claimed, was on a Saturday night, after

Election Riots, 1861.

nomination day, the 26th day of April, 1861. I think it was the second Saturday after nomination day. The damage consisted of fencing and gates torn down, to the value of three pounds seventeen shillings; and wooden hoops, of various kinds, to the value of nine pounds, fifteen shillings, destroyed and carried away. Cannot swear to any certain quantity, but have estimated the amount; cannot swear who it was that destroyed my property; cannot swear it was by a mob. I know it was not by a mob; have heard that three or four persons were seen about my premises the night my property was destroyed, but cannot swear to that.

HENRY STOWE.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

The following is a correct and true statement of loss sustained by me in the town of Harbor Grace, in the month of May, 1861.

1.—To 1 pair Venetian Shutters.....	£0	17	6
2.— " 1 pair Sashes and Glass, &c.....	0	12	6
3.— " Repairing 1 pair Sashes, Glass, &c.....	0	10	0
4.— " " 2 Fanlights, Glass, &c.....	0	7	6
5.— " " 4 pairs Sashes, up stairs, Glass, &c...	1	16	0
	£4	3	6

J. D. WITHYCOMB.

No. 39.

HARBOR GRACE, 11th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*J. D. Withycomb.*—Claim, £4 3s. 6d.

J. D. WITHYCOMB, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in the Town of Harbor Grace; am a house carpenter and joiner, by trade. The damage done to my house was on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D.

Election Riots, 1861.

1861, the nomination day in Harbor Grace. The damage was done by a mob, by throwing stones—cannot say who the mob were composed of.

1.—Was a new pair Venetian Shutters, for a window of 12 lights, of 10 by 12 glass; seventeen shillings and sixpence is my cash price for this article.....	£0	17	6
2.—1 pair of 10 by 12 sashes, my charge is 6d. per light	0	6	0
Glass, putty, and labour.....	0	6	6
3.—Repairing pair sashes, and glass.....	0	10	0
4.—Repairing two fan lights.....	0	7	6
5.—Repairing 4 pairs sashes, up stairs, with glass, &c...	1	16	0
	£4	3	6

I can truly swear that four pounds three shillings and six pence, is a fair and lawful charge for the above articles.

J. D. WITHYCOMB.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

A list of damage done to Mrs. Ronan's house, the time of the elections.

For Window Glass, and Glazing.....	£2	0	0
Jugs and Tumblers.....	1	0	0
1 Sash and Shutter.....	1	0	0
	£4	0	0

No. 40.

HARBOR GRACE, 16th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Mrs. Ronan.*—Claim, £4.

JOANNA RONAN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am the daughter of Mrs. Ronan, live in the town of Harbor Grace; the injury done to our house was on the 26th April, A. D. 1861, by a mob. My mother is a licenced Innkeeper, and deals in spirits, &c. The injury done, is as follows:—

Election Riots, 1861.

Two window sashes, partially damaged, some of the stiles and bars broken; there were nine panes, of 14 by 18 glass, broken in shop window, there were three panes broken over the shop door, about 10 by 12 glass; there were ten or twelve panes broken upstairs, about 12 by 16 glass. The sashes injured were one upstairs, and the one over the hall door. There were jugs and tumblers broken, but I cannot particularize them, but feel quite satisfied there was articles of this description damaged to the extent of fifteen shillings.

JOANNA RONAN.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Damage done to Mrs. Reed's property, at the election riots.

1 Window Sash and Glass, 12 by 16	£0	16	0
1 Hall Door	1	10	0
48 Panes Glass, 12 by 16, at 9d. per pane	1	16	0
Glazing at 1d. per pane	0	4	0
1 Fan Light	0	3	0
1 Dressing Glass	0	15	0
1 Hall Lamp	0	10	0
	£5	14	0

No. 41.

HARBOR GRACE, 12 June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case—*Ellen Reed.*—Claim, £5 14s.

Ellen Reid, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a widow, and reside in Harbor Grace. The damage done to the house I occupy was done by a mob, on the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. It was on nomination day. The damage consisted:—

1.—1 Pair of Sashes, to the parlour window, and glass entirely smashed, it was of 12 lights, of 12 by 16 glass, 16s.

Election Riots, 1861.

2.—Hall Door, (pannelled) broken, and will require a new door, not yet replaced, 30s.

3.—48 Panes glass in the upstairs windows, 12 by 16 glass, at 9d., 36s.

4.—Glazing the same, 1d. per pane, 4d.

5.—Fanlight and sash, and glass over front door, 3s.

6.—Dressing Glass. A mahogany frame swing glass, about 10 by 14 inches, gave 15s. new.

Hall Lamp. A glass lamp for Kerosene, a hanging lamp for hall, cost me 10s. Can safely swear that 15s. for the dressing glass, and 10s. for hall lamp, is the value I paid for them, and that they were as good as new.

ELLEN REED.

Sworn the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 42.

HARBOR GRACE, 19th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*James L. Prendergast.*—Claim £5 1s. 2d.

The damage done to my property was by a mob, on nomination day, the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. I was a Candidate on that day. The damage was done by the supporters of Moore and Hayward, who opposed me. The sum of five pounds, one shilling, and two pence, is the cost estimated by J. D. Withycomb, to place my house in the same condition that it was in on the morning of the 26th April, A.D., 1861.

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST.

Taken and sworn to, before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

This account referred to J. D. Withycomb.—S. G. A.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 43.

HARBOR GRACE, 18th June, 1862.

Mr. J. D. WITHYCOMB,

SIR,—

I am desirous of having a survey on the several houses for the undermentioned claims, and a corresponding estimate of the full value of replacing the injury done to the different claimants. I require this in cases where the repairs are unfinished, as well as where they have been finished. I annex the particulars of the work said to be done, or required to be done, with the sizes of the glass, in every case where I could obtain it. Please be particular in the measuring the sizes of the glass in all cases, and make up, in each case, a fair valuation of damage, or amount required to place the different houses in such a state as they were in on the morning of the 26th day of April, 1861. Let your valuations be done in such a way that you can swear to the same before me, and I hereby assume, upon the part of the Government, to pay you at the rate of one guinea per day, for your services.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner

Claim No. 3.—WILLIAM WALSH.

This claim is for 27 panes 12 by 14 glass, and 20s. carpenter work to repair three window sashes, and make a new shutter for door.

Claim No. 4.—PHILIP WALSH.

24 panes broken in shop window, 10 by 12 glass; two or three of the stiles broken; other windows, 16 panes 8 by 10 glass, and 4 or 5 stiles broken; value of glass and glazing.

Claim No. 12.—WIDOW FOLEY.

Damage in this case is 10 panes 12 by 14 glass, and three bars broken in the two shop windows. 3 panes 12 by 14 glass in the shop door window. All the glass, 10 by 12, broken in the three front windows up stairs, 12 lights each; two sashes broken, temporarily repaired.

Four window shutters, plain, broken; replaced with new.

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Claim No. 16.—JOHN SHEEHAN.

Said to be 29 panes, 14 by 15 glass, broken in two shop windows; both sashes in shop door (double) broken, and the glass 10½ by 11 inches. Sash and glass over shop door, 4 lights 9 by 15 glass. 32 panes 10 by 12 glass, and 3 pairs of sashes broken upstairs. Sash and glass over hall door, 3 lights 10 by 15⅜, required all new. 1 new shutter, and others damaged out of whole quantity.

Claim No. 21.—GARRETT WALL.

Said to be destroyed entirely, two window sashes, 25 panes each, 10 by 12 glass; required all new, and glass, and 10 panes 10 by 12 glass broken in upstairs windows.

Claim No. 23.—WILLIAM THOMSON.

Damage said to be done two shop sashes, 16 panes each, 14 by 20 glass, eight framed shutters. Sash over shop door and glass; sash in shop door and glass; hall door destroyed, and fan light; iron bar for ditto. Shelves in shop window damaged; shop shelving partly damaged; 2 pairs sashes, 12 lights each, 10 by 14 glass.

Claim No. 24.—MAURICE CONNELL.

40 Panes glass, 10 by 12, broken in shop windows; about a third of the bars and stiles in this window broken; 18 other panes 10 by 12 glass. Bedroom door pannelled, required to be replaced new; not yet replaced.

Claim No. 34.—WILLIAM GRUBERT.

2 Shop windows, 16 panes each, 14 by 19 glass, sashes and glass utterly destroyed. 21 panes 10 by 12 glass broken up stairs, one of the bars in sashes broken; glass over hall door and kitchen, broken. Four pannelled shutters utterly destroyed, four others partly damaged. One sash in shop door broken, and glass in both sashes gone; two shutters for shop door windows, plain with facings.

Claim No. 37.—PETER COTTIN.

One shop sash, 9 panes 18 by 24 glass, two other panes glass 18 by 24; 13 panes 10 by 12 glass upstairs broken; 2 shelves in shop window broken; pair sashes and glass in bake house, 8 by 10 glass; 3 panes 8 by 10 glass besides; shop door sash damaged, and one pane glass broken.

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Claim No. 46.—James L. Prendergast.

Examination and report upon the damage done to his house.

Claim No. 41.—Widow Reed.

1 pair sashes, 12 lights 12 by 16 glass, sash and glass required new. Will require a pannelled hall door, value required. 48 panes glass in upstairs window, 12 by 16 glass. Fan light and sash over front door.

Claim No. 40.—Mrs. Ronan.

Two window sashes partially damaged, some of the stiles and bars broken. 9 panes 14 by 18 glass in shop window ; 3 panes broken over shop door ; 10 or 12 panes 12 by 16 glass broken upstairs. The sashes injured were one upstairs and the one over hall door.

Claim No. 3.—William Walsh, examined by me, and report as follows :—

26 panes 10 by 12 glass, at 4d.....	£0	8	8
Labour for putting in ditto and putty	0	9	3
1 plane shutter.....	0	2	6
Repairing sash and shelf.....	0	8	0
	£1	8	5

Claim No. 4.—Philip Walsh :—

20 panes glass 10 by 12, for shop window, at 4d.....	£0	6	8
19 ditto ditto, 8 by 10, at 3d	0	4	9
Labour for putting in glass, and putty.....	0	13	9
Repairing sashes.....	0	8	0
	£1	13	2

Claim No. 12.—Widow Foley :—

10 panes 12 by 16 glass for shop windows, at 10d.....	£0	8	4
3 ditto 10 by 16½ ditto for sash in door, at 10d.....	0	2	6
36 ditto 10 by 10 ditto up stairs, at 4d.....	0	12	0
Labour, for putting in, and putty.....	0	17	6
Repairs of sashes, up stairs.....	0	5	0
Labour and materials, for 4 plane shutters.....	0	8	0
Repairing cross bars, for shop sash.....	0	2	6
	£2	15	10

Election Riots, 1861.

Claim, No. 21,—GARRETT WALL:—

2 new shop sashes, 25 panes each	£1	10	0
Fitting up sashes, shops, &c	0	15	0
50 panes 10 by 12 glass, for shop sashes, at 4d	0	16	8
10 " 10 by 12 " for upstairs windows, at 4d	0	3	4
Labour for putting in glass and putty	0	16	3
	£4	1	3

Claim, No. 24.—MAURICE CONNELL:—

15 panes 10 by 12 glass, in shop window, at 4d	£0	5	0
Repairing shop window	0	8	0
3 panes in fan light over shop door, 10 by 12, at 4d	0	1	0
1 new fan light over shop	0	3	0
3 panes glass in fan light, over hall door, 10 by 12	0	1	0
Repairing fan light	0	2	6
37 panes 10 by 12 glass, in upstairs windows	0	12	4
1 new bedroom door, graining, &c	1	0	0
Labour putting in glass and putty, &c	1	0	6
	£3	13	4

Claim No. 34.—WILLIAM GRUBERT:—

2 shop windows	£1	15	0
Fitting, &c	0	15	0
2 boxes glass for 2 windows, 14 by 19	1	15	0
1 pane 12 by 14 glass for fan light in hall	0	0	6
2 panes 10 by 12 glass for "	0	0	8
6 ditto 9 by 12 glass for shop door sash	0	2	0
Repairing door sash	0	2	6
1 pane 14 by 16 glass, for fan light over shop door	0	0	10
2 panes 10 by 12 glass for " " "	0	0	8
Repairing fan light	0	2	6
Labour and material for 4 frame shutters	1	10	0
Repairing 4 frame shutters	0	10	0
2 shutters for shop door sashes	0	8	0
21 panes 10 by 12 glass, up stairs, at 4d	0	7	0
Labour putting in glass, putty, &c	1	3	3
	£8	12	11

Election Riots, 1861.

Claim No. 37.—PETER COTTIN :—

1 new shop sash	£0	17	6
Fitting in ditto	0	7	6
9 panes glass, for ditto, 18 by 24	0	18	0
2 ditto for the other shop window	0	4	0
2 Shelves for ditto ditto	0	2	6
Repairing damage of door shutter	0	2	6
13 panes 10 by 12 glass, up stairs, at 4d	0	4	4
1 ditto 10 by 12 ditto in shop door sash, at 4d	0	0	4
15 ditto 8 by 10 ditto in bakery, at 3d	0	3	9
Repairing 1 pair sashes ditto	0	2	6
Labour, putting in glass, putty, &c	0	10	0
	£3	12	11

Claim No. 46.—JAMES L. PRENDERGAST :—

48 panes glass, 11 by 16, up stairs, at 8d	£1	12	0
8 ditto 9 by 12, attic, at 4d	0	2	8
6 ditto 12 by 14, for shop window, at 6d	0	3	0
2 ditto 18 by 22, for fan lights, at 3s	0	6	0
8 ditto 8 by 10, for ditto at 3d	0	2	0
Putty, for ditto	0	7	6
6 days carpenter work, at repairing, &c	2	8	6
	£5	1	2

Claim No. 40.—WIDOW RONAN :—

9 panes 14 by 18 glass, for shop windows, at 1s	£0	9	0
2 ditto 10 by 14 ditto for fan light over door, at 6d	0	1	0
1 ditto 14 by 16 ditto for ditto ditto at 10d	0	0	10
Repairs fan light, over door	0	1	6
Repairing sashes, up stairs	0	10	0
10 panes 12 by 16 glass, at 10d	0	8	4
Repairing shop sash	0	5	0
Damage on shutters	0	2	6
Labour, putting in glass, putty, &c	0	7	10
	£2	6	0

Election Riots, 1864.

Claim No. 41.—Widow Reed:—

	£	s	d
1 pair sashes, 12 by 16, 12 lights, at 7d.....	0	7	0
Fitting in sashes, stops, &c.....	0	2	6
12 panes 12 by 16 glass, for shop, at 8d.....	0	8	0
1 hall door, fitting, hanging, &c.....	1	5	0
1 fan light, over hall door, glass, &c.....	0	3	0
37 panes 11 by 16 glass, up stairs, at 8d.....	1	4	8
Labour, putting in glass, putty, &c.....	0	17	6
	£4	7	8

Claim No. 23.—William Thompson.

	£	s	d
2 boxes glass for shop windows, 14 by 19.....	1	15	0
Repairing, fitting, &c., two windows	1	10	0
6 Shelves in front of shop windows	0	6	3
4 Shutters repaired	1	0	0
Repairing 2 fan lights ,.....	0	6	0
2 panes glass, 14 by 16, for fan lights, at 10d.	0	1	8
4 ditto, 10 by 12, for ditto at 4d.	0	1	4
1 hall door	1	5	0
1 Planceer over fan lights	0	2	6
2 frame door shutters	0	8	0
Materials for ditto.....	0	3	0
Repairing 2 door sashes.....	0	5	0
6 panes glass for ditto, 9 by 12, at 4d.	0	2	0
Repairing 2 pairs sashes, up stairs	0	6	0
24 panes 10 by 12 glass for ditto, at 4d.	0	8	0
Labor, putting in glass, putty, &c.	1	4	1
	£9	5	10

Claim No. 29.—John Sheehan;—

	£	s	d
29 panes 14 by 16 glass, for shops windows, at 10d....	1	4	2
Repairing shops sashes, &c.....	1	0	0
2 shelves, in front of window.....	0	2	6
Repairing 2 door sashes.....	0	5	0
6 panes glass $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 11, at 6d.....	0	3	0
Repairing 2 fan lights.....	0	5	0
Carried forward	£2	19	8

Election Riots, 1861.

Brought forward	£2	19	8
4 panes glass, 9 by 15, and 3 panes 10 by 15, for ditto	0	5	10
Repairing door shutter.....	0	2	6
1 new window shutter.....	0	2	0
Repairing window shutters.....	0	5	0
Repairing hall door.....	0	5	0
Repairing up stairs sashes.....	0	3	6
32 panes 10 by 12 glass, at 4d.....	0	10	8
Labour, putting in glass, putty, &c.....	1	6	3
	£6	0	5

No. 43.

HARBOR GRACE, 19th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

JOHN D. WITHYCOMB, of Harbor Grace, house carpenter and joiner, maketh oath and saith, that agreeably to the letter of instructions received from S. G. Archibald, Commissioner for investigating the riot claims, that he did forthwith proceed to survey and examine the several claims hereafter enumerated, both from the sworn description afforded by the said Commissioner, as also from a personal inspection and examination of the different houses therein said to be damaged, and have herewith prepared carefully an estimate of the cost of repairing said damages, so as to place the several buildings in the same state of repair that they were in upon the 26th day of April, A. D., 1861. The said estimate having been made up at such prices or sums that I would willingly have undertaken, and agreed to have furnished and performed the said several jobs and find materials myself. They are as follows, viz. :—

Claim No. 3.—WILLIAM WALSH.

To complete the damage done to his house, the sum of one pound, eight shillings and five pence currency. £1 8s. 5d.

Claim No. 4.—PHILIP WALSH.

To complete the damage done to his house, one pound, thirteen shillings and two pence. £1 13s. 2d.

Election Riots, 1861.

Claim No. 12.—Widow Foley.

To complete the damage done to her house, two pounds fifteen shillings and ten pence. £2 15s. 10d.

Claim No. 21.—Garrett Wall.

To complete the damage done to his property, four pounds one shilling and three pence. £4 1s. 3d. currency.

Claim No. 24.—Maurice Connell.

To repair the damage done to his house, three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. £3 13s. 4d.

Claim No. 34.—William Grubert.

To repair his damages, £8 12s. 11d. Eight pounds, twelve shillings, and eleven pence, is ample.

Claim No. 37.—Peter Cottin.

To repair the damage done to his house and shop, three pounds, twelve shillings, and eleven pence. £3 12s. 11d.

Claim No 46.—James L. Prendergast.

To repair the damage done to his house and shop, five pounds, one shilling, and two pence. £5 1s. 2d.

Claim No. 40.—Widow Ronan.

To repair the damage done to her property, two pounds, six shillings. £2 6s.

Claim No. 41.—Widow Reed.

To repair the damage done to her property, four pounds, seven shillings and eight pence. £4 7s. 8d.

Claim No. 23.—William Thomson.

To repair the damage done to his property, nine pounds, five shillings, and ten pence. £9 5s. 10d. The sizes of the glass said to be broken in Wm. Thomson's house are, 1—17¼ by 22; 2—17 by 22; 3—16 by 20; worth 2s. each.

Election Riots, 1861.

Claim No. 16.—JOHN SHEEHAN.

To repair the damage done his house and shop, six pounds, and five pence, currency. £6 0s. 5d. All agreeably to the separate specifications herewith.

J. D. WITHYCOMB.

Taken and sworn to. before me, at Harbor Grace, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,.

Commissioner.

No. 44.

HARBOR GRACE, 18th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

LUKE FALLON, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in the town of Harbor Grace. Am Chief Constable of Police for the town of Harbor Grace. Recollect nomination day, the 26th day of April, A. D., 1861. Was on duty all that day, except a short time at dinner, about 3 o'clock, P. M. Was on duty at the hustings until after the nomination of the different candidates was over, and for some time after,until Mr. Prendergast's party left, who remained some time after the others went away from the hustings. I followed them towards the town, on the way down, at Harvey Street I heard there was fighting going on between the parties, and returned to apprise Mr. Pinsent of it ; found him at his own house. I accompanied him down on Harvey Street, at the head of Bannerman Street, and met men that had been fighting, they were stripped and bloody. Shortly after that the troops were called out. We met the troops opposite to the Court-house, where they formed. At that time the Carbonear mob, consisting of about three hundred, came running towards the town ; they were mostly allstripped to their shirts,with their jackets off, and chiefly armed with pickets and sticks. They forced their way past the troops, and joined Mr. Prendergast's supporters. I next saw them, the Carbonear men, and Prendergast's supporters,on Water-street, opposite Toussaint's, where a row and fighting took place between them and the supporters of Moore and Hayward.

Election Riots, 1861.

The Riot Act was then read by Mr. Pinsent, opposite to Mr. Toussaint's, and the different mobs required to disperse, but they did not do so, and a general engagement took place between the parties. The Carbonear men and their party forcing the other party up Water-street, as far as Victoria-street, when Moore and Hayward's supporters rallied and turned the other party up Victoria-street above the Temperance Hall. At this time the troops came up the town, and got between both parties. A parley then took place between the leaders, which lasted about half an hour, Mr. Pinsent urging upon Moore and Hayward's supporters, who came from up the Bay, to return to their homes, as he would protect the town. A great many did disperse; but when the other party saw many of them dispersed, they renewed the attack, and followed them some distance up the town. The Carbonear men and Prendergast's supporters then returned, and the first house I saw them attack was Messrs. N. & J. Jilliard's, then Punton & Munn's, then they moved down Water-street, commencing to break Toussaint's windows, then Rutherford, Brothers', Walker & Ross's shop and house. At this time they were checked by the troops, but soon after commenced breaking Robert Walsh's shop and house. The attention of Mr. Pinsent was particularly called by myself to the attack on Mr. Walsh's house, and I expected at that time the troops would have either fired or charged. The mob, being emboldened from no action being taken by the troops, commenced their work of destruction afresh, attacked Mr. John Fennell's, then they went to the beach, and commenced attacking Mr. Ridley's office; on the way from the beach, they attacked Mr. Squarey's house and printing office, also Thomas Ross's and Hippisly's houses, and then passed down, tearing down part of the rails of Mr. Ridley's garden, and throwing stones into Mr. Ridley's dwelling, then attacked Mr. Thomas Higgins, breaking his windows and tearing down the iron rails in the front of his garden, attacking Captains James and George Brown's houses at the same time. It was also at this time that Samuel Gordon's house was attacked. This Carbonear mob, with fewer of Prendergast's supporters, went up and down two or three times, renewing their attacks upon the different houses above named, at various times. I am not sure that the destruction above was done exactly in the order described, but I am clear in this, that the damage done was chiefly by the Carbonear mob, during the different times they passed up and down the street.

LUKE FALLON,
Chief Constable,

Sworn to before me, at Harbor Grace, }
the day and year first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, No. 3.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

To the Honorable Robert Carter.

Sir,—I beg to hand you herewith the examinations taken in the cases of the several claimants for compensation arising out of the riots in the District of Harbor Grace, and in conformity with your instructions to me, now submit the reasons for the conclusions I have come to, in making up the several awards in this District. In my report upon the Carbonear claims I stated that "in accordance also with my instructions, while conducting the investigations at Harbor Grace, I forwarded to the Magistrate at Carbonear several copies of the printed notices, issued in the District of Harbor Grace, which I have reason to know were posted up in the town of Carbonear." I was also required by my instructions to ascertain and determine by what parties the damage in Harbor Grace was done, (it being charged that Carbonear contributed a numerous gang of rioters, who assisted to commit said damage.) It will be seen, from the examinations now submitted, that this charge has been fully established. Out of £962 7s. 8d. awarded to claimants in Harbor Grace, £817 19s. 1d. of the damage is sworn to have been committed by a mob from Carbonear, joined with others of Harbor Grace, who, Luke Fallen, Chief Constable, swears were all supporters of Mr. Prendergast. The charge of Carbonear rioters assisting in the destruction of the property in the town of Harbor Grace, is fully established by the evidence of W. H. Ridley, John Jillard, Captain George Brown, Thomas Ross, Charles W. Ross, Robert Walsh, (who swears that fully seven-eighths of the mob that destroyed his property were Carbonear men), James Hippisley, (who states chiefly Carbonear men), Joseph Godden, Robert Munn, (who states majority Carbonear men), G. C. Rutherford, and Luke Fallon, from whom I have taken a lengthened examination, No. 44, wherein he states the order of attack upon the different buildings, and concludes in these words, "I am clear in this, that the damage done was chiefly by the Carbonear mob, during the different times they passed up and down the street." The other portion of the property destroyed in Harbor Grace is sworn to be chiefly done by the people of that District, and supporters of Messrs. Hayward and Moore, except in the case of Thomas Godden, whose property is sworn to be destroyed some day previous to the 26th April, by a mob composed entirely of Mr. Prendergast's supporters.

Election Riots, 1861.

The following are the claims and awards in this district:—

No.		*Claims.*	*Awards.*
1	Denis O'Neil, Spaniard's Bay.....	£37 0 0	Not investigated.
2	William Davis, Harbor Grace.....	1 10 0	£1 10 0
3	William Walsh, "	5 0 0	3 10 0
4	Philip Walsh, "	9 13 0	7 10 0
5	Joseph Martin, "	1 5 4	1 5 4
6	*Samuel Gordon, "	40 17 0	34 0 8
7	Edward Fitzgerald, "	1 10 0	1 10 0
8	Mary Dillon, "	1 2 3	1 2 3
9	Widow Hunt, "	1 0 0	1 0 0
10	Patrick Devereux, "	4 10 0	4 10 0
11	Thomas Godden, "	14 0 0	14 0 0
12	Widow Foley, "	11 0 0	5 15 10
13	*Ridley & Sons, "	48 11 0	38 16 8
14	J. & M. Parsons, "	6 6 3	6 6 3
15	*N. & J. Jillard, "	353 17 3	224 0 3
16	John Sheehan, "	38 10 8	12 13 5
17	*Capt. James Brown, "	13 13 0	11 0 0
18	*Capt. George Brown, "	20 14 0	15 0 0
19	*Thomas Ross, "	18 13 0	16 14 11
20	*Walker & Ross, "	43 13 6	33 13 10
21	Garrett Wall, "	6 4 6	6 1 3
22	Robert Walsh, "	85 3 0	47 19 5
23	William Thompson, "	85 3 11	22 12 11
24	Maurice Connell, "	5 12 4	4 14 4
25	William Howlett, "	5 1 4	5 1 4
26	Mrs. Hippisley "	5 19 6	5 0 0
27	*James Hippisley, "	18 19 6	12 6 8
28	*Joseph Godden, "	33 3 4	24 14 6
29	*Punton & Munn, "	134 2 0	134 2 0
30	*John Fisher, "	22 7 0	17 17 8
31	*John Fennell, award £12 1 8 and favorably recommended 150 0 0	215 2 0	162 1 8
32	*Thomas Higgins, "	15 0 0	15 0 0
33	*Rutherford, Brothers, "	16 0 7	12 16 3
34	William Grubert, "	22 3 6	14 2 11
35	*Wiliam Squarey, "	7 0 3	7 0 3
36	*William Toussaint, "	10 7 0	10 7 0
	Carried forward.... .... £	1039 16 0	£935 17 7

Election Riots, 1861.

No.		*Claims.*	*Awards.*
	Amounts brought forward ....£	1039 16 0	£935 17 7
37	Peter Cottin, Harbor Grace.....	11 0 0	8 10 5
38	Henry Stowe, "	13 12 0	
39	J. D. Withycomb, "	4 3 6	4 3 6
40	Mrs. Ronan, "	4 0 0	3 1 0
41	Widow Reed, "	5 14 0	5 14 0
42	J. L. Prendergast, "	5 1 2	5 1 2
	£	1353 6 8	£962 7 8

Property in which the Carbonear rioters are sworn to have assisted to damage is marked thus (*).

I may here mention that upwards of twenty of the above claimants, in the place of producing vouchers for the cost of repairs of their property, have rested their claims upon the valuation of James Hutch ings, builder, of Harbor Grace, whom they all appear to have confidence in, as a good valuator, but not to do the work, at least none of his bills for this purpose has come before me. I consider his valuation in every case very high, and I am borne out in this opinion, by what Captain George Brown states at the foot of his examination, that fifteen pounds would fairly cover all his damages, which Mr. Hutchings had valued at twenty pounds fourteen shillings, and that eleven pounds would be a fair sum for the damage done to Captain James Brown's house, (whose representative he is,) for what Mr. Hutchings had valued at thirteen pounds thirteen shillings. While at Harbor Grace, I assumed the responsibility of employing J. D. Withycomb, a carpenter and builder, whom Mr. Munn recommended to me as a person whose judgment I could rely on, to survey several claims that I had doubts about, among others William Thompson's, and William Grubert's, that had been estimated by James Hutchings. The disparity between their valuation of these claims, confirms also the opinion I entertained of Hutchings's estimates being over-valued. (See my instructions to J. D. Withycomb and his sworn report upon the several valuations made by him, numbered 43.)

Reasons for the conclusions come to—

No. 1.—*Dennis O'Neil, Spaniard's Bay*, £37. This claim has not been investigated, the claimant being absent at the Labrador. No award.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 2.—*William Davis*, £1 10s. This claim I consider has been fully established. Award the claimant one pound, ten shillings currency.

No. 3.—*William Walsh*, £5. This claim not established in full. Award the claimant three pounds, ten shillings.

No. 4.—*Philip Walsh*, £9 13s. This claim not established in full. Award the claimant seven pounds, ten shillings currency.

No. 5.—*Joseph Martin*, £1 5s. 4d. This claim fully established. Award the claimant one pound five shillings and four pence currency.

No. 6.—*Samuel Gordon*, £40 17s. £29 2s. of this claim is for carpenter work, valued by James Hutchings, which I consider high, have deducted one fifth. (Allow this sum.).....
Mason work to gate, piers, valued by J. Hutchings.....
Examined the piers myself and consider 10s. ample to replace the damage. Allow this sum..
Furniture damaged. Allowed....

	Claim.	*Award.*
	£29 2 0	
	.....	£23 5 8
	1 10 0	
	.....	0 10 0
	10 5 0	10 5 0
	£40 17 0	£34 0 8

Award the claimant in this case thirty-four pounds and eight pence currency.

No. 7.—*Edward Fitzgerald*, £1 10s. This claim fully established. Award the claimant one pound, ten shillings currency.

No. 8.—*Mary Dillon*, £1 2s. 3d. This claim fully established. Award the claimant one pound, two shillings and three pence currency.

No. 9.—*Widow Hunt*, £1. This claim is fully established. Award the claimant one pound currency.

No. 10.—*Patrick Devereux*, £4 10s. This claim is fully established. Award the claimant four pounds, ten shillings currency.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 11.—*Thomas Godden*, £14. This claim is fully established. Award the claimant fourteen pounds currency.

No. 12.—*Widow Foley*, £11. Of this claim eight pounds is charged for damage to house and shop. I caused J. D. Withycomb, carpenter, of Harbor Grace, to survey the damage, and he swears (No. 43) that two pounds, fifteen shillings is ample to replace the damages. Allow this sum and three pounds worth of glass and earthenware sworn to be broken. Award the claimant in this case five pounds, fifteen shillings and ten pence currency.

No. 13.—*Ridley & Sons*, £48 11s. This claim is for carpenter work, &c., for which no vouchers are produced, but estimated by James Hutchings, which I consider high, and I have deducted one-fifth from the amount claimed. Award in this case the sum of thirty-eight pounds, sixteen shillings and eight pence currency.

No. 14.—*J. & M. Parsons*, £6 6s. 3d. This claim, I consider, has been fully established. Award the claimants in this case six pounds, six shillings and three pence currency.

No. 15.—*N. & J. Jillard.* £109 5s. 3d. of claim is for carpenter work, &c., valued by James Hutchings, which, for reasons before stated, I have deducted one-fifth.....

	Claims.	*Awards.*
	£109 5 3	£87 8 3
Other items sworn to, such as plate, glass, shop goods, and damages to watches. Allowed 14 days loss of time, and sales during a very busy season.	136 12 0	136 12 0
Disallowed.....	70 0 0	
Plate glass broken on the passage from Liverpool to Harbor Grace. Disallowed.....	13 0 0	
Damage which cannot be replaced. Disallowed.....	25 0 0	
	£353 17 3	£224 0 3

Award the claim in this case two hundred and twenty-four pounds, three pence, currency.

Election Riots, 1864.

	Claim.	*Award.*
No. 16.—*John Sheehan.* £10 17s. 8d. of this claim is for carpenter work, &c. The damage was surveyed by J. D. Withycomb, who swears that six pounds and five pence is ample to replace the damage.		
Allow this sum.....	£10 17 8	£6 0 5
Articles damaged and destroyed in shop, sworn to. Allowed..	6 13 0	6 13 0
Loss of time for 6 men, 2 days each. Disallowed.....	9 0 0	
C. L. Kennedy, who was examined in this case, states that the men would not go to work.		
Loss sustained by closing shop six days. Disallowed	12 0 0	
	£38 10 8	£12 13 5

Award the claimant in this case twelve pounds, thirteen shillings, and five pence, currency.

No. 17—*Capt. James Brown*, £13 13s. The above claim is for carpenter work, &c., valued by James Hutchings. Capt. George Brown, who superintended and paid for repairs of damage in this case, admitted that eleven pounds would be fair for this claim. Award the claimant in this case the sum of eleven pounds currency.

No. 18—*Capt. George Brown*, £20 14s. This claim is for carpenter work, &c., valued by James Hutchings; the claimant states (see note foot of his examination) that fifteen pounds would fairly cover his damage. Award the claimant in this case fifteen pounds currency.

No. 19.—*Thomas Ross*, £18 13s, Nine pounds, ten shillings of this claim is for carpenter work, &c,. valued by James Hutchings, from which I have deducted one-fifth, and allow £7 12s. 5d. for this portion of the claim. The remaining £9 2s. 6d. is for furniture, &c., sworn to be destroyed, which I have allowed. Award the claimant in this case sixteen pounds, fourteen shillings and eleven pence currency.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 20.—*Walker & Ross.*—£43 13s. 6d. Thirty-three pounds, thirteen and sixpence of this claim is for carpenter work, &c. valued by James Hutchings, from which I have deducted one-fifth ; of the remaining £10, for shop goods, charged as damaged, only £6 15s has been proven. Award the claimants in this case thirty-three pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence currency.

No. 21—*Garrett Wall*, £6 4s. 6d. The damage to the claimant's house was surveyed by J. D. Withycomb, and valued at four pounds, one shilling and three pence. Allowed. Also forty shillings worth of crockery-ware sworn to be broken. Award the claimant in this case six pounds, one shilling and three pence currency.

No. 22.—*Robert Walsh*, £85 3s. Of this claim £35 3s. is for carpenter work, &c., estimated by James Hutchings, from which I have also deducted one-fifth, and allow £27 19s. 5d. The remaining £50 is for a piano-forte, which by an agreement between the claimant and myself, the damage was left to J. C. Toussaint to determine, who awarded twenty pounds for it. See his award on the back of the arbitration bond, filed under number 22. Award the claimant in this case, forty-seven pounds, nineteen shillings and five pence currency.

No. 23.—*William Thompson*, £35 3s. 11d. £15 13s. 4d. of this claim is for carpenter work, &c., also estimated by J. Hutchings, who admitted he had not examined the house, but took the claimant's word for the damage done. I directed J. D. Withycomb to survey the house and estimate the damage ; and he swears that nine pounds five shillings and ten pence is ample to make good the damage. Allowed. I regard the evidence given by the claimant's wife in support of the rest of this claim, £20 0s. 7d., as very doubtful. She swears that the glass of three pictures broken was about 3 feet square. The pictures were measured by J. D. Withycomb, and the sizes as sworn to by him as one 16 by 20 inches, one $17\frac{1}{4}$ by 22, and the other 17 by 22 inches, and the glass worth 2s. each pane. She swears to a 50 feet box of window glass, unopened, that she kept in the house, not for sale, but in case of breakage; a dozen of large blue jugs, 2s. 6d. each, had smaller in the shop, but only the large ones broken, &c. Allow two-thirds of the latter portion of this claim, and award the claimant twenty-two pounds, twelve shillings and eleven pence.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 24.—*Maurice Connell*, £5 12s. 4d. The damage done to this claimant's house was surveyed by J. D. Withycomb, and valued at £3 13 4

Other articles claimed and sworn to are :—

1½ Dozen tumblers, allowed at 6s.	0	9	0
8 Decanters, ½ pint to quart, at 1s. 6d.	0	12	0
	£4	14	4

Award the claimant four pounds, fourteen shillings and four pence currency.

No. 25.—*Wiillam Howlett*, £5 1s. 4d. This claim I consider fully established, and award the claimant five pounds, one shilling and four pence.

No. 26.—*Mrs. Hippisley*, £5 19s. 6d. Award the claimant in this case five pounds currency.

No. 27.—*James Hippisley*, £18 19s. 6d. £14 9s. 6d. of his claim is for carpenter work, &c., valued by James Hutchings, which, for reasons before stated, have deducted one-fifth. The only other part of the claim sustained is fifteen shillings, value of a looking glass, sworn to be broken. Allowed. Award the claimant in this case twelve pounds, six shillings and eight pence currency.

No. 28.—*Joseph Godden*, £33 3s. 4d. Thirteen pounds, eight shillings and fourpence is for carpenter work, &c., estimated by James Hutchings, from which I have deducted one-fifth, and allow the difference, £10 14s. 6d. The other portion of the claim, to the extent of £14, has been established and is allowed. Award the claimant twenty-four pounds, fourteen shillings and six pence currcncy.

No. 29.—*Punton & Munn*, £134 2s. 0d. This case is satisfactorily established. The mechanics' vouchers, &c., produced, receipted, and sworn to. Award the claimant in this case one hundred and thirty-four pounds, two shillings currency.

No. 30.—*John Fisher*, £22 7s. This is also a claim for carpenter work, &c., estimated by James Hutchings, which for reasons before stated, have deducted one-fifth from, and award the claimant the balance, seventeen pounds, seventeen shillings and eight pence currency.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 31.—*John Fennell*, £215 2s. Of this claim fifteen pounds, two shillings is for carpenter work, &c., also estimated by James Hutchings, and for the same reasons,in similar cases, deduct one-fifth, and award, for this portion of the claim, twelve pounds, one shilling and eight pence currency. From the examination of Mr. Fennell in this case (No. 31), who swears to losing fully one hundred and fifty pounds worth of drugs, &c., by the total destruction of nearly the whole contents of his shop, I consider this portion of the claim, to the extent of one hundred and fifty pounds, as fairly established as it was possible, under the circumstances of his case to maintain, and therefore recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government. The amount sworn to, with what I have allowed above, would make the whole award one hundred and sixty-two pounds, one shilling and eight pence.

No. 32.—*Thomas Higgins*, £15. I examined the claimant's premises in this case, and consider his claim fully established, and award him fifteen pounds currency.

No. 33.—*Rutherford, Brothers*, £16 0s. 7d. This is also a claim for carpenter work, &c., estimated by James Hutchings, and for reasons aforesaid have deducted one-fifth, and award the claimants the sum of twelve pounds, sixteen shillings, and three pence currency.

No. 34.—*William Grubert.*	*Claim.*	*Award.*
Of this claim thirteen pounds is for carpenter work, &c., estimated by James Hutchings, whom I did not examine in this case.....	£13 0 0	
I directed J. D. Withycomb to survey and estimate the damages in this case, and he swears that eight pounds, twelve shillings, and eleven pence is ample to replace them. Allowed this sum.....	.....	£8 12 11
Sundry shop goods destroyed, and sworn to. Allowed.....	5 10 0	5 10 0
Carried forward	£18 10 0	£14 2 11

Election Riots, 1861.

				Claim.			Award.		
Amounts brought forward				£18	10	0	£14	2	11
97 Feet Board.....	£0	12	0						
3 Lbs. Nails.....	0	1	6						
				0	13	6			
Got for temporary securing of the windows,but sworn to have been used in the above repairs. Disallowed.									
12 days work for self and man, 5s. per day.....				3	0	0			
Sworn to be the time they were idle while the shop was repairing. Disallowed.									
				£22	3	6	£14	2	11

Award in this case fourteen pounds, two shillings and eleven pence currency.

No. 35.—*William Squarey*, £7 0s. 3d. I consider this claim fully established, and award the claimant seven pounds, and three pence currency.

No. 36.—*William Toussaint*, £10 7s. I consider this claim fully established, and award the claimant ten pounds, seven shillings currency.

No. 37.—*Peter Cottin*, £11. £4 of this claim is for carpenter work, &c., which J. Withycomb swears £3 12s. 11d. is ample to replace—allow latter sum; also four pounds seventeen shillings of the other portion of the claim. Award the claimant eight pounds, ten shillings and five pence currency.

No. 38.—*Henry Stowe.*—£13 12. The damage claimed for in this case is for injury to fencing and gates, to the value of three pounds,seventeen shillings, and hoops to the value of nine pounds, fifteen shillings destroyed and carried away on the night of the second Saturday after Nomination day, the 26th April. The claimant cannot swear who destroyed his property, swears it was not by a mob; heard that three or four persons were

Election Riots, 1861.

seen about his premises the night his property was destroyed, but cannot swear to it. I consider the claimant in this case has failed to establish a claim for compensation under the meaning of the Act. Disallowed.

No. 39.—*J. D. Withycomb*, £4 3s. 6d.—I consider the claim in this case fully established, and award the claimant four pounds, three shillings and six pence currency.

No. 40.—*Mrs. Ronan*, £4. Three pounds of this claim is for carpenter work, &c., valued by J. D. Withycomb at two pounds six shillings, (allowed) : also fifteen shillings worth of earthenware and glassware sworn to. Award in this case three pounds, one shilling currency.

No. 41.—*Widow Reed*, £5 14s. I consider the claim in this case fully established, and award the claimant five pounds, fourteen shillings currency.

No. 42.—*James L. Prendergast*, £5 1s. 2d. The claim in this case is for carpenter work, &c., fully established by the valuation of J. D. Withycomb. Award the claimant five pounds, one shilling and two pence currency.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

SAINT JOHN'S,
6th August, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

Evidence taken in the following cases, with the Documents connected therewith, arranged according to the number prefixed to each claimant:

		Claims.
No. 43.	—Mrs. Chancey, with the examination of John McCarthy	£1 13 0
" 44.	—Francis Taylor, his own examination	16 2 5
" 45.	—Moses Wiltshire, his own examination	60 7 10
" 46.	—Ann Mullowney, her own examination	43 7 2
" 47.	—Forward, Brothers, examination of Henry F. Forward	47 9 0
" 48.	—John Rorke, his own examination	20 6 3
" 49.	—B. T. H. Gould, his own examination	9 2 6
" 50.	—Solomon Taylor	13 2 6
" 51.	—Joseph Vatcher	3 2 6
" 52.	—Israel McNeil	39 1 3
" 53.	—Jas. Forward	9 7 6
" 54.	—George Rumson	7 16 3
" 55.	—George Joyce	7 16 3

(Examination of Frederick J. Bemister in these cases.)

" 56.	—John and Robert Maddock; examination of John Maddock	£22 13 3
" 57.	—James Penny; examination of Edward Hanrahan	30 0 0
		£331 7 8

" 58.—Copy of printed notice issued in Harbor Grace; some numbers of which were forwarded to the Magistrate at Carbonear, to be posted up in that town.

Estimate of damages done to the house and premises of Mrs. Julia Chancey, during the election riots, in the months of May, 1861, and January, 1862.

21 panes glass, 10 by 12, at 6d	£0 10 6
Glazing ditto	0 7 6
Damage to fences	0 15 0
	£1 13 0

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 43.

HARBOR GRACE, 18th June, 1862.

Case.—*Mrs. Chancey.*—Claim—£1 13s.

JOHN MCCARTHY, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs in Carbonear. I occupy a house belonging to Mrs. Chancey in Carbonear. That house was attacked by a mob on the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1861, and there were twelve panes of glass, 10 by 12 inches broken on that day, part of the garden and field fences, to the value of five shillings was also destroyed by the mob on the same day. There was other damage done on the seventh day of January of the present year, by the firing of guns at the house, breaking other panes of glass—to the extent of nine more panes of 10 by 12 glass, and fencing further destroyed to the extent of ten shillings more. I was in Carbonear on the day that James Penny's property was attacked by the mob ; think it was on or about the nomination day. Know that Mr. Hanrahan settled the amount of the damage done to Penny's property, amounting to £30. Do not know of any subscription by Mr. Hanrahan's friends towards paying the amount of said claim, beyond £3 that I myself advanced towards paying the said sum of £30, which I expect to be reimbursed for.

JOHN McCARTHY.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Estimate of damages done the house and premises of Francis Taylor, during the election riots in the month of May, 1861.

64 panes 10 by 14 glass, at 8d.....	£2	2	8
3 window sashes, 45 lights, at 9d.....	1	19	9
Glazing and fitting glass, putty, and carpenter work.....	2	0	0
Damage to fences.....	2	0	0
Carpenter's labor about doors, roof, clapboard, &c.....	2	10	0
Curtains, chairs, and table, and damage done inside house by stones.....	5	10	0
	£16	2	5

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 44.

HARBOR GRACE, 16th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Francis Taylor, Carbonear.*—Claim, £16 2s. 5d.

FRANCIS TAYLOR, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live in Carbonear; the damage done to my house, for which I now claim, was, first,on the night of the 27th of April, A.D., 1861, by a mob, consisting of a hundred persons, more or less; will swear to their being at least thirty persons; do not know any persons in the mob, except Israel McNeil; do not know whether he was there with the view of assisting or preventing the mob. The damage done to my house, on this occasion, was by throwing of stones, breaking the windows, injuring the shingles, clapboards, doors, and furniture, inside, as follows: Two windows, of 15 lights each, 10 by 12, entirely broken, and 30 panes of glass; window curtains damaged; leg broke off centre table, worth £8; two mahogany chairs broken, cost 25s.; walls and paper damaged, the whole to the extent of Five pounds ten shillings. On the following Sunday night, about ten o'clock, the house was again attached by the rear, by some party or parties unknown; do not know how many, and split off shingles and clapboards, and other damage to the extent of fifty shillings, also broke 10 panes glass, 5 panes 8 by 10, 5 panes 10 by 12. On the night of the 2nd of May, about half-past ten, my house was again attacked by a mob, some ten or twenty persons; do not know who they were. The damage then done was breaking in another window of 12 lights, of 10 by 14 glass, breaking the sashes, and damage to the front door. On the night of the 4th or 5th May, the house was again attacked by a mob, about eleven o'clock. Do not know who they were; saw about eight persons. The damage on this occasion was 12 more panes of glass, 10 by 14, broken, and part of the fence torn down. On the 29th of May, or thereabout, the place was again attacked, and the fences, to the value of two pounds, torn down by a mob of at least three hundred persons. Was in Carbonear the day that James Penny's property was damaged; understood he was paid by Mr. Hanrahan; do not know whether it was paid by subscription or not.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Property taken from Mr. Wilshear, spring 1861:—

From Mr. Forward's Magazine, 11½ kegs gun powder 287½ lbs., at 1s. 2d. per lb	£16	14	10
From Mr. Wilshear's store, winter 1862:—			
10 sealing guns, 40s	20	0	0
43 bags shot, at 11s	23	13	0
Currency	£60	7	10

No. 45.

HARBOR GRACE, 17th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Moses Wilshear.*—Claim £60 7s. 10d.

MOSES WILSHEAR, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in Carbonear, am engaged in the general business of the country as a supplying merchant. The first item in the claim here presented is for eleven and one half kegs of gunpowder, taken from the magazine of Mr. Forward, in Carbonear. It was first discovered to be missing from the magazine, about the 3rd June, 1861. A riot in Carbonear having taken place on Corpus Christi holiday, about the end of May previously. Mr. Forward was the first to discover the robbery, and found a written paper, in an unknown hand writing in the magazine, to the following: "The powder taken from the magazine, if used, will be paid for, if not, it will be returned." It has never been paid for, or returned, I have not the slightest idea who the party or parties were that robbed the magazine. The weight of the powder is calculated at twenty five pounds per keg; and the price charged is the usual wholesale price charged in the country.

MOSES WILSHEAR.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

The following is an account of goods which were lost or otherwise destroyed, belonging to Ann Mullowney, of Carbonear, by riot during the Election which took place in April, 1861:—

1.—¾ barrel brown sugar	£3	15	0
2.—½ ditto crushed ditto	2	7	6
3.—1 box oranges	1	15	0
4.—1 box pipes	0	10	0
5.—4 bottles sweet oil	0	8	0
6.—4 ditto castor oil	0	3	0
7.—3 dozen ditto marrow oil	0	9	0
8.—1 box round figs	0	13	0
9.—30 lbs. cocoa	1	7	6
10.—30 lbs. chocolate	1	10	0
11.—glassware	1	0	0
12.—1 barrel of crackers	0	18	0
13.—6 bottles ginger wine	0	18	0
14.—1 window sash for shop	1	2	6
15.—window glass	0	14	8
16.—sashes and glazing	0	16	0
17.—buttons, paper, pins, pencils, rose oil, combs of several descriptions, and sundry other articles	10	0	0
Estimate of loss arising from the fact of having shop closed for 14 days	15	0	0
	£43	7	2

No. 46.
Newfoundland, to wit.

Harbor Grace, 16th June, 1862.

Case.—*Ann Mullowney, Carbonear.*—Claim £43 7s. 2d.

Ann Mullowney, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I live in Carbonear, on Carbonear Beach; I keep a small grocery and liquor shop. The damage done to my property and house here claimed for, was done by a mob of people, on the twenty-sixth day of April, A.D. 1861. A large mob; think there were seven hundred people, and supporters of Mr. Taylor's. The damage done is as follows:—

1.—¾ barrel brown sugar, £3 15s. Buy brown sugar by the barrel; the sugar was injured by the breaking of bottles containing sweet and hair oils. There were three parts of a barrel of sugar; do not know

Election Riots, 1861.

whether I got it from Mr. O'Mara that spring or the fall before. None of the sugar was carried away. I think I lost a quarter of a cwt. of sugar, but will not swear to that quantity.

2.—½ cwt. crushed Sugar, £2 7s. 6d. Had thirty shillings worth that spring from Mr. O'Mara; had none in the house that spring until what I got from Mr. O'Mara. Did not lose any crushed sugar by the mob; it was injured by broken glass and dust falling into the small barrel I kept it in; will swear I lost about ten shillings worth of this sugar; had to throw some of it out.

3.—1 box Oranges, £1 15s. Had a box from Mr. Rorke a short time before; paid him 35s. for it; sold nine or ten dozen out of the box; a box would hold from 400 to 700 oranges; kept them in a box, besides what was in the window; all that was in the house at the time were broken up and useless; sold none after.

4.—1 box Pipes, 10s. Sell pipes, buy a box at a time, box open on the lower shelf of window, got a box that spring; think I had fully half a box left.

5.—4 bottles sweet Oil, 8s. There were 4 bottles sweet oil; sell it at 2s. per bottle; all broken.

6.—Castor Oil, 4 bottles, at 3s. There were 4 small bottles, sold them at 9d. each.

7.—Dozen's Marrow Oil, 3 doz., 9s. Will swear I lost six shillings worth.

8.—Figs, round box, 13s. The remains of a basket, did not lose many of them, only what was in the window, about two pounds. Sell figs at 1s. per lb.; loss about 2s.

9.—30 lbs. Cocoa, £1 7s. 6d. Had 30 lbs. from St. John's that spring. Will swear I lost 5s. worth; will not swear to more than that.

10.—30 lbs. Chocolate, £1 10s. Had 30 lbs. from St. John's that spring. Will swear I lost 5s. worth of chocolate; will not swear to any more.

11.—Glassware, £1. There were three glass decanters, one over a pint, two smaller, and about a dozen tumblers, large and small. Whole value of glassware lost, eight shillings and six pence; will not swear to more.

Election Riots, 1861.

12.—1 barrel Crackers, 18s. Had the barrel of crackers from St. John's that spring, lost what was in the window. Will swear I lost two pounds; sell them at 1s. per lb.

13.—6 bottles Ginger Wine, 18s. Will swear I lost two bottles, but will not swear to more. Sell it at 5s. per bottle, pay 3s. for it.

14.—Sash for shop and lights broken, £1 2s. 6d. Paid a carpenter this sum, 22s. 6d.

15.—Window glass for shop window, 14s. 8d. Paid James Kehoe for nine panes glass, 6d. each, 4s. 6d.

16.—Sashes and Glazing, 16s. Two new pairs sashes, cost 12s, and 40 panes glass, at 2d., 6s. 8d., and putty, 6s. 4d.

17 —Buttons, paper, pens, &c., £10. Consisted of 1 box pens, buttons, rose oil, slate and lead pencils, rack and fine tooth combs, &c. Will swear I lost forty shillings worth of sundry small articles that were in the window; but will not swear to more.

18.—Estimate of loss arising from shop being closed a fortnight, £15. Would swear that I lost £10 by my shop being closed.

her
Sworn to, the day and year above written. } ANN ⋈ MULLOWNEY.
mark.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

An estimate of loss sustained by Forward, Brothers, last spring and fall, by rioting:—

Proved in winter riots, deduct.	15 kegs powder	£24	10	0
	19 bags shot	10	9	0
	4 guns	8	0	0
	1 piece canvass	2	10	0
	Damage done to magazine	2	0	0
		£47	9	0

Deduct price of shot, guns, and canvass	£20	19	0		
Deduct 3 lb. on each keg, charged at 28 lbs. instead of 25 lbs. each, at 1s. 2d. per lb.	2	12	6	£23	11	6
Price of powder claimed for and sworn to				£23	17	6

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 47.

HARBOR GRACE, 18th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Forward, Brothers.*—Claim, £47 9s.

HENRY F. FORWARD, sworn and examined, deposeth :—Am partner in the house of Forward, Brothers, merchants, of Carbonear. The first item in the claim here presented is for fifteen kegs gunpowder. It was taken from own magazine. We first discovered that our magazine had been broken open about the 1st or 2nd of June, A. D., 1861. There had been a public riot on Corpus Christi holiday,some day about the end of the month of May previously. On examining our magazine, we found both doors forced, the jambs of the outer door forced out of the stone work, and the above fifteen kegs of powder taken away, as well as powder belonging to Mr. Wilshear and Captain Fitzgerald. I found a paper written in an unknown hand on the door of the magazine, to the following effect—" The powder taken from the magazine, if used, will be paid for, if not, it will be returned." It has neither been returned, nor paid for. Have not the slightest idea who the party or parties were that robbed and broke into the magazine. The charge for two pounds, the last item in the account, is for new doors, jambs, mortar and locks to repair the magazine.

The shot, guns and canvass, amounting to £20 19s., were stolen from our premises early in the month of January of the present year. The kegs are estimated at 28 lbs. each, but I may have made a mistake in the weight, and willing to estimate them at 25 lbs., the same as I understand Mr. Wilshear has charged for his. The price charged is 1s. 2d. per lb., the current wholesale price of the article.

H. F. FORWARD.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Powder taken from J. L. McNeil's Magazine, during riots, 1861, belonging to John Rorke.

13 kegs powder, 325 lbs., at 1s. 3d.....	£20	6	3

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 48.

HARBOR GRACE, 19th June, 1861.

Case.—*John Rorke.*—Claim, £20 6s. 3d.

JOHN RORKE, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Carbonear, carry on the business of a merchant and general supplier at that place. The claim here presented is for thirteen kegs gunpowder, taken from the magazine of Mr. Israel McNeil, at Carbonear. It was placed there previous to Nomination day, the 26th April, A. D. 1861, and the robbery was first discovered some time in May. I first heard of it through Mr. McNeil, who informed me that all my powder as well, as that belonging to other parties, have been taken from his magazine ; have not the slightest idea who took this powder from the magazine. The powder charged is kegs of 25lbs. each,and the price of 1s. 3d. per lb., is the current selling price in Carbonear.

JOHN RORKE.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Loss sustained by B. T. H. Gould, caused by riots in Carbonear, May, 1862.

2 kegs powder.....	£3	2	6
Lost in January, 1862, 3 sealing guns, 40s.....	6	0	0
	£9	2	6

No. 49.

HARBOR GRACE, 19th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*B. T. H. Gould.*—Claim, £9 2s. 6d.

B. T. H. GOULD, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I live in Carbonear, carry on the business of a trader and dealer. The first item in the claim here presented is for two kegs gunpowder lost. It was in

Election Riots, 1861.

the cellar adjacent to W. W. Bemister's magazine, for safety—it was placed there some time in the month of May, 1861. Did not discover that it was lost or missing, until some time in July. Have not the slightest idea what party or parties took the powder from where it was placed ; know that it was taken away. The sum charged, say 1s 3d. per lb. is the price paid for replacing it. The three sealing guns lost, was some time in the month of January of the present year, by my store being broken open.

B. T. H. GOULD.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

The following claims for gun-powder, taken from the magazine, of Israel McNeil, Esq., of Carbonear, having been presented, and the loss sworn to by Frederick F. Bemister, viz :—

50.—Solomon Taylor, 9 kegs powder, 225 at 1s. 2d..	£13	2	6
51.—Joseph Vatcher, 2 kegs gunpowder, 50 lbs. 1s. 3d.....	3	2	6
52.—Israel McNeil, 25 kegs gunpowder, 625 lbs. at 1s. 3d.....	39	1	3
53.—James Forward, 6 kegs gunpowder, 150 lbs. at 1s. 3d.....	9	7	6
54.—George Rumson, 5 kegs gunpowder, 125 lbs. at 1s. 3d.....	7	16	3
55.—George Joyce, 5 kegs gunpowder, 125 lbs., at 1s. 3d.....	7	16	3
	£80	6	3

Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

HARBOR GRACE, 18th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Different Claims, as above.*—£80 6s. 3d.

FREDERIC F. BEMISTER, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in Carbonear. Am clerk to Israel McNeil, merchant, of Carbonear. Mr. McNeil keeps a public magazine, for the safe keeping of gunpowder, in

Election Riots, 1861.

Carbonear. I keep an account of all powder placed in, and taken out of, that magazine. The fifty-two kegs of gunpowder belonging to the six different claimants, as per bill on the other side, were placed in that magazine as the different sealing vessels arrived from the Ice, in the spring of 1861. Some had been placed there previously. About the latter part of the month of May, 1861, I first discovered that the magazine had been robbed. On hearing of the robbery, I examined the state of the magazine, and found the outer door unhung, and the inner door open; the inner door had no lock upon it, and the outer door had been forced. I found, upon an examination of the accounts of the powder placed there, that not only the foregoing fifty-two kegs had been taken, but thirty-three other kegs belonging to other parties, which had been placed there for safe keeping—the whole of the powder in the magazine had been taken. Have not the slightest idea who the party or parties were who robbed the magazine. The kegs all contained 25 lbs. each, and 1s. 3d. per lb. is the current price we will have to pay to replace it.

FREDK. F. BEMISTER.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Taken from J. L. McNeil's magazine, during the riots in May, 1861, belonging to John & Robert Maddock.

3	Kegs powder, 75 lbs., at 1s. 3d.....	£4	13	9
	Taken from our store during the riots in January, 1862,			
3	Sealing guns, at 40s.....	6	0	0
10	bags shot, at 12s.....	9	12	0
16	lbs. Souchong tea, at 2s. 6d.....	1	17	6
2	windows destroyed.....	0	10	0
		£22	13	3

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 56.

HARBOR GRACE, 20th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*John and Robert Maddock.*—£22 13s. 3d.

ROBERT MADDOCK, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am partner in the house of John & Robert Maddock, carrying on business at Carbonear. The first item in the claim here handed in is for three kegs gunpower taken out of the magazine of Mr. Israel McNeil, of Carbonear. It was stolen some time about the end of May, or beginning of June, A. D., 1861. Have not the slightest idea of who the party or parties were that robbed the magazine.

ROBERT MADDOCK.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S, G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

CARBONEAR, 30th April, 1861.

Received from Edmund Hanrahan the sum of thirty pounds currency, in consideration of the damage done me, my house and property, previously to the day of nomination, at Carbonear, which sum I accept in full, for all claims and demands whatsoever.

JAMES PENNY.

Witnesses,
EDMD. DWYER,
his
JOHN ✕ PENNY,
mark.

No. 57.

ST. JOHN'S, 25th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

EDMUND HANRAHAN, of St. John's, Member of the House of Assembly, maketh oath and saith, that on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1861, the day before Nomination day in Carbonear, the house of James

Election Riots, 1861.

Penny, of Carbonear, was attacked by a mob. Do not know who that mob was composed of. Think that some of my supporters may have been among them; the windows and doors of his house were all broken, inside partitions torn down, all his crockeryware, including a china set, and most of his furniture broken and destroyed, and James Penny himself badly injured and maltreated, and obliged to keep his bed for several days. Finding the state that Penny and his house was in, I called upon him, and recommended him to name a person on his part, and I would also name another, to value the damage done to his house. Two parties were named, who surveyed and estimated the damage done to his house, which they valued at the sum of Thirty pounds currency, which amount I paid over to Penny, and have taken his receipt for the same. I think the sum of thirty pounds not more than was required to replace the damage done to his house and property. I advanced the money, out of commisseration for the state that he and his family were in, expecting that I would be reimbursed by the Government for it. There never was a shilling subscribed towards payment of the above amount.

EDMUND HANRAHAN.

Taken and sworn to before me, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

(Copy.)

No. 58.

Notice is hereby given to all parties having claims for property injured or destroyed by the riots in the District of Harbor Grace, in the months of April and May last year, that I purpose to commence the investigation of said claims on Wednesday the 11th of June next.

The investigations will be conducted openly in the Court-house, at Harbor Grace, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day, and continue daily until the whole are disposed of. All parties interested, whether in preferring or opposing said claims, will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

HARBOR GRACE,
June 10th, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, No. 4.

DISTRICT OF CARBONEAR.

To the Honorable Robert Carter.

Sir,—I beg to hand you herewith the investigations taken in the different claims for compensation,caused by the riots in the District of Carbonear, in the months of April and May, 1861 ; and in conformity with your instructions to me, now submit the reasons for the conclusions I have come to in making out the several awards. In accordance also with my instructions, while conducting the investigations at Harbor Grace, I forwarded to the Magistrate at Carbonear several copies of the printed notices issued in the district of Harbor Grace, which I have reason to know were posted up in the town of Carbonear, a copy of which is annexed to the investigation and numbered 58. It will not be out of place, I presume, to call the attention of the Executive to the fact established by the examinations now submitted, that there has been a robbery of no less than one hundred and fifteen and one-half kegs Gunpowder from the different magazines in Carbonear ; also seventy-eight bags of Shot and twenty Sealing Guns,taken and stolen from different mercantile establishments in that town, supposed by the claimants to be still in possession of the rioters in that District. The claims and awards in this District are as follows :—

Cases.		*Claims.*			*Awards.*		
No. 43.	Mrs. Chancey	£1	13	0	£0	15	2
" 44.	Francis Taylor	16	2	5	13	7	6
" 45.	Moses Wilshear	60	7	10			
" 46.	Ann Mullowney	43	7	2	7	19	0
" 47.	Forward, Brothers	47	9	0			
" 48.	John Rorke	20	6	3			
" 49.	B. T. H. Gould	9	2	6			
" 50.	Solomon Taylor	13	2	6			
" 51.	Joseph Vatcher	3	2	6			
" 52.	Israel McNeil	39	1	3			
" 53.	James Forward	9	7	6			
" 54.	George Rumson	7	16	3			
" 55.	George Joyce	7	16	3			
" 56.	John and Robert Maddock	22	13	3			
" 57.	Ed. Hanrahan,amount paid James Penny	30	0	0	30	0	0
	£	331	8	6	£52	1	8

Election Riots, 1861.

REMARKS.

No. 43.—*Mrs. Chancey.*—Particulars of this claim is—21 panes glass, 10s. 6d.; glazing, 7s. 6d., and fences destroyed, 15s. John McCarthy, Sub-Collector, and tenant of Mrs. Chancey, swears to 12 panes glass, and fencing to the value of five shillings, being destroyed by a mob on the 13th May, 1861. Award, including proportion for glazing, fifteen shillings and two pence. The other panes of glass were broken, and further injury to the fence done, he swears, on the 6th January, 1862. This portion disallowed.

No. 44.—*Francis Taylor.*—From the evidence taken in this case, I award the claimant Thirteen Pounds Seven Shillings and Six Pence currency.

No. 45.—*Moses Wilshear.*—From the particulars furnished in this case it will be seen that £43 13s. of this claim is for 10 sealing guns and 43 bags of shot, stolen in the winter of 1862. As my jurisdiction does not extend to this period, I have not investigated this portion of the claim. The remaining £16 14s. 10d. is for 11½ kegs gunpowder, abstracted from the magazine of Mr. Forward, about the end of May, 1861. Mr. Wilshear swears that the robbery of the powder from the magazine was first discovered by Mr. Forward, about the 3rd June, 1861; and that he (Mr. Forward) found a written paper in the magazine, in an unknown hand-writing, to the following effect "the powder taken from this magazine, if used, will be paid for; if not, will be returned." He further swears that it has neither been returned nor paid for, and that he has not the slightest idea who the party or parties were that robbed the magazine. The claimant in the case, I consider, has failed to show that the damage he has sustained was caused by popular tumult, in the manner the Act provides to compensate for, and for this reason I have disallowed this and all similar claims.

No. 46.—*Ann Mullowney.* In this case the claimant swears no part of her property was stolen or carried away. The claim is for property injured and destroyed. I have placed the claim and amount sworn to, side by side, and have awarded the latter.

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
1	¾ barrel sugar	£3 15 0	
	Thinks lost ¼ cwt. Allowed.....	.....	£0 12 6
2	½ cwt. crushed sugar.....	2 7 6	
	Swears to 10s. worth being lost...	.....	0 10 0
3	1 box oranges	1 15 0	
	Swears to 9 or 10 dozen being sold. Allowed	.....	0 7 6
4	1 box pipes	0 10 0	
	Sworn to half-box being broken. Allowed	.....	0 5 0
5	4 bottles sweet oil. Sworn to.....	0 8 0	0 8 0
6	3 bottles castor oil. Sworn to.....	0 3 0	0 3 0
7	3 dozen marrow oil. 6s. worth sworn to	0 9 0	0 6 0
8	1 box figs	0 13 0	
	Swears to 2 lbs. at 1s. per lb.....	.....	0 2 0
9	30 lbs. cocoa	1 7 6	
	Swears to losing 5s. worth	.....	0 5 0
10	30 lbs. chocolate	1 10 0	
	Swears to 5s. worth lost	.....	0 5 0
11	Glassware destroyed	1 0 0	
	This amount sworn to	.....	0 8 0
12	1 barrel crackers	0 18 0	
	2 lbs. sworn to, 2 lbs. at 1s.	.....	0 2 0
13	6 bottles ginger wine	0 18 0	
	Sworn to 2 bottles broken, 2s. 6d.	.....	0 5 0
14-16	Window sashes, &c.	2 13 2	
	Sworn to costing this sum	.....	2 0 0
17	Other sundries in window, sworn to 40s.	10 0 0	2 0 0
18	Loss from shop being closed 14 days..	15 0 0	
	Not entertained.		
	Award in this case, seven pounds nineteen shillings currency.		
		£43 7 2	£7 19 0

No. 47.—*Forward, Brothers*, £47 9s. 0d. Twenty four pounds ten shillings of this claim is for 15 kegs of gunpowder, stolen from their magazine, same time as Wilshear's. The remainder of the claim is for 19 bags shot, and 4 guns, and other sundries, stolen from the premises during last winter riots.

Election Riots, 1861.

The evidence in this case is precisely the same as in No. 45, and for the reasons given in claim 45, have disallowed this.

No. 48.—*John Rorke*, £20 6s. 0d. This is a claim for 13 kegs gunpowder stolen from Mr. McNeil's magazine, under the same circumstances as the others, and with no better proof to sustain the claim. For the reasons assigned in case no 45, have disallowed it.

No. 50.—Solomon Taylor, gunpowder, kegs	9.....	£13	2	6
No. 51.—Joseph Vatcher, " "	2.....	3	2	6
No. 52.—Israel McNeil, " "	25.....	39	1	3
No. 53.—James Forward, " "	6.....	9	7	6
No. 54.—George Rumson, " "	5.....	7	16	3
No. 55.—George Joyce, " "	5.....	7	16	3
	52			

The above cases are precisely similar. The loss is sworn to by Frederick F. Bemister. who deposes " that he is clerk to Israel McNeil, who has a public magazine in Carbonear for the safe keeping of gunpowder; that he kept an account of all powder placed in and taken out of that magazine; that the fifty-two kegs were placed there by the different claimants, as their sealing vessels arrived from the ice that spring; was the first to discover the robbery, about the latter part of the month of May, 1861. On examining the magazine, found not only the above 52 kegs of powder had been stolen, but thirty-three other kegs, belonging to other parties, were also missing—all that was in the magazine had been taken. Has not the slightest idea of who the party or parties were that robbed the magazine." Disallowed, for the reasons given in case 45.

No. 56.—*John & Robert Maddock*, £22 13*s.* 3*d.*—Four Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Nine Pence is also claimed for three kegs of gunpowder taken from Israel McNeil's magazine, in May, 1861; and one of the claimants swears " he does not know by whom." The remainder of the claim is for three sealing guns, six bags of shot, and other sundries stolen from their premises during the January riots, in 1862. Disallowed for the reasons given in case 45.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 57.—*Ed. Hanrahan*, £30.—This is a claim for reimbursing the sum of Thirty Pounds, sworn to have been advanced to James Penny, of Carbonear, for damage sustained to his property by a public riot in Carbonear, on the 25th day of April, A.D., 1861. The damage awarded by two arbitrators, one named by by Mr. Hanrahan, and the other by James Penny. (See E. Hanrahan's examination.) Award the sum of Thirty Pounds cy.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

SAINT JOHN'S,
29th July, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Evidence taken in the following cases, with the documents connected therewith, arranged numerically according to the number affixed to each claimant.

	Claims.
No. 1.—Thomas Byrne, examinations of Ann Byrne, and J. T. Nevill, with his estimate.....	£29 19 6
" 2.—M. H. Warren, his examination.....	7 12 0
" 3.—J. J. Dearin, his examination.....	5 0 0
" 4.—William Kitchin, examination of himself, J. J. Kitchen, Edward Devereux, Robert Blackwood, Martin Hayes, Jas. Seaton, James Rooney, J. T. Nevill, and his estimate, Thomas McKenzie, and his estimate, and William Wilson.....	1820 9 8
" 5.—A. & R. Blackwood, examination of R. Blackwood	5 10 0
" 6.—Michael Nowlan, examination of himself, John Nowlan, Charles Simms, Johana Nowlan, and his letter to Commissioner, dated 21st June..	931 19 0
" 7.—Peter Duchemin, his examination.....	12 7 0
" 8.—Judge Robinson, his examination, and letters of 26th April, and 11th July, with affidavit of J. F. Phelps, unattested, also letter from Mr. Hoyles.....	258 0 0
" 9.—Robert Winton, his examination.....	15 17 7
" 10.—James H. Martin, his examination.....	7 12 3
" 11.—Stephen March, examination of premises	5 0 0
" 12.—New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. Letter of A. McKay, Lessee and Superintendent. Copy of my letter to A. M. McKay, 30th July. A. M. McKay's letter, 2nd August, 1862..... £1200 to	1500 0 0
	£4599 7 0

Election Riots, 1861.

THOMAS BYRNE's Account against the Riots.

1861.

May 13.

1.—16 teapots, 1s. 6d	£1	4	0
2.— 3 toilet sets, 14s	2	2	0
3.— 1 set china, white and gold	1	10	0
4.— 6 common teapots	0	6	0
5.— 7 lustre jugs, 2s	0	14	0
6.— 4 blue jugs, 1s. 3d	0	5	0
7.— 3 lustre teapots, 2s. 6d	0	7	6
8.—Cups and saucers, plates and bowls, mugs as near as I could judge	4	3	0
9.— 1 centre table destroyed	4	10	6
10.—Mr. Neville's bill for Estimate of the building	0	12	6
	£15	14	6

No. 1.

ST. JOHN's, May 28th, 1861.

Mr. BYRNE,—

SIR,—At your request, on the 16th May I made a survey,and took the particulars of the injury done by a mob, on the 13th May, to your house in New Gower Street, and estimate that it will cost the sum of fourteen pounds and five shillings to put it in the same condition it appeared to have been in previously.

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

J. T. NEVILL, Architect.

£14 5s. currency.

The above estimate does not include any damage done to stock or shop goods, but only the injury done to the building.

J. T. NEVILL.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 1.

St. John's, 25th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

Case.—*Thomas Byrne.*—Claim, £29 19s. 6d.

Ann Byrne, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am the wife of Thomas Byrne, Road and Land Surveyor, of St. John's. The damage and injury to our property was caused by a mob on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1861. It consisted of one shop sash, and two door sashes, outer shop doors totally destroyed, inside door damaged, and the shop shutters injured and shattered, and about 83 panes glass broken, shop panes, 14 by 18, other panes 10 by 14 glass. Mr. Neville was called in to estimate the above damage ; also, the following other articles broken and destroyed, viz :

1.—16 teapots, common brown ware, all one kind and one price, the prices charged, 1s. 6d., is our selling price; am quite certain of the number broken being sixteen.

2.—3 toilet sets ; were complete bed room sets, including ewer, basin, chamber, soap and brush boxes. Two of these sets were white stone, and the other blue painted ware ; entirely destroyed.

3.—Set china, white and gold, dozen cups and saucers, dozen plates, cream ewer, sugar and slop basin, when complete cost 50s. ; it has been broken and damaged to the extent of thirty shillings.

4.—6 common teapots, common dish blue, all broken, charged at sale prices.

5.—7 lustre jugs, all of one size, would contain about a quart each.

6.—4 blue jugs, common quart water jugs, held from a quart to five half-pints.

7.—3 lustre teapots, imitation china, all broken, charged at selling price.

8.—Cups and saucers, plates, bowls, &c., £4 3s. Have estimated this damage by judging of what remained, having a few days previously opened two crates. Made up this statement next day after the property was destroyed. I can clearly swear that we lost even fully more than Four Pounds Three Shillings worth.

Election Riots, 1861.

9.—1 centre table; was a round top, mahogany table, cost £5 10s. when new, about two years in use, the top split in two by stones, the stand battered and injured by stones; have not had it repaired; it is worth repairing; do not know what it would cost to repair it.

The carpenter work to the house is not yet completed; what has been done was done temporarily by our son.

ANN BYRNE.

Sworn to, the day and year above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

St. John's, 25th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Thomas Byrne.*

J. T. Nevill, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am surveyor and architect, residing and practising in St. John's. Was called upon by Mr. Thomas Byrne, to survey and estimate the damage done to his house and shop by a mob, said to be done on the thirteenth day of May, 1861. I surveyed the premises on the 16th of said month. The damage consisted: both shop doors and sashes broken, also fan light over shop door; shop sash broken, required to be replaced with new; some of the window shelves (three in number,) broken; sixty-two panes of glass broken, viz: 5 panes 8 by 12 glass, 7 panes 10 by 14, and 20 panes 10 by 12 inches, sash beads damaged, requiring refixing, also some prepared skirting, to the value of ten shillings, was broken. This includes the whole of the damage, with the painting. I estimate that it would take the sum of Fourteen Pounds Five Shillings to place the said shop and house in the same state of repair that it was in on the morning of the said thirteenth day of May, A.D., 1861. Mr. Byrne has paid me the sum of Twelve Shillings and Six pence for the above survey.

J. T. NEVILL.

Sworn to before me, the day and year above written.

Election Riots, 1861.

St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, June, 1861.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

To M. H. WARREN.

For 21 panes glass, and glazing, at 7s.....				£7	7 0
2	ditto	ditto	at 2s. 6d.....	0	5 0
				£7	12 0

No. 2.

SAINT JOHN'S, 25th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*M. H. Warren.*—Claim, £7 12s.

M. H. WARREN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in St. John's. Was returning officer at the elections held in the month of May, A.D. 1861. The claim here put in, was for glass broken in the shop window of the office I occupy in Water Street, by a mob, on the second and thirteenth days of May, A.D. 1861. Do not know the accurate size of the glass. Will swear that the sum of seven pounds twelve shillings is the amount I paid for said glass, and the labour for glazing the same.

M. H. WARREN.

Taken and sworn to, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT,

To J. J. DEARIN. Dr.

To glass broken and other damage, attendance fee on Fitzpatrick and Hunt, mortally shot during the riots of May 13th, 1861..... Stg.—£5 0 0

SAINT JOHN'S, April 25th, 1862.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 3.

Newfoundland, to wit.

ST. JOHN'S, 25th June, 1862.

Case.—*J. J. Dearin.*—Claim, £5 0 0.

J. J. DEARIN, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in the town of St. John's. I keep a drug establishment. The claim here presented was for my trouble and attendance upon Fitzpatrick and Hunt, the two men that were shot by the troops on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1861. They were both brought to my shop immediately after being shot, and my shop and house was a complete thoroughfare until twelve o'clock at night, and the shop very much littered and dirtied from the blood. Fitzpatrick died while in my shop. In bringing him into my shop, the rush from the crowd was so great that they broke one of the panes of glass in the shop windows. Had some of my blankets in use, which were much stained from blood, which were used as litters to remove them : besides furnishing all the medical aid and stimulants necessary on the occasion.

J. J. DEARIN.

Sworn to, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Estimate of losses sustained by William Kitchin, during the riot in St. John's, on the 13th May, 1861 :—

Goods stolen and destroyed in the western front window :—

1.— 6 boxes men's braces, 6 dozen, at 15s.....	£4	10	0
2.—12 cut silk velvet vests, at 22s. 6d.....	13	10	0
3.—18 black and colored satin vests, at 12s.....	10	16	0
4.— 6 pieces regatta, 480 yards, at 8d.....	16	0	0
5.—48 black cloth vests, at 9s.....	21	12	0
Carried forward	£66	8	0

Election Riots, 1861.

	Brought forward	£66	8 0
6.—	6 boxes men's white shirts, 30 shirts, at 5s.....	7	10 0
7.—	30 yards fancy silk vest patterns, at 5s.....	7	10 0
8.—	Hanging on window lines, consisting of blue wool frocks, pieces of silk handkerchiefs, fancy shirts, braces, belts, &c., &c., &c.....	15	0 0
	In the eastern front window:		
9.—	40 pairs men's English boots, at 15s.....	30	0 0
10.—	60 ditto women's cloth boots, at 8s.....	24	0 0
11.—	28 ditto men's and boys' bluchers, at 7s. 6d.....	10	10 0
12.—	80 cloth caps, at 4s.....	16	0 0
13.—	50 silk and cotton glazed caps, at 2s.....	5	0 0
14.—	30 pairs women's moccasins, at 3s 6d.....	5	5 0
15.—	30 ditto men's carpet shoes, at 4s.	6	0 0
16.—	7 ditto hobnailed bluchers, at 12s. 6d.	4	10 0
17.—	60 ditto men's laced and tie shoes, at 8s.....	24	0 0
18.—	15 ditto ditto patent leather shoes, at 15s.....	11	5 0
19.—	60 glazed silk and cotton cap covers, at 2s.	6	0 0
20.—	80 men's fur caps, from 8s. to 14s., at 9s.	36	0 0
21.—	6 pieces bed ticking, 240 yards, at 10s,.....	10	0 0
22.—	3 ditto shepherd's plaid, 120 yards, at 1s.	6	0 0
23.—	5 ditto plaids and coburgs, 200 yards, at 1s. 6d. ..	15	0 0
24.—	18 kerosene oil lamps, from 7s. 6d to 37s. 6d., at 20s.	18	0 0
25.—	Hanging on window lines, consisting of women's and children's boots and shoes, slippers, men's and women's hose, neck ties, &c., &c.....	6	0 0
	In the end window fronting on the hill :—		
26.—	100 men's felt and glazed hats, at 3s. 6d.	17	10 0
27.—	60 soft felt hats (in papers) at 5s, ...	15	0 0
28.—	72 men's fur caps, at 8s. 6d.	30	12 0
29.—	30 otter skin hat shaped caps, at 14s.	21	0 0
30.—	6 south sea seal skins, at 25s.....	7	10 0
31.—	12 lambskin caps, at 5s.	3	0 0
32.—	Hanging on window lines, consisting of braces, scarfs, boots and shoes, &c.	6	0 0
	Goods taken from front shop :—		
33.—	12 black cloth sack coats, at 40s.	24	0 0
34.—	30 coating and pilot sack coats, at 35s.....	52	10 0
35.—	40 pairs black doeskin pants, at 25s.	50	0 0
36.—	45 coating, pilot, and moleskin pants, at 12s.	27	0 0
37.—	48 satin, cloth, and pilot vests, at 10s.....	24	0 0
	Carried forward	£608	0 0

Election Riots, 1861.

	Brought forward	£608	0 0
38.—45	pairs women's cloth boots, at 8s. 6d.....	19	2 6
39.—48	ditto ditto leather boots, at 6s. 6d.....	15	12 0
40.—40	ditto men's bluchers, at 9s.....	18	0 0
41.—50	ditto ditto regatta shirts, at 3s.....	7	10 0
42.—30	ditto ditto blue serge shirts, at 5s.....	7	10 0
43.— 2	hall lamps, at 25s.....	2	10 0
44.— 1	safety lamp.....	0	10 0
	Goods taken from inside shop:—		
45.— 1	plate looking glass broken.....	5	0 0
46.—50	pairs men's English boots, at 16s.....	40	0 0
47.—58	men's blue wool frocks, from 9s. to 12s., at 10s.	29	0 0
48.—30	ditto Guernsey ditto at 5s.....	7	10 0
49.—40	suits oil clothes, at 9s.....	18	0 0
50.—10	kerosene oil lamps, at 10s.....	5	0 0
51.—20	glass globes, at 3s. 6d.....	3	10 0
52.—36	ditto chimneys at 1s.....	1	16 0
53.—	Loss to my goods, caused by their hurried removal for safety, to my neighbor, (under apprehension of their being plundered) to a damp, dirty cellar, in which place they remained strewed with coals, dust, water, &c., for three weeks afterwards.....	600	0 0
54.—	Shutters, sashes, &c., per Nevill's estimate.....	70	12 2
55.—	Glass, &c., &c., per McKenzie's estimate.....	47	18 0
56.—	Gas pendants, gas wasted, &c., Rooney's estimate..	13	9 0
57.—	Loss to my business, occasioned by being obliged to close my upper premises for many days, and my lower shop for the remainder of the spring season.	300	0 0
		£1820	9 8

St. John's, May 28th, 1861.

Mr. W. Kitchin,

Sir,—At your request, I made of survey of your premises on the 19th May, to take the particulars of the injury done thereto, on the 13th May, by a mob. I have estimated the cost of the carpenter's, joiner's, and painter's work (glazing not included) necessary for putting the premises in as good condition as they appeared to have been in previously, and I find it

Election Riots, 1861.

will amount to £64 7s. 2d. currency, for those in Water Street, corner of McBride's hill, and £6 5s. currency, for the upper premises.

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

J. T. NEVILL, Architect.

Water Street, corner McBride's Hill.....	£64	7	2
Upper Premises	6	5	0
Currency	£70	12	2

We have examined the upper and lower premises of Mr. William Kitchen, and do hereby certify that the following is a true and lawful valuation for the glass and painting destroyed in the aforesaid buildings.

To replace glass in lower building.....	£24	16	6
" Painting windows.....	2	16	0
" Ditto shutters.....	5	8	0
" Graining shop sashes.....	2	15	0
" Replace glass in upper buildings.....	10	12	6
" Paint windows.....	1	10	0
	£47	18	0

TRENEAR & McKENZIE.

SAINT JOHN'S, May 14, 1861.

No. 4.

ST. JOHN'S, 26th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

Case.—*William Kitchin.*—Claim, £1820 9s. 8d.

WILLIAM KITCHIN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a draper and shopkeeper, residing and carrying on business in the town of Saint John's. The claim here presented for compensation was caused by damage and injury done to my premises and property, by a riotous mob, on

Election Riots, 1861.

the afternoon of the thirteenth day of May, A.D., 1861. The mob consisted of over twelve hundred men, women and youths. They first proceeded to attack my lower premises, and after completing the work of destruction there, proceeded on to my upper premises, where they broke the windows and did other damages to the shop and the building above.

Of the first fifty-two items charged in the account here presented, amounting to £788 10s. 6d., I cannot speak either to the quantity or value of the articles particularly. This information will be afforded by my son, and Edward Devereaux, my shopman ; but, as a general rule, the articles are charged at the current retail prices. The articles are composed of various importations for the past 4 or 5 years. We take stock regularly at and after the end of each year, and keep an account daily of our cash receipts, without particularizing the items.

53.—£600, for loss caused by removal of goods, &c., &c. Do not know what value of goods were removed ; did not take any particular account of the goods when replaced in the shop. The goods consisted of leatherware, clothes, woollens, furs, hats, caps, &c., &c. The reason the goods remained so long in the cellar, was because I had no other dry place to remove them to. Mr. Robert Blackwood and my wife, and others, were the parties who removed the goods from the shop to the cellar. There were other goods in the cellar. The cellar is shelved, and we keep goods regularly there. The goods removed from the shop to the cellar, were either on the next day or the day after the mob attacked my premises. The windows of the shop were temporarily boarded up and secured, after the mob had dispersed on the evening of the thirteenth of May, and a watch kept on the premises outside. I remained about the premises all night myself. The damage herein claimed, was arrived at by my son and the storekeeper, assisted by myself, in the best manner we could, by estimation. Do not know the value of stock on hand at the end of the year. Do not know the value of my importations that spring. I buy a good deal in this market, from time to time, and my imports that spring, in consequence, were not so large as formerly. I cannot state what per centage £600 would be on the amount of goods removed and damaged.

57.—£300 for loss to business. I have estimated this loss of £300, in consequence of not being enabled to carry on business for a month or more, during the busy spring season, and by a general estimate of what

Election Riots, 1861.

my profits should have been for the season, at the lower establishment; also, a suspension of business at my upper premises for upwards of a week.

WM. KITCHIN.

Taken and sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 4.

ST. JOHN'S, May 26th, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

JOHN J. KITCHIN, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am son of William Kitchin, of St. John's, and assistant to him in the business of draper and shopkeeper, in this town. The claim presented by my father was caused by the injury and damage done to his premises and property by a riotous mob on the afternoon of the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1861. The mob consisted of about a thousand persons, men, women and boys. I was a witness to the attack made on the front of my father's lower premises. The mob were employed in the work of destruction about two hours. I was in my father's house when the mob commenced the attack upon it, but retreated to Messrs. Blackwood's, where I remained until after night. I could see from Mr. Blackwood's windows the mob throwing stones from the street at my father's house, and hear them smashing the doors and windows of the shop and house. I could see among the mob in the street many of the articles since missed from our shop. Cannot say I saw them carrying away many of the goods. I could only look out from between the Venetian blinds. Of the first fifty-two items charged in the account here presented, I cannot speak with any certainty of the quantities lost, but know that articles of the various descriptions charged composed the stock of my father, and that the prices are charged at about the current retail prices, none charged higher. We take stock once a year, about the latter end of the month of December. The amount of stock on hand on the 31st December, A. D., 1860, was £2,402 11s. 10d.

We keep a daily sales book, also shewing the amount cash sales daily, but I cannot vouch for its accuracy. I cannot now name the amount of our importations, for that spring, but it can be forthcoming. We

Election Riots, 1861.

purchase a good many articles in the market. Cannot now name the amount purchased in this market between the time we had previously taken stock, to the thirteenth day of May, A.D., 1861. The articles charged in the account here presented, are composed of various importations, as far back as six or seven years; but the greater portion within two years previously to the attack. The amount of importations for the spring 1861, amounted to one hundred and nineteen pounds, and three pence stirling, from Great Britain, and two hundred and twenty three dollars and 30 cents from the United States.

53.—£600 loss by removal of goods into cellar, &c., &c. There was no account of the goods taken, that were removed from the shop to the cellar. I estimate their value at £2,500. There was no account of them taken when they were removed from the cellar to the shop. They were removed from the shop to the cellar, under the apprehension of their being plundered. I did not assist to remove them. I think they were removed on the 14th day of May, the day after the attack. The goods were removed by Robert Blackwood, and a clerk from the upper shop, and part put in the front cellar; the floor of which had been strewn with ashes to save potatoes. The remainder put in a rear cellar that was partially shelved, where soft goods had previously been kept. The goods removed consisted of various kinds of ready-made clothing, stock of cloths, hats, caps of cloth and fur, boots and shoes, in fact the remaining stock on hand. The sum of £600 charged as damage to this part of our stock, was arrived at from an estimation made between myself and our shopman (Devereux),valuing the damage done at fully twenty-five per cent. on the amount of goods so removed. The whole of the stock in the shop was not removed by Mr. Blackwood and the clerk, some portions that were in the drawers, and otherwise comparatively safe, had been subsequently removed before the carpenters came to repair the shop, but I include this portion with what was first removed in the sum of £2,500.

57.—£300, loss of business, &c.—I have estimated the loss of this sum by deficiency in sales compared to other years, as we sold but little during the remainder of the spring season, and in consequence of the lower premises being closed for three weeks, and the upper premises for about a week.

JOHN J. KITCHIN.

Taken and sworn to, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Re-examined, 7th July, 1862.—The number of fur caps in stock on the 31st December, 1860, were 565, valued at £243 16s. 6d. Imported no caps spring 1861. Do not think there were over five pounds worth of fur caps sold between the 31st day of December, 1860, and the 13th day of May, A.D. 1861. There were in stock on the 31st December, 1860, together with what were imported from England spring 1861, one thousand and fifty-five pairs of boots and shoes of every description. I estimate the full amount of sales of goods of every description, at the lower premises, from the 1st January, 1861, to the 13th May, 1861, to average seven pounds per week, or about one hundred and fifty pounds.

JOHN J. KITCHIN.

No. 4.

St. John's, 26th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin, for compensation.*

Edward Devereux, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a tailor by trade, and for the last three years have been employed as shopman to Mr. William Kitchin, draper and shop-keeper in this town. Was with Mr. Kitchin on the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1861, when the mob of rioters attacked his shop, and broke the doors and windows of his lower premises. In consequence of having heard of the attack made on Mr. Nowlan's premises, I was directed by Mr. Kitchin to put up the shop shutters, and close the door; I did so, about the time the mob began to assemble. I then went outside, and remained outside a few minutes, when Mr. Kitchin called to me to go to the Police office and see if any assistance could be obtained to protect his place; could get no assistance, and on my return I found the mob attacking his premises. I then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Carter, the Chief Magistrate, but not finding him in, I went to my own house in James's street, where I remained until next morning. When I returned to the premises next morning, I entered the backway, through Mr. Blackwood's, and found that all the shop windows, doors and sashes, had all been broken and smashed in, but were temporarily put up to secure the premises. I found the shop in a regular state of disorder, and missed many of the goods that had been placed in the windows the morning before. I am in the habit of dressing the shop windows; this is part of my particular business; I had done so the morning previously. I found many of the articles strewn about the floor of the shop, and among others, about fifteen pairs of old boots and shoes, that had been left there. The old

Election Riots, 1861.

boots and shoes left were chiefly men's. In looking round the shop I missed many articles that I knew had been in the windows, and on the lines, the day previously; but did not take any particular account of them at the time, being called away, shortly after, to go a message to Mr. Southcott, and after, being sent to view the upper premises. I was but a short time that day in the shop. When I went home to dinner, between one and two o'clock, I did not return again that day, when I next went to the shop, on the morning of the 15th May, two days after the wreck, I found that the chief part of the goods, with the exception of some articles in the drawers, had been removed from the shop to the cellar; understood that Mr. Robert Blackwood and others had removed the goods. I did not take any account of the missing articles, until after the damage to the shop had been repaired, and the goods again brought from the cellar to the shop, about the first of June following, and upon arranging the same in the shop and windows, I did not then take any written memorandum, but found a great many articles missing. The first written account of the missing articles was made up by Mr. John Kitchin and myself, some time this spring or in the winter, after the Legislature had passed the Bill to compensate parties for their loss by the riots. We made up that account in the best way we could, from a recollection of what the windows contained on the morning of the 13th May, I am acquainted with the sale price of all Mr. Kitchin's goods, and act in the capacity of salesman.

The following are the articles claimed.

1.—6 Boxes Men's Braces, 15s. each. There were one dozen pair in each box, selling price, 2 dozen, 1s., 2 dozen, 1s. 3d., and 2 dozen, 1s. 6d. each, these were the retail prices. Will swear there were 6 dozen braces in that window.

2.—12 Cut Silk Vests. They were cut silk velvet vests, there were 12 vests of this kind in this window and missing, selling price, 22s. each.

3.—12 Black and Coloured Satin Vests. There were about a dozen satin vests, 8 black, and 4 coloured, selling price of black, 12s. each, and coloured, 9s. each.

4.—6 Pieces Regatta, 80 yards in a piece, in all, 480 yards, will swear that there were 6 pieces regatta, but will not swear they were whole pieces, the selling price is 8d. per yard.

5.—Black Cloth Vests. Think there were between 15 and 18 cloth vests, will swear there were 15 cloth vests in the window, and cost, selling price from 8s. to 10s., about equal proportion of each.

Election Riots, 1861.

6.—Boxes White Shirts. Will swear to their being four boxes of men's white shirts, each containing 6 shirts, worth 5s., average price.

7.—Silk Vest Patterns. Will swear there were fifteen yards of silk vest patterns in that window,and missing, different prices, worth from 7s. to 9s. per yard; also 12 yards cut silk velvet patterns, worth 18s. per yard.

8.—Hanging on window lines, &c., 4 Guernsey frocks, worth 46s., 4 woolen frocks, worth 44s., 4 men's white shirts, worth 20s., 16 pairs braces, 20s., 1 piece of orleans, 20 yards, 1s. 4d., 26s. 8d., 2 cut silk velvet vests, 44s., 2 blue satin vests, 24s., pieces of black silk handkerchiefs, worth 48s.; amounting to £13 12s. 8d., all in the Western window and on the lines.

In the Eastern front window :—

9.—Men's English Boots. There were 12 pairs men's boots, selling price, average about 16s. per pair.

10.—Women's Cloth Boots. There were fifteen pairs women's cloth boots, selling price 8s. 6d. per pair.

11.—Men's and boys' Bluchers. There were 20 pairs of men's and 20 pairs boys' bluchers. Selling price of men's 9s. per pair, boys' at 6s. per pair.

12.—Cloth Caps. All men's Cloth Caps. Will swear there were 30 caps; average selling price, 4s.

13.—Silk and cotton Glazed Caps. About 6 silk glazed, and 24 cotton glazed caps. Selling price of silk, 4s., and cotton 2s. each.

14.—Pairs women's Moccasins. 24 pairs missing from the stock. Selling price 3s. 6d. per pair.

15.—Men's Carpet Shoes, or Moccasins. 24 pairs lost. Selling price 4s., all one kind and price.

16.—Hobnailed Bluchers. 6 pairs lost, selling price 13s.

17.—Men's laced and tie shoes. 30 pairs laced and 30 pairs of tie shoes lost, selling price of laced and tie the same, 8s. per pair.

18.—Patent Leather Shoes. Were men's elastic sides, 10 pairs lost, selling price 15s. per pair.

Election Riots, 1861.

19.—Silk and Cotton Cap Covers. 30 silk covers, 2s. each, 30 cotton, 1s. each.

20.—Men's Fur Caps. There were 6 South Sea seal skins, worth 30s. each., six black new trail or sable, selling price 14s., 6 other fur, at 12s., 6 Russia lambskins, at 14s., 6 others at 11s., and 6 others at 7s. 6d. each.

21.—Bed Ticking. There were two pieces bed ticking in the window, and lost 40 yards, each cotton tick, selling for 1s. per yard.

22.—Shepherds' Plaid. 2 pieces cotton plaid, 72 yards, at 10d. per yard.

23.—Plaid and Coburg, in East window, (see under 31.)

24.—Kerosene Oil Lamps. There were six lamps, all bronzed pedestals, 2, selling price, 37s. 6d., 2 at 18s., and 2 at 12s. each. Think they were bought at Job, Brothers.

25.—Sundries hanging on lines near this window, viz :—4 pairs cloth boots, at 8s. 6d., 34s., 4 pairs carpet shoes, at 3s. 12s., 6 cloth caps, at 4s., 24s., 4 glazed caps, at 3s., 12s., 6 pairs slippers, at 3s., 18s., 2 serge shirts, at 5s. 6d., 11s., in all, worth £5 11s.

End window fronting the hill.

26.—Glazed and hard Felt Hats. There were 24 glazed hats, selling price 3s. 6d,, and 24 hard felt hats, selling price 4s.

27.—Soft Felt Hats in paper. There were 48 soft felt hats, selling price, 5s.

28, 29, 30, and 31.—Fur Caps. There were 6 common fur, 6s. 9d. each ; there were 6 more at 6s. each, and 8 Elsinore caps, 4s. each. There were in this window two remnants each of plaid and Coburg, containing altogether 80 yards, selling price 1s. per yard.

32.—Hanging on the lines, opposite this window, the following articles : 3 Guernsey frocks, at 10s., 30s., 3 striped shirts, at 10s., 30s., 3 cotton shirts, at 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 3 comforters, at 1s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 2 serge shirts, at 5s. 6d., 11s,, in all £4 6s.

Goods taken from front shop :—

33 and 34.—Cloth Coats. Will swear to thirty coats, taken from front shop, viz :—12 black doeskin sacks ; selling price 42s. 6d. each, 6 beaver sacks, at 37s. 6d., 3 ditto ditto at 35s, 3 ditto ditto at 32s. 6d., 3 ditto ditto, at 30s., 3 ditto ditto, at 28s.

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35 and 36. Will swear there were twenty-two pairs different kind of pants taken from front store, viz:—6 pairs black doeskin, at 24s. each, 6 pairs fancy ditto, at 22s., 6 pairs beaver ditto, at 17s., 4 pairs coating ditto, at 17s.

37.—Will swear there were 20 vests of different kinds taken, value average 8s. 6d each.

38, 39 and 40.—Will swear there were 19 pairs boots and shoes taken from outer shop, in addition to what were taken from the windows, of different kinds, average value 8s. per pair.

41.—Regatta Shirts. Will swear to two dozen regatta shirts taken from outer store, selling price 3s. 6d. each.

52.—Will swear there were ten blue serge shirts lost from outer store, selling price 5s.

43.—2 Hall Lamps. Kerosene swing hall lamps, price 25s. each.

44.—Safety Lamp. A prison lamp, with wire guard, selling price 10s.

Goods taken from inner shop :—

45.—1 Plate Looking Glass. Mahogany frame. stationary glass, a shop glass, not for sale. Do not know what it cost.

46.—Wellington Boots. Will swear that there were thirty-five pairs of Wellington boots taken from inner store; selling price, 15s. per pair.

47.—Woollen Shirts. There were thirty blue frock shirts taken from this store; selling price, 10s.

48.—Guernsey Frocks. There were nine spotted frocks also taken; selling price, 5s.

49.—Suits of Oil Clothing. They took all that were in the shop, about 15 suits, American make; selling price 9s. 6d.

50.—Kerosene Oil Lamps. There were three kerosene oil lamps broken; selling price, two at 18s,, and one at 12s., each.

51.—Glass Globes. 12 broken, selling price, 3s. 6d.

Election Riots, 1861.

52.—Glass Chimneys. 20 glass chimneys broken; selling price, 1s. each.

The before mentioned articles were from different importations for five or six years past, and were all in a good state of preservation. Do not know what advance the aforesaid prices are on the first sterling cost. Take stock at the end of each year; keep a daily account of cash receipts; do not know the value of stock on hand when last taken, previous to the 13th May, 1861; do not know the value of the importations for the spring of 1861; know that shoes, moccasins, and bluchers were imported that spring, but am not certain of any thing else.

53.—Loss by removal of goods. The cellar that the goods were removed to was under the front shop; it had been fitted up with shelves, and previously used as a wareroom. There were only hats, oil clothes, and trunks in the cellar previously to the goods being removed. The goods consisted of ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, slippers, and carpet slippers, hats, caps, shirts, woolen and white, hose, cloths of different descriptions. I did not assist to place the articles in the cellar, but did in taking them out. We took no particular account of the damage at the time, but from recollection I now consider the damage to the goods from the cellar to be: there were 40 dozen fur caps, worth, on the average, ten shillings each, or six pounds per dozen, damaged to the extent of twenty per cent. There was a lot of oil clothes in the cellar that was placed on the floor to put the goods upon; about fifty suits damaged, to the extent of fifty per cent. There were 100 hard felt hats, valued 3s. 6d., damaged to the extent of fifty per cent. Two dozen different kinds of shirts, valued at 4s., torn and damaged to the extent of fifty per cent. There were, besides what was taken from the shop windows—fifty pairs boots and shoes damaged to the extent of one shilling per pair; damage to cloths to the extent of five pounds. The damage to the ready-made clothing I estimate at twenty pounds. This I consider the full extent of the damage done to the goods that had been removed from the shop to the cellar.

57.—Loss to business £300. Do not know what the monthly or yearly profit Mr. Kitchin makes by his business. I know of his losing customers through intimidation.

EDWARD DEVEREUX.

Taken and sworn to, before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Re-examined 7th July, 1862.—Edward Devereux has this day appeared before me, and now states that in giving in the list of goods damaged by their removal from the shop to the cellars, he omitted to enumerate several articles, and now wishes to be allowed to add them. The articles are as follows :—Twenty American trunks, valued at 24s. each, damaged to the extent of fifty per cent. Had about 35 trunks in the premises at the time of the wreck, about ten trunks in the cellar; the remainder were mostly in the inner shop (with the exception of two) and were used as a barricade to the door on the hill. They were empty, and damaged by the leather cut and some of the locks broken. The trunks were imported for sale; keep other qualities, at from 7s. 9s. 15s. 24s. and 25s., but the articles damaged were all 24s. ones. 40 goat skins, tanned leather, worth 8s. each, damaged to the extent of thirty per cent.; have part on hand yet. 100 yards white and unbleached calico and silicia, damaged to the extent of three pence per yard. 50 belts and sheaths, worth 1s. each, damaged to the extent of 6d. each; they were wet and the buckles rusty. 20 dozen hose, white and grey cotton and worsted, worth 15s. per dozen, damaged to the extent of 10 per cent. 40 binding skins, (leather dressed) worth 4s. 6d. each, damaged to the extent of 15 per cent. 80 pairs backs and fronts, all boots, worth 7s., average, damaged to the extent of 5 per cent. 25 white counterpanes, worth 5s. each, damaged to the extent of fifteen per cent. 50 sou'westers, worth 2s. 6d. each, damaged to the extent of 25 per cent. Will swear that the sales of fur caps, between 1st January and 13th May, 1861, did not exceed five pounds. I think that four hundred pounds was the outside amount of sales of goods of every description, both for cash and credit, from 1st January to the 13th May, 1861, in Mr. Kitchin's lower establishment.

EDWARD DEVEREUX.

No. 4.

St. John's, 27th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

Robert Blackwood, sworn and examined, deposeth :—Am partner in the firm of A. & R. Blackwood, hair dressers, &c. Our shop adjoins that of William Kitchin's lower premises, on the north side of Water Street, in the town of St. John's. I did not witness the attack made on Mr. Kitchin's house, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1861, but reurned to our own premises soon after about six o'clock, at that time the

Election Riots, 1861.

window shutters and doors of his shop had been put up in a temporary way, to secure the property. I was in and out of Mr, Kitchin's house and shop, several times that evening, and assisted in removing such articles as lay about the windows to a securer place in the shop. The next day I was frequently in and out, and in the after part of the day assisted Mr. Kitchin's clerk from the upper premises, and four or five other persons, to remove the chief part of the goods, in the inner and outer shops, to a wareroom and a vault in the cellar. There were some preparations made,by using boards and some oil clothes used to lay the goods upon in the cellar ; cannot say how many suits of oil clothes were used for this purpose. The goods were chiefly pieces of cloth, coarse and fine, shirting, ready made clothing, cloth and fur caps, boots and shoes, &c., &c. We were engaged most of the afternoon in removing them. Have no idea of the value of the goods removed, and can form no correct idea of what damage the property sustained by their hurried removal. The goods were removed at my suggestion, fearing another attack might be made upon the premises, and I thought they would be safer in the cellar than in the shops.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD.

Taken and sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 4.

St. John's, 28th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

Martin Hayes, sworn and examined,deposeth :—I am clerk and shopkeeper to Mr. William Kitchin, employed at his upper premises. I was in St. John's on the thirteenth day of May, 1861. At the upper premises of Mr. Kitchin, on hearing of the attack made by the mob on Mr. Nowlan's, and Mr. Kitchin's lower premises, I put the shutters up on the upper premises, where I had charge, and went up stairs until the shop was attacked by a mob, which was about 5 o'clock, P. M. I could not see the mob from where I was, but heard them throwing stones at the house and breaking the windows up stairs. I cannot state the particulars of the damage done to the upper premises, as I left that night,

Election Riots, 1861.

and did not return for several days. I went that night to Mr. Kitchin's lower premises and remained there. After dinner, or some time in the afternoon of the next day,(14th May), Mr. Robert Blackwood and myself, assisted by two or three other persons, removed all the goods that were in the outer and inner shops (with the exception of what was in the drawers) to the cellar. The goods were placed in a vault and in a wareroom in the cellar, where some oil clothes were. Do not know how many suits of oil clothes there were in the cellar. Made no preparations whatever before placing the goods on the floor of the vault, that I can now recollect of. The goods were removed at the instigation of Mr. Blackwood, about three or four hours employed in removing them. The goods consisted of ready-made clothing, heavy pieces of cloth, lot of fur caps and hats, some boots and shoes. Do not know anything of the value or quantities of the articles removed to the cellar. Did not assist to take them from the cellar.

MARTIN HAYES.

Taken and sworn to before me, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 4.

St. John's, 27th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

James Seaton, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in the town of St. John's, and carry on the business of a printer and publisher, in this town. Was in St. John's on the 13th day of May, A. D., 1861. Did not witness the attack made by the mob on the premises of Mr. Kitchin, on that day. Visited his premises about 10 o'clock, A.M., the following morning, (the 14th May,) and found the shop doors, windows, and window shutters destroyed ; the gas fittings inside wrenched off and completely destroyed, and a large plate glass mirror broken, and the floor strewn with stones, and a large heap of cast off clothes, consisting of old coats, hats, caps, boots, shoes and bluchers, which, I presume, had been exchanged for new ones. I was in the habit of frequently visiting Mr.Kitchin's shops before the riots,and observed the shop shelves of both shops, well filled with goods, chiefly articles of ready-made

Election Riots, 1861.

clothing; and, on visiting the shop on the morning after the riot, I observed several large gaps on the shelves, from the goods having been removed. I cannot give any idea of either the quantity or the value of the goods taken from Mr. Kitchin's shop. I called upon Mr. Kitchin, at his request, the day after the riot, as he wished my advice as to how he should proceed; and I advised him to send for tradesmen to survey the state that his property was then in, and to estimate the damage.

JAMES SEATON.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 4.

ST. JOHN'S, 28th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

JAMES ROONEY, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in the town of Saint John's, and am a gas-fitter by trade. Some short time after the attack made on Mr. William Kitchin's premises, by a mob, on the 13th day of May, A. D., 1861, I was called on by Mr. William Kitchin to survey and estimate the damage said to be done to his gas-fittings on that day, and found three large bronze pendants wrenched out of their places, and literally smashed up and rendered useless. I valued these pendants at four pounds currency each, and base this valuation from a general knowledge of the value of these articles, which I am quite familiar with. I also estimate the injury done to the gas pipes, and the expense of fitting up other pendants, at the sum of twenty shillings, which sum I deem moderate. I also ascertained, from an examination of the metre, that fully five hundred feet of gas had escaped, which would cost nine shillings.

JAMES ROONEY.

Taken and sworn to, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 4.

St. John's, 4th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

John T. Nevill, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am an architect and surveyor, residing and practicing in St. John's. I was called in by Mr. William Kitchin, of St. John's, on the 19th May, A.D. 1861, to survey and estimate the damage done to his dwelling house, and two shops, upper and lower, by the riots in this town on the 13th day of May, A.D., 1861. The damage done to the lower premises consisted of destruction of shop sashes, both on McBride's Hill, and on Water Street, with shutters to the same, shop door and folding shutters and trimmings, hard wood rail and bannisters on counter, two poles for hanging goods, repairing damage to front and edges of shelves, repairing counter tops, (one part new) papering the window jambs, new mouldings in pannels of side door, folding door to the side entrance, stopping and painting holes made on the outside walls of the house; interior wall between the shops callicoed and painted; folding sash door in said wall, and trimmings to one side of the same; and one mahogany wing to desk, one six pane 10 by 12 sash, boarding in lower part of office sash, on McBride's Hill, cap and base to the same, a ledge double door, and sash to each fold; painting and graining all new work, and repairing ironmongery, such as locks, bolts, shutter bars, &c., and part new. To replace and make good the same, as they appear to be previously, will cost the sum of sixty-four pounds seven shillings and two pence currency, £64 7s. 2d.

The damage to the upper premises consists of destruction of a four pannelled bead flush door, one new casing and transom to the same; also door shutters pannelled, and hung to fold; three new sashes, 14 by 10 glass; repairs to internal plastering, and stop beads to sashes fixed, and painting new work. To replace and make good the same will cost the sum of six pounds five shillings. The above estimates does not include anything for glass or glazing. £6 5s.

J. T. NEVILL.

Taken and sworn to, before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 4.

ST. JOHN'S, 5th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

THOMAS MCKENZIE, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am a painter and glazier to trade, living and working in St. John's. A short time after the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1861, I was called upon by Mr. William Kitchin, of St. John's, to survey and estimate the damage done to the glass in his house and shops, by the mob, on the thirteenth day of May, aforesaid. The following is an account of what it would require to replace the injury to the windows and painting of the same, viz:—

32	panes glass,	25 by 28, at 6s. 6d.....	£5	8	0
8	"	14 by 28, 4s.....	1	12	0
10	"	14 by 20, 3s.....	1	10	0
Glass for two fanlights, one 10s., and one 7s. 6d.....			0	17	6
24	panes glass,	16 by 20, 3s.....	3	12	0
10	"	10 by 18, 1s. 6d.....	0	15	0
8	"	20 by 12, 2s. 6d.....	1	0	0
6	"	10 by 12, 1s.....	0	6	0
126	"	12 by 16, 1s. 2d.....	7	7	0
2	"	8 by 10, 1s.....	0	2	0
12	"	10 by 14, 1s. 3d.....	0	15	0
170	"	12 by 16, upper premises, 1s. 3d.....	10	12	6
			£33	17	0

The above prices include the cost of glass, putty, and glazing, &c., cutting out of old pntty, in places where the sashes were not new. I have estimated the painting and graining of all that would be required to place it the same as before, at the sum of Twelve pounds nine shillings.

THOMAS MCKENZIE.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 4.

SAINT JOHN'S, 5th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*William Kitchin.*

WILLIAM WILSON, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in the town of St. John's, and carry on the business of dry goods and supplying merchant. I witnessed the attack made by a mob on William Kitchin's lower premises, on the thirteenth day of May, A.D., 1861. The mob was a large one, composed of men, women, and boys, but I cannot speak with any certainty of the numbers. They commenced by the boys throwing stones, and breaking the upper, front, and end windows. After that they broke the shutters down, and smashed the windows and sashes; saw them trying to knock the gas pendants out of their places. I saw a large quantity of hats from the front windows thrown on the streets, and some Guernsey frocks thrown out of this end window. Have no idea of the quantity or value of goods taken and destroyed belonging to Mr. Kitchin, on that day. Saw the mob after, breaking the store windows facing on McBride's hill. I witnessed the above on two or three occasions that I came to the front of my own shop, with the view of keeping the mob off my own windows. Was not looking on the whole time.

The average value of regatta shirting, by the piece, would be about 7½d. per yard; they vary from 6d. to 9d., according to quality; 80 to 90 yards is the full complement of a whole piece. The usual lengths of bed ticking, (American), about 40 yards to the piece, and 10d. per yard, would be about a fair average price. Forty yards would be a fair average for ends of cotton plaiding; would be worth, on an average, about 9d. per yard; they vary from 7d. to 1s. 3d. Plaids and Coburgs; about 45 yards would be a fair average of lengths, and would vary from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per yard, usual description generally sold here. Silk caps, glazed, from 2s. 9d. to 4s.; cotton glazed caps, 8d. to 1s. 8d.; cap covers, cotton, 9s. to 10s. fair average a dozen; cap covers, silk, about 21s. per dozen, wholesale. Women's carpet shoes, about 36s. currency per doz. Men's carpet shoes, about 39s. to 40s. per dozen—retail price 3s. 9d., a fair average. 3s. 6d. each would be a fair price for glazed and felt hats; 5s. would be a fair average price for soft felt hats. 25s. would not be too much for a good South Sea sealskin cap. Lambskin caps would be worth, if Elsinores, about 45s. per dozen, or 4s. by retail. 8s. 6d. for women's cloth boots, and 6s. 6d. for women's leather boots, would be

Election Riots, 1861.

a fair price. 8s. 6d. to 9s. would be a fair price for men's bluchers. 3s. would be a fair price for regatta shirts; 5s. would be fair for blue serge shirts; 16s. per pair for English boots, would be a fair price; 10s. would be a fair average price for men's blue woollen frocks, and 5s. would be fair for Guernseys.

W. F. WILSON.

Taken and sworn to before me, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Estimate of loss sustained by A. & R. Blackwood, during the riots in John's, on the 13th May, 1861.

9	Large panes of glass in shop windows, at 9s.....	£4	1 0
2	Smaller panes, at 2s.....	0	4 0
2	Ditto in counter glass case, at 5s.....	0	10 0
1	Crystal show case, at 9s.....	0	9 0
1	Concertina, at 6s.....	0	6 0
		£5	10 0

St. John's, April 28th, 1862.

No. 5.

ST. JOHN'S, 27th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*A. & R. Blackwood.*—Claim, £5 10s. 0d.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD, sworn and examined, deposeth:—Am partner in the firm of A. & R. Blackwood, hair dressers, &c., &c., of this town. The damage here claimed for was done by a mob on the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1861, the same mob that attacked William Kitchin's lower premises. Do not know the number of persons the mob was composed of. The damage to our premises was as follows, viz:

Nine large panes of glass in the shop window, at 9s.; two smaller, at 2s.; two panes for show glass on counter, at 5s. The above prices are

Election Riots, 1861.

what we paid a glazier for glass and glazing, to replace the damage. One crystal show jar, 9s., is charged at the price it cost us. The concertina, charged 6s., was broken by a stone coming through the window, and is charged at our selling price.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD.

Taken and sworn to, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

SAINT JOHN'S, 21st June, 1862.

SIR,—I beg leave to hand you a statement showing, in detail, the property destroyed in, and taken from my premises, on the 13th May, 1861, with the amount thereof calculated at the actual cash value.

I would further observe that the smaller portion of my actual loss is shown in this statement. Owing to the destruction of my property and premises, I was unable to re-open my business from the 13th May to the 27th June, the greater part of my spring business being thus lost to me. Customers were obliged to go elsewhere, and parties indebted to me large sums of money, prevented coming to my house by the violent threats held out against any who would visit my premises. And in this manner, during the whole of last year, my interests were most seriously prejudiced. In ordinary years, between the dates during which my establishment was closed (say from the 13th May to the 27th June) my cash sales amounted to from four to six thousand pounds, besides one-third more of other sales; and thus, with the injurious effects on my trade the whole year, which, when caused by the outrages of the 13th May, will give you some idea of my loss, apart from what is shown in the enclosed statement. Trusting that you will give my claim due consideration,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL NOWLAN,

℔ JOHN NOWLAN.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.

Election Riots, 1861.

Statement of loss sustained by Michael Nowlan, on 13th May, 1861 :—

SHOP No. 1.

60 lbs. cocoa, at 1s.	£3	0	0		
100 lbs. starch, at 1s.	5	0	0		
3 boxes pipes, at 12s. 6d.	1	17	6		
20 loaves sugar, at 12s.	12	0	0		
200 lbs. tobacco, at 1s. 6d.	15	0	0		
10 gross matches, at 5s.	2	10	0		
3 dozen brooms, at 15s.	2	5	0		
2 boxes mustard, at 20s.	2	0	0		
2 cwt. rice, at 27s. 6d. ,	2	15	0		
1 cwt. pepper	4	13	4		
1 cwt. spice	4	13	4		
10 tubs butter, 200 lbs., at 1s.	10	0	0		
1 chest hyson tea, 40 lbs., at 4s. 6d.	9	0	0		
4 boxes fancy tobacco, 80 lbs., at 3s. 6d.	14	0	0		
1 chest tea, 90 lbs., at 3s.	13	10	0		
20 sacks flour, at 10s.	10	0	0		
20 ditto meal, at 10s.	10	0	0		
10 dozen lines, at 16s.	8	0	0		
12 dozen genging twine, at 16s.	9	12	0		
10 gross hooks, at 6s. 6d.	3	5	0		
12 show glasses, at 5s.	3	0	0		
50 tins salmon, at 1s. 6d.	3	15	0		
10 dozen herring twine, at 16s.	8	0	0		
10 dozen ginger wine, at 25s.	12	10	0		
6 reams paper, at 3s. 6d.	1	1	0		
				471	7 2

SHOP No. 2.

25 boxes candles, 625 lbs., at 10d	£26	0	10		
37 ditto crackers, at 8s. 6d	15	14	6		
50 hams, at 16s.	40	0	0		
25 suits oil clothes, at 10s	12	10	0		
2 dozen buckets, at 15s	1	10	0		
50 boxes raisins, at 20s	50	0	0		
100 ditto cigars, at 7s. 6d	37	10	0		
50 bags salt, at 1s. 3d	2	2	6		
12 cheeses, 360 lbs, at 1s	18	0	0		
4 chests tea, 360 lbs., at 3s	54	0	0		
3 boxes parafine candles, 180 lbs, at 3s. 6d.	31	10	0		
25 ditto sperm ditto, 6 lbs. each, 150 lbs. at 3s. 6d	26	5	0		
25 ditto adamantine ditto, 150 lbs., at 3s. 6d.	26	5	0		
Carried forward	£247	2	6	£471	7 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Brought forward	....	£247	2	6	£471 7 2
5 dozen pickles, at 15s		3	15	0	
10 boxes envelopes, at 12s		6	0	0	
12 ditto fancy soap, at 10s		6	0	0	
200 lbs. coffee, at 1s		10	0	0	
2 barrels sugar, at 50s. per cwt		12	10	0	
					£285 7 6

SHOP No. 3.

100 boxes cigars, at 7s. 6d	£37	10	0	
4 chests tea, 360 lbs., at 3s.	54	0	0	
30 boxes figs, at 5s.	7	10	0	
2 half-chests hyson tea, 80 lbs., at 4s. 6d.	18	0	0	
10 gross matches, at 5s.	2	10	0	
10 ditto blacking, at 18s.	9	0	0	
30 boxes paraphine candles, at 21s.	31	11	0	
6 ditto common, at 20s.	6	0	0	
5 dozen pickles, at 15s.	3	15	0	
40 lbs. fancy tobacco, at 4s.	8	0	0	
2 cwt. brown sugar, at 50s.	5	0	0	
2 cwt. crushed ditto, at 75s.	7	10	0	
6 dozen ginger wine, at 25s.	7	10	0	
10 ditto ale, at 11s.	5	10	0	
50 lbs. cocoa	2	10	0	
30 tins salmon, at 1s. 6d.	2	5	0	
6 boxes fancy soap, at 10s	3	0	0	
5 ditto, Colgate ditto, 360 lbs., at 4½d	6	15	0	
15 dozen porter, at 12s	9	0	0	
12 ditto wine, at 48s	28	16	0	
12 ditto brandy, at 48s	28	16	0	
12 boxes cheese, 360 lbs., at 1s	18	0	0	
10 boxes raisins, at 20s	10	0	0	
50 lbs. pepper, at 10d	2	1	8	
100 lbs. spice, at 10d	4	3	4	
20 boxes crackers, at 8s. 6d	8	10	0	
24 bags salt, at 1s. 6d	1	16	0	
2 dozen buckets, at 15s	1	10	0	
1 firken butter, 105 lbs., at 1s	5	5	0	
				129 18 0
Amount T. Nowlan's account	25	0	0	
" J. Smyth's account	7	17	6	
" Gas fitting	0	7	6	
" paid for glass	12	0	0	
				45 5 0
				£931 19 0

Election Riots, 1861.

I do hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is the amount of loss I sustained in my premises, on 13th May, 1861: and I would further state this is the smaller item of my loss connected with the break down of my premises on that day. I have reason to know since then, and at present, that my trade has suffered, to the extent of not less than eighteen hundred pounds. However, I now submit it to the proper authority, who will, no doubt, do justice to the citizen and the state.

MICHAEL NOWLAN,

J. N.

MICHAEL NOWLAN, ESQ.,

In account with THOMAS SMYTH.

1861.

May.—Glazing 26 lights in the up stairs windows, at 3d.	£0	6	6
" —Ditto 2 ditto over the shop door, and one in shop window.....	0	0	9
" —Ditto 3 in John's windows.....	0	0	9
" —Ditto 2 in parlour ditto.....	0	0	6
" —Painting the up stair sashes.....	0	6	0
	£0	14	6

The above was done after first break.

" —To one day priming all the new sashes.....	£0	6	0
" —To glazing 87 lights in top windows, at 3d.....	1	1	9
" —To ditto 120 ditto in shop ditto at 3d.....	1	10	0
" —To one day painting shop sashes inside.....	0	6	0
" —To one day ditto ditto, third coat outside..	0	6	0
" —To four days ditto, all the shutters and doors, 3 coats	1	4	0
" —To one day ditto, wheel barrows.....	0	6	0
" —To one day repairing all the sky-lights, and painting Graham and Delaney's back porches.....	0	6	0
Carried forward	£6	0	3

Election Riots, 1861.

	Brought forward	£6	0	3
"	—To four lights in Hennessey's house.....	0	1	0
"	—To three lights in kitchen window, and one over kitchen door.....	0	1	0
"	—To one light in the shop door.....	0	0	3
"	—To finding glass and glazing one light in Hennessey's shop door.....	0	2	6
		£6	9	0

Cr.

By amount of account....	£2	18	6
By cheque for balance....	3	10	6
	£6	9	0

THOMAS SMYTH.

St. John's, January 3rd, 1862.

Mr. Michael Nowlan,

To Tobias Nowlan,

To repairing and fitting window sashes, &c., &c..... £25 0 0

Paid,

TOBIAS NOWLAN.

June 12, 1861.

Mr. Michael Nowlan,

To Mullowney & Gamberg.

1861.

To priming and glazing 64 lights.....	£0	16	0
" Ditto 30 lights.....	0	2	6
" Painting sashes.....	0	10	0
	£1	8	6

Paid,

CHARLES GAMBERG.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 6.

St. John's, 1st July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit. }

Case.—*Michael Nowlan.*—Claim.—£931 19s.

Michael Nowlan, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I carry on the provision, grocery, and supplying business in the town of St. John's. The claim here presented for compensation was caused by damage done to my premises and property by a riotous mob, on the afternoon of the 13th day of May, A. D., 1861. The mob consisted of upwards of a thousand persons, of men, women and boys. I was in Mr. O'Mara's house while the mob were attacking my shops; it being on the same side of the street, I could not see the mob at work on my premises, but saw several articles, such as boxes of cigars, candles, blacking and tea, thrown out upon the street. The articles consisted as follows:—

1.—Cocoa. Know I had over 115 lbs cocoa lost and destroyed by the mob; 1s. per lb. is under our usual retail price.

2.—Starch. English starch, part in papers and part in boxes; not sure whether it was all one quality. If common English starch, it would be worth 7d. or 8d. per lb.; quantity guessed at.

3.—Boxes Pipes. We missed three boxes. The boxes were 4 gross boxes, worth 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gross; Scotch pipes.

4.—Sugar. We estimated there were 20 loaves of loaf sugar, weight about 9 to 11 lbs. each, worth 1s. per lb. 2 barrels brown were full, broken up and destroyed in the shop. The two cwt. was loose in the bin. A barrel holds 2½ cwt., on the average; 50s. was the current value of sugar at the time. The crushed sugar was in barrels, also broken up in the store, 75s., at which we have charged it, was the cost price of the article.

5.—Tobacco. It might be a box and a-half of common tobacco. There was a half box of this kind usually in the windows and loose. Think it was loose tobacco that was taken; 1s. 6d was the selling price at the time. The four boxes of fancy tobacco would weigh 20 lbs. each, and were whole, and the 40 lbs. was loose in the window, or the greater part of it, worth, landed here, 3s. per lb.

6.—Matches. The matches were in gross boxes. Am quite satisfied there were 20 boxes. Have estimated the quantity. Charging at the cost price, at 5s. per gross.

Election Riots, 1861.

7.—Brooms. Guessed this quantity; 15s. per dozen is cash price.

8.—Mustard, in papers, different sizes, worth 1s. per lb. Don't know the weight in each box; think about 20 lbs.

9.—Rice, part in bins, sacks and barrels: quantity estimated; 27s. 6d. per cwt. is the selling price (wholesale.)

10.—Pepper. Can't speak of this item.

11.—Spice. Cannot speak of this item.

12.—Butter. Saw one or two tubs broken and knocked about—in small tubs. Saw a boy, from the window, carry away what I thought a tub of butter. Feel satisfied the quantity charged has been lost.

13.—Tea. Saw one chest of tea broken up in the gutter or channel. Have estimated the quantity lost. Hyson tea, by the chest, is worth 3s. 6d. to 4s. The black tea was Congou, and worth 2s. 3d. by the chest.

14.—Sacks of Flour. Some in 10s. sacks, some in half barrel sacks; sell smaller sacks only when called for; quantity estimated.

16.—Sacks of Meal. In sacks of 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and half barrel, 12s. 6d.; quantity estimated.

16.—Fishing Lines. Common shore fishing lines, worth 16s. per dozen, laying loose in the windows, and in different parts of the shop.

17.—Genging Twine. Also loose, and quantity estimated; worth, I cannot say what.

18.—Gross Hooks. Cod hooks were in gross papers; quantity estimated; worth 6s. 6d. per gross.

19.—Show Glasses. Large glasses to fill with candles, and cannot speak of the quantity or value of them.

20.—Tins of Salmon. Purchased in the market here; stock left over from the previous year; would judge there were 50 cans lost and taken away; 1s. 6d. is a fair price for them; they were pound cannisters.

21.—Herring Twine, worth 8s. per dozen. Cannot speak of quantity or value.

22.—Ginger Wine. Cannot speak of this article.

Election Riots, 1861.

23.—Porter, all in separate bottles, on shelves ; judged about 10 doz., worth 9s. per dozen.

24.—Wine. Sherry Wine and Dry Lisbon ; part in bottles, and part in casks. Cannot speak of the quantity lost.

25.—Brandy. Cannot speak of this item.

26.—Ale. Cannot speak of this quantity.

27.—Paper. It was wrapping paper ; am sure of 6 reams being lost ; 3s. 6d. is a fair price.

28.—Candles. Consisted of sperm, adamantine, parafine and tallow candles. The most part were of parafine, worth 3s. per lb. Spermacetti, same price. Adamantine, worth 1s. 6d. per lb. Tallow, worth 10½d. per lb. Will swear there was fifty pounds worth.

29.—Crackers. Consisting of butter, soda and sugar ; about 15 or 20 boxes, worth on an average 7s. 6d. per box.

30.—Hams. Lost 20 hams. American hams, average 17 lbs. each, value about 8½d.

31.—Suits Oil Clothes. There might be 10 suits oil clothes. American oil clothes. Selling price 12s. 6d. ; say 12s.

32.—Buckets. Think there were five or six dozen, more or less ; There might be no more than four dozen. Worth 11s. to 12s. per dozen.

33.—Raisins. Some boxes, half, and not sure about quarter boxes. Do not think there were many taken, seven to ten boxes missing. John knows more about the quantity of this article.

34.—Cigars. American cigars, in boxes of a hundred each. Will say there was not less than one hundred boxes, worth 8s. per box.

35.—Salt. There would be about 12 bags salt, worth, on an average, 1s. 2d. per bag.

36.—Cheese. American cheese, lost three or four. Average weight 50 to 55 lbs. each ; worth 10d. per lb. A superior article.

37.—Pickles. Do not know about this item.

38.—Envelopes. Worth 7s. 6d. per box, assorted sizes. The quantity is estimated by John. I think there was double the quantity.

Election Riots, 1861.

39.—Soap. There would be about 5 or 6 boxes, of six lbs. each, of fancy soap. Worth 1s. 6d. per lb. Don't know the quantity of common soap, there might be one or two boxes of Colgate's, worth 4½d. per lb., by the box.

40.—Coffee. There might be one cwt. as samples. Cannot speak of the quantity with any certainty; cost 11d. per lb. or 1s., good coffee.

41.—Figs. Round frails; worth about 5s. each. Lost from 25 to 30 frails.

42.—Blacking. I think there were at least 20 dozen. Worth 1s. 7d. per dozen.

43.—Tobias Nowlan's account for making and repairing window sashes, repairing window shutters and doors, shelves in windows, putting on locks, latches, &c., £25.

44.—Thomas Smyth's account, glazing windows, priming, &c., painting as per bill herewith, £6 9s. Also, Mullowney & Gamberg's bill for priming, glazing and painting £1 8s. 6d., together £7 17s. 6d.

45.—Gas fittings, for arranging the burners that had been knocked out of place, 7s. 6d.

46.—Glass. £12 worth. Includes what we had ourselves, and what was purchased at Job, Brothers, and Messrs. Brooking's, to replace what was broken in the house and shops.

In making up the foregoing articles, we had to estimate and approximate the missing articles in the best way we could. We did not make up any written statement, until some time in the winter.

MICHAEL NOWLAN.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 6.

St. John's, 3rd July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*Michael Nowlan.*

John Nowlan, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I am clerk to, and have charge of the stores belonging to Mr. Michael Nowlan, provision merchant and grocer, of the town of St. John's. I was in the shop and premises of Mr. Nowlan when the mob attacked them, on the thirteenth day of May, A.D., 1861. It was a large mob of men, women and boys, but I cannot speak with any certainty of their number. The claim presented by Mr. Nowlan was first made up by Mr. and Mrs. Nowlan and myself, about two months ago, after the appointment of a Commissioner. The articles claimed for consist as follows :—

1.—Cocoa. It was prepared cocoa, made up in packages in ¼ lb. papers. Will swear to 100 lbs., is worth 1s. per lb.

2.—Starch. Was in 5 lb. papers, English starch. Think there was about 100 lbs., and worth, I think, 10d. per lb.

3.—Pipes. About 10 gross pipes destroyed or carried away, worth 2s. 9d. per gross, common Scotch pipes.

4.—Sugar. Cannot speak of the quantity of sugar.

5.—Tobacco. Cannot speak of this item.

6.—Matches. Will swear to ten gross of matches being taken or destroyed, worth 5s. per gross.

7.—Brooms. American corn brooms, say two dozen ; will swear to this quantity ; worth 13s. 6d. per dozen.

8.—Mustard. Cannot speak to this item.

9.—Rice, about 2 cwt. destroyed that was in the windows, worth 27s. 6d. per cwt.

10.—Pepper. Will not swear to over one cwt., which was in the windows, worth 9d. per lb.

11.—Spice. About one cwt. allspice, in the different windows, worth 9d. per lb.

12.—Butter. Cannot speak of the quantity of butter.

Election Riots, 1861.

13.—Tea. About three boxes Hyson tea, of 40 lbs. each, worth 4s.; about four chests, 80 lbs each, of black tea, worth, on the average, 2s. 9d. per lb.

14.—Flour, in sacks. Made up in half-barrel sacks, and lost about 5 or 6 half-barrel sacks, worth 18s. each.

15.—Meal. About the same weight of meal, in smaller bags, different sizes, worth 60s.

16.—Lines. Cod lines, laying in two windows; cannot speak of the quantity of lines, worth 14s. per dozen.

17.—Genging Twine. Will swear to 7 dozen genging twine, worth 16s.

18.—Hooks. Cod hooks in paper grosses, worth 7s. 6d. per gross, and about 7 gross.

19.—Show Glasses. There were twelve show glasses in the windows; there were two sizes, about half each, average 4s. each.

20.—Tins of Salmon. Preserved salmon in pound and two pound cannisters; lost 40 tins at least; worth 1s. 6d., on an average.

21.—Herring Twine. Will swear to 7 dozen herring twine; worth 14s. 6d. per dozen.

22.—Ginger Wine. In bottles, loose on the shelves; cannot speak of the quantity, but is worth 25s. per dozen.

23.—Porter. All bottled, on the shelves; will swear to 10 dozen; worth 11s. per dozen.

24.—Wine. The wine was sherry; there was a few bottles, and the remainder in a cask; cannot speak of the quantity, worth 17s. 6d. per gallon.

25.—Brandy. Cannot speak of the quantity lost; worth 21s. per gallon.

26.—Ale. Cannot speak of the quantity of ale; it would be worth 9s. per dozen.

27.—Paper. Wrapping paper; do not know the quantity.

28.—Candles. Cannot speak of the quantity.

Election Riots, 1861.

29.—Crackers. Cannot speak of the quantity; worth, on an average, 8s. per box.

30.—Hams. Cannot speak of the quantity.

31.—Suits of Oil Clothes. Have no idea of the quantity taken.

32.—Buckets. Will not swear to over two dozen; worth 15s. per dozen.

33.—Raisins. In boxes and half boxes; boxes worth 17s. 6d., half boxes, worth 10s; do not know the number missing.

34.—Cigars. Were in boxes of 100 each; do not think there were less than 125 boxes; worth 7s. 6d. per box.

35.—Salt. About 12 bags, worth 1s. 2d. per bag.

36.—Cheese. Cannot speak of quantity or weight.

37.—Pickles. Cannot speak of quantity.

38.—Envelopes. Will swear to 8 boxes, worth 8s. per box.

39.—Soap. There were 6 boxes fancy soap, 6 lbs. each, worth 7s. per box. Do not know the quantity of Colgate's soap, but would be worth 5d. per lb.

40.—Coffee. About 1 cwt., as samples in the windows, worth 1s. per lb.

41.—Figs. Worth 5s. per box; lost from 25 to 30 frails.

42.—Blacking. Cannot speak of the quantity.

JOHN NOWLAN.

Taken and sworn to before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 6.

St. John's, 10th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

I am acquainted with the shop and premises of Mr. Michael Nowlan, in Water Street, and was frequently there in the spring of 1861, for the occasional purchase of groceries, &c., and have a general recollection of the articles usually kept in the shop for sale, such as butter, sugar, tea, pork, candles, rice, currants, and other articles. I went into the shop on the day after the place had been attacked, in May of that year, by a mob, when I observed that all the windows below, and some upon the second floor, were smashed, the lower sash frames broken, all the contents of the shop scattered about or carried away, boxes and packages broken, and their contents apparently scattered about or carried away, the remains of tea, sugar, and other articles being visible about the floors.

CHAS. SIMMS.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 6.

St. John's, 12th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Johana Nowlan, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am the wife of Michael Nowlan, merchant, of St. John's. On the thirteenth day of May, 1861, I left our own house, and retreated by the backway to Mr. O'Mara's house, just as the mob commenced attacking our premises; and from Mr. O'Mara's house I could not see the mob attacking the house, but could hear the smashing and breaking of the windows, &c., &c. I cannot give any correct idea of the number of persons composing that mob. From the position I was in, I could not see any articles carried away by the mob. It was about eleven o'clock that night when I returned to our own house, and from the fright I had received I was not in a fit

Election Riots, 1861.

state, for some time after, to think much of the state of the shop, or the goods we had lost. I thought more of our personal safety than anything else. It was only by replacing the articles in the shop windows and shelves again, that we have been enabled to make up the losses, which I estimate as follows :—

1.—Cocoa. Cannot speak of the quantity of this article.

I will not undertake to swear to the quantity of any of the articles lost. I know our losses were very great, and consisted of the articles charged in the account ; but I cannot, at this distance of time, conscientiously swear to the quantity, weight, or measurement of any of the articles.

JOHANA NOWLAN.

Taken and sworn to, at St. John's, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

SAINT JOHN's, Newfoundland, April 24th, 1862.

Statement of damages to premises sustained on Nomination day, 26th April, 1861, for the election of Members for the District of St. John's West, viz. :—

72 panes glass, putty and glazing.....	£3	12	0
Carpenter's work, replacing and repairing sashes.....	1	5	0
1 entablature, and repairs to pilasters for hall door	1	2	6
50 bricks, 4s. 6d., 100 slates, 8 by 16, 12s., 25 slates, 12 by 24, 6s.	1	2	6
Mortar, nails and labour, per masons	2	7	6
Damage to plaster and cornice	1	5	0
1 British Ensign, mobbed and torn to shreds	1	12	6
	£12	7	0

PETER DUCHEMIN.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 7.

St. John's, 27th June, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit. }

Case.—*Peter Duchemin.*—Claim, £12 7s.

Peter Duchemin, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I reside in the town of St. John's. The claim here presented, amounting to £12 7s., was for damage done to my dwelling-house, on the day of nomination of members for St. John's, the 26th day of April, A.D., 1861. I was a supporter of Mr. McLea, one of the candidates on that occasion, and had his flag and colours flying from my house. The damage done to my property was by a mob of at least one hundred persons; cannot say who they were composed of, but I have very little doubt they were parties opposed to Mr. McLea. The damage done to my property has been replaced, and although I have no voucher to show, I am quite clear in stating that I have advanced the sum of twelve pounds seven shillings, agreeably to the accompanying account, to repair and make good the damage done to my property, by the aforesaid mob, on the said 26th day of April, A.D., 1861.

PETER DUCHEMIN.

Sworn to before me, the day and year first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

List of property belonging to Judge Robinson, burned on his premises in St. John's, on the 14th May, 1861, at about two o'clock in the morning. The value is estimated by the cost of replacing the articles, making a full allowance for their condition when destroyed.

2 carriage horses	£47	0	0
Cow, calf, and poultry	12	0	0
1 London built carriage	50	0	0
1 trap, recently repaired	15	0	0
Carried forward	£124	0	0

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Brought forward	£124	0	0
1 hooded carriage	15	0	0
2 sleighs	6	0	0
1 bath chair	6	0	0
1 set single harness, nearly new	7	0	0
1 set double harness	8	0	0
1 set single harness	4	0	0
1 set gig harness	2	0	0
1 set cart and catamaran harness	4	0	0
2 English gentlemen's saddles	8	0	0
2 ditto, ladies' side-saddles	9	0	0
Bridles, headstalls, martingale, stable furniture, horse-rug, sleigh bells	4	0	0
2 Buffalo robes, 1 black bear skin	5	0	0
3 tons hay, (estimated)	15	0	0
Oats, (estimated)	1	0	0
1 M. new board	3	0	0
Garden, carpenter, and farming tools, tar, Roman cement, fire-clay, and grindstone, all burned in the tool house,	3	0	0
2 privies and tool house, detached and uninsured	10	0	0
Fences destroyed, paint of house damaged, hot-bed frames partially broken, and iron gate injured	4	0	0
Value of the building burned, containing harness room, stable, two coach houses, lofts over poultry house, tool house, cow house, all new, to replace which, on a much smaller scale, but in stone, has cost me	170	0	0
	£408	0	0

Cr.

By amount received from Insurance Company, for the structure of stable, &c., (none of the contents being insured	£150	0	0
Balance of uninsured loss, currency,	£258	0	0

Note.—The London Insurance Company in which the stable building was insured, presented me with £50 currency, in consideration of the exertions that had been successfully used to save my dwelling house and furniture (which were insured in the same office) and of my not having made any claim upon the office on account of damage to dwelling house, or furniture, by removal or loss.

BRYAN ROBINSON.

Election Riots, 1861.

Newfoundland.

St. John's, }
to wit. }

BRYAN ROBINSON, of St. John's, Esquire, a Judge of the Supreme Court, maketh oath and saith, that in the morning of the 14th May, 1861, about the hour of two o'clock, A. M., the stabling and offices belonging to deponent, and immediately in the rear of his dwelling house, in St. John's aforesaid, were entirely consumed by fire, and the contents therein, as above enumerated, were wholly destroyed. That every article above enumerated belonged to deponent at the time of said fire, and was, as he verily believes, then in the said stabling and offices, and was then burned. That the value of the said goods so destroyed was, according to deponent's knowledge and belief, the amount set down in the list above mentioned, making a fair allowance for their age and condition just before their destruction. That deponent does not know the party who actually set fire to his said premises, but he has not the smallest doubt that it was the deed of an incendiary or incendiaries, and that it arose out of, or was connected with, the riots, which had occurred the day preceding in St. John's, and that deponent's property was destroyed in consequence of the faithful discharge by him of his Judicial duties, coupled, perhaps, with his being a Protestant.

BRYAN ROBINSON.

Sworn before me, at St. }
John's, this day of }

SIR,—I enclose a statement made by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, of the fire that occurred at the Theological College, about two hours before my stables were burned, and which seems clearly enough to furnish a clue to the parties by whom my premises were fired.

There is filed in the Magistrates' Office an affidavit made by me and by my servant man, immediately after the fire.

Yours, obediently,

BRYAN ROBINSON.

26th April, 1862.

Mr. Phelps is prepared to verify, by affidavit, his statement, if required.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

SIR,—In case there should be any doubt upon the point, I wish to remind you,that if you require the *sworn testimony* of the Rev. J. Phelps, (which I tendered to you when he was in St. John's,) that gentleman will be here in a few weeks.

The deposition of my servant,that no light had been in my stables for several days before the fire, and that the fire was no accident, is filed with the Magistrates, and is at your command; and any further evidence that you may require, shall, if attainable, be furnished to you, on my being informed of the point, if any,on which you may need it.

Yours, obediently,

BRYAN ROBINSON.

11th July, 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,

Commissioner.

I enclose, for your information, a note of two English law cases, to shew that it is not necessary to prove the parties by whom premises are set fire to :—

"To support an action on 9, Geo. I, it was sufficient to give such evidence as might reasonably induce a Jury *to believe* that the fire was wilful and malicious."—Reed vs. Gambury, 4 D. & K., 250.

Affidavit. "That the person whose property is burned did not know the person or persons. or any of them, who set fire, &c., &c., is sufficient."—Trimmer vs. Mutford, 6 D. & K., 10.

ST. JOHN's July 18, 1862.

SIR,—Mr. Justice Robinson has requested me to advise you as to the legality of the following evidence, as tendered by him to you as Commissioner for the investigation of the Riot Claims of 1861, with respect to to his own claim,on which subject he has, I understand,himself addressed you, viz:—An affidavit made by his man-servant (now absent from St. John's) before the Magistrates, on the 14th of 15th of May last, setting out the circumstances of the fire, by which his (the Judge's) stables were consumed on the night of the 13th, and stating, amongst other matters, that on the night of the fire, and for some nights previously, no light or

Election Riots, 1861.

fire of any description had been used in the stables; which affidavit I myself saw, but which appears to have been mislaid amongst the Court papers, and cannot now be found. I have to advise you, that in the absence of the deponent (the loss of the affidavit being sufficiently established,) you ought, in my opinion, to receive the Judge's evidence of its contents, as of the same effect as if the man had sworn before you to the particulars mentioned by him in that affidavit.

Your's, &c.,

H. W. HOYLES,
H. M. Attorney General.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,
Commissioner.

No. 8. ST. JOHN's, 1st July, 1862.

Newfoundland, } to wit. }

Case.—*Bryan Robinson.*—Claim.—£258.

BRYAN ROBINSON, sworn and examined, deposeth:—I am a Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court in this Island. The claim here presented is for damage sustained by the burning of my stable, coach houses and offices, on the morning of the fourteenth of May, A. D., 1861, at the hour of two o'clock, A. M.; and the articles claimed for were, as I believe, contained in said stable, coach house and offices. I had one hundred and fifty pounds currency insured upon the above building destroyed by fire. I do not know who the party or parties were that fired my premises. I feel positive that it was not accidental, but intentional, and the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, arising, as I believe, out of the distracted state of public feeling in the District. I can suggest no reason for my property being assailed, beyond the faithful discharge of my judicial duties. The articles charged in the claim here presented, all belonged to myself, except a side-saddle, which belonged to one of my children, and have been charged at such prices as I believe to be their fair value to myself, and very much less than it would cost to replace them. They were all destroyed by the fire. There was no insurance upon the articles claimed for. I have received the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the amount of Insurance upon the building, leaving the balance of my claim two hundred and fifty eight pounds currency.

BRYAN ROBINSON.

Taken and sworn to before me, the day and year first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 8.

Newfoundland.

St.John's, }
to wit. }

JOSEPH FRANCIS PHELPS, of St. John's, Clerk, Vice-Principal of the St. John's Theological College, maketh oath and saith, that on the 13th of May last, he resided, and still resides at the said College, and that on the said 13th of May last, about 12 o'clock, P.M., whilst engaged in writing, his servant informed him that the stable belonging to the said College was on fire inside, as she observed through a small window there: whereupon deponent immediately proceeded to the said stable, and found that the padlock, which was a new and strong one, on the door of a poultry house attached to the said stable, which padlock deponent had examined and seen in its place, locked, two or three hours before, had been forced off and broken; fire had been placed in a barrel full of shavings, which barrel had been moved from the position it was in when the door was locked, and was put close to the wall, on its side, and the wall and roof were then in flames. Deponent, having plenty of water and assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the fire in about half an hour. Part of the padlock was found, immediately after the fire, close by the door of the poultry-house, and another part was brought to deponent the next day, by a servant, who stated that she had found it in the garden of the adjoining house.

That when deponent first reached the poultry-house, after the alarm had been given, he found that a piece of wood had been fixed in the staple, in the place of the padlock, for the purpose of keeping the door closed, and, as deponent believes, with the view of preventing the blaze being seen until it should have become uncontrollable.

And deponent saith, that when he looked round the premises that evening, about 10 o'clock, there was no light in the said poultry-house; and he has not the slightest doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary: that the wind was then blowing from the North-East, and the fire, if it had gained ascendancy, would have endangered Avalon Cottage and Fort William. That deponent, anticipating further violence, did not go to bed, but kept watch, and in about two hours after, whilst watching, he saw flames burst out through the roof, on the rear of the stables of Judge Robinson. That deponent immediately went to Judge Robinson's premises, and remained until all the offices in the rear of the dwelling-house were destroyed, and the house was only saved with the greatest exertions and difficulty.

JOSEPH F. PHELPS, Clerk.

Election Riots, 1861.

H. M. GOVERNMENT,

To R. WINTON,

To following damage done to property and premises, in riots of April and May 13th, 1861.

	Dr.
DWELLING-HOUSE:—	
29 panes glass, 10 by 15, at 7d.....	£0 16 11
Damage to carpet and mantle.....	1 10 0
PRINTING OFFICE:—	
48 squares glass, 12 by 16, at 8d.....	1 12 0
2 men repairing ditto, 4 days, at 7s. 6d.....	3 0 0
5 type cases, at $1 50 cents.....	1 17 6
Damage to type and form.....	2 10 0
To paid Samuel Knight, as per bill enclosed.....	5 0 0
	£15 17 7

The glass in Mr. Winton's house, was broken twice, in April and May. No account of first damage to glass was made, and the second breakage is that which is charged above, alone.

R. WINTON, Esq.,

To SAMUEL KNIGHT.

1861.

May 13th.—To board and lodging, Knight's Home, for self and family, from date..... £5 0 0

Charged in account,

S. KNIGHT.

St. John's, May, 1861

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 9.

St. John's, 7th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit. }

Case.—*Robert Winton.*—Claim.—£15 17s. 7d.

Robert Winton, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I carry on the printing and publishing business in the town of St. John's ; the damage done to my property by a mob on the 2nd and 13th days of May, A. D., 1861. Damage, viz. :—

1.—29 panes of Glass, 10 by 15, broken in dwelling-house, cost 7d. per pane.

2.—Damage to Carpet and Mantle Shelf, 30s. The carpet was a new carpet, and injured by the putty and glass broken and crushed into it, and damaged to the extent of fifteen shillings. The mantle piece was injured by stones thrown through the windows. Some of the mouldings knocked off, and splintered and otherwise damaged to the extent of 15s.

Printing Office :—

48 panes glass, 12 by 16 ; cost 8d. per pane. The sum of £3 charged, is what I paid for glazing the house and office windows. I cannot swear to the correct amount paid for glazing. There was a bladder of putty purchased, not charged.

5 Type Cases, 7s. 6d. each. Destroyed by stones thrown through the windows. Have charged the articles at what they are worth here. Could not get them replaced here for the sum charged.

Damage to Type and Form, 50s. This was damage to type set up, by stones thrown through the windows. Will swear that I had fully fifty shillings worth of type battered and destroyed on the 2nd of May, 1861.

Samuel Knight's Bill, £5. Was for board and lodging of myself and family, from being obliged to leave my own house,after the windows had been broken by the mob, my wife being near her confinement, was so very ill, and alarmed from the attack on my house, that it was unsafe, in her state, to remain there.

ROBERT WINTON.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written. }

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

Statement of loss sustained by the undersigned, James H. Martin, at his residence in Water Street, on the 2nd and 13th days of May, 1861, in consequence of the mob throwing stones at his windows. Compensation for which he hereby respectfully claims from the Government.

27 panes glass, at 1s. 3d.....	£1	13	9
Glazing ditto.....	1	1	0
Repairing sashes and Venitian blinds..	1	0	0
Large pane glass in shop window, and glazing same.....	0	7	6
China and glassware, broken in shop window...	3	10	0
Cy.	£7	12	3

JAMES H. MARTIN.

SAINT JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 20th, 1862.

No. 10.

ST. JOHN'S, 8th July, 1862.

Newfoundland, to wit.

Case.—*James H. Martin*—Claim, £7 12s. 3d.

JAMES H. MARTIN, sworn and examined, deposeth :—I reside in the town of St. John's. Am store-keeper to Messrs. Job, Brothers, & Co., and my wife keeps a crockery and glass-ware establishment in this town. The claim here presented was caused by injury done to my property, on the second and thirteenth days of May, A. D., 1861, on the occasion of riots in this town. The mob consisted of over five hundred persons, men, women and boys. The damage done to my property consisted as follows :—27 panes glass, 16 or 18 by 14, broken in the upstairs windows—1s. 3d. per pane was what I paid Messrs. Job, Brothers, for it. The sum of two pounds, one shilling, I paid for repairing sashes and Venetian blinds, injured by the throwing of stones, and glazing. The above injury was done on the 2nd of May. On the 13th of May, a large stone from the mob, while attacking Mr. Nowlan's shop, was thrown through my shop windows, breaking one of the panes, which cost seven shillings, and six pence, to replace, and at the same time destroying a portion of a china set, worth eight pounds, glass and other articles, to the full value of three pounds, ten shillings.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year first above written.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,
Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT,

To S. MARCH, Dr.

1861.

May 3.—For damage to property, 5 windows, shop shutters, door, damaged to the amount of.....Stg.—£5 0 0

No. 11.

ST. JOHN'S, 31st July, 1862.

Case.—*Stephen March.*—Claim.—£5 0 0.

In this case I have taken no examination, owing to the absence of the claimant. I called upon his son, and got from him a memorandum of the following particulars, which, from a personal examination of the premises, found correct :—12 panes of glass in shop broken, 18 by 23 ; 10 panes in house, 12 by 16 ; 3 pannels in shutters broken,repair of sashes, broken, glass, putty, nails and carpenter work, to repair and make good the damage, will require the sum claimed. Admitted.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

No. 12.

OFFICE of the NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, and LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, ST. JOHN'S, April 24, 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD,—Commissioner, &c. &c.

SIR.—During the disturbances at Harbor Main, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear, last spring ; the lines belonging to the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and leased by myself and others, were cut and destroyed, from time to time, subjecting me to a loss of from 12 to 15 hundred pounds. By advertisement, I perceive you are appointed to adjust such claims. I beg, therefore, that you would have the kindness to look into this matter, as early as convenient.

Yours truly,

A. M. MACKAY,

Lessee and Superintendent.

Election Riots, 1861.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT, No. 5.

DISTRICT OF SAINT JOHN'S.

To the Honorable Robert Carter.

Sir,—I herewith beg to hand you the examinations taken in the District of Saint John's, in the different claims prefered for compensation, arising out of the riots in the months of April and May of last year; and in conformity with your instructions to me, now beg to submit the reasons for the conclusions I have come to in making up the several awards. The claims and awards in this District are as follows:—

Cases.		*Claims.*	*Awards.*
No. 1	Thomas Byrne.....	£29 19 6	£29 19 6
" 2	M. H. Warren.....	7 12 0	7 12 0
" 3	J. J. Dearin.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
" 4	William Kitchin.....	1820 9 8	579 12 10
" 5	A. & R. Blackwood.....	5 10 0	5 10 0
" 6	Michael Nowlan.....	931 19 0	471 7 7
" 7	Peter Duchemin.....	12 7 0	12 7 0
" 8	Judge Robinson—favourably recommended.....	258 0 0	Declined awarding.
" 9	Robert Winton.....	15 17 7	8 17 7
" 10	James H. Martin.....	7 12 3	7 12 3
" 11	Stephen March.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
" 12	New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, £12 to	1500 0 0	
		£4599 7 0	£1132 18 9

REMARKS.

No. 1.—*Thomas Byrne*, £29 19s. 6d.—From the evidence taken in this case, I consider the claim fully established, and award the claimant the sum of twenty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings and six pence, currency.

Election Riots, 1861.

No. 2.—*M. H. Warren*, £7 12s.—From the evidence taken in this case, I consider the claim fully established, and award the claimant the sum of seven pounds, twelve shillings, currency.

No. 3.—*J. J. Dearin*, £5.—This is a claim for attending upon Fitzpatrick and Hunt, the two men that were shot on the 13th May. The claimant swears they were taken to his shop; that he supplied them with medical aid and stimulants. That Fitzpatrick died in his shop, which, with the house, was a thoroughfare until midnight. One of his shop windows broken by the rush of the crowd, the floors much stained with blood, as well as blankets that he supplied as litters to remove the bodies. I consider the claim established, and award the claimant five pounds, currency.

No. 4.—*William Kitchin*, £1820 9s. 8d.—The claim for goods lost in this case comprises fifty-two different items, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds, ten shillings and six pence. Neither Mr. Kitchin nor his son would undertake to swear to the quantity and prices of the articles lost. The proof of the loss rested entirely with their shopman, Edward Devereux, and the quantity and numbers of each article sworn to by him, in this portion of the claim, I have allowed and placed side by side with those claimed for. From the examination of W. F. Wilson, taken in this case, it will be seen that he considers the charges throughout to be fair and reasonable, as well as confirming the different lengths or yards contained in the different priced goods. The claim and quantity sworn to as under:—

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to by E. Devereux.*
1	6 boxes men's braces—sworn to.....	£4 10 0	£4 10 0
2	12 cut silk velvet vests, 22s. 6d.....	13 10 0	
	Sworn to 12, selling price, 22s...	.....	13 4 0
3	18 black and colored satin vests, 12s..	10 16 0	
	Swears to 8 black, at 12s., 96s., and 4 colored, at 9s., 36s.....	.....	6 12 0
4	6 pieces regatta, 480 yards—sworn to, 8d	16 0 0	16 0 0
5	48 black cloth vests, 9s.....	21 12 0	
	Swears to 15, 9s.....	.....	6 15 0
	Carried forward	£66 8 0	£47 1 0

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to by E. Deverenx.*
	Amounts brought forward	£66 0 0	£47 1 0
6	6 boxes men's white shirts, 30s.....	7 10 0	
	Swears to 4 boxes, 24 shirts, 5s...	.....	6 0 0
6	30 yards fancy silk vest patterns, 5s...	7 10 0	
	Swears to 27 yards, 5s.....	.....	6 15 0
8	Sundries hanging on window lines, &c.	15 0 0	
	Sundries sworn to.....	.....	13 12 8
9	40 pairs men's English boots, 15s.....	30 0 0	
	12 pairs sworn to.....	.....	9 0 0
10	60 pairs women's cloth boots, 8s.....	24 0 0	
	15 pairs sworn to.....	.....	6 0 0
11	28 pairs men's and boys bluchers, sworn to, 7s. 6d.	10 10 0	10 10 0
12	80 cloth caps, 4s.	16 0 0	
	Sworn to 30, at 4s.....	.....	6 0 0
13	50 silk and glazed cotton caps, 2s.....	5 0 0	
	Sworn to 30, at 2s.	.....	3 0 0
14	30 pairs women's moccasins, 3s. 6d. ..	5 5 0	
	Swears to 24 pairs.....	.....	4 4 0
15	30 pairs men's carpet shoes, 4s.....	6 0 0	
	Swears to 24 pairs.....	.....	4 16 0
16	6 pairs men's laced and tie shoes, sworn to, 8s.....	24 0 0	24 0 0
17	7 pairs hobnailed bluchers, 12s. 6d....	4 10 0	
	6 pairs sworn to, 12s. 6d.....	.....	3 15 0
18	15 pairs patent leather shoes, 15s....	11 5 0	
	10 pair sworn to, 15s.....	.....	7 10 0
19	60 glazed, silk and cotton cap covers, 2s.	6 0 0	
	swears to 30 silk, 2s.; 30 cotton 1s.	.....	4 10 0
20	80 men's fur caps, from 8s., to 14s. at 9s.	36 0 0	
	swears to 36, viz: 6, 30s., 6, 12s., 12, 14s., 6, 11s., 6, 7s. 6d.....	.....	26 11 0
21	6 pieces bed ticking, 240 yards, at 10d.	10 0 0	
	Swears to 2 pieces 80 yards	.....	3 6 8
22	120 yards shepherd's plaid, 1s.	6 0 0	
	Swears to 72 yards, at 10d.	.....	3 0 0
23	5 pieces coburg plaids, 200 yards, 1s. 6d.	15 0 0	
	Sworn to 80 yards, selling price 1s.	.....	4 0 0
24	18 kerosene oil lamps, 7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d., at 20s.	18 0 0	
	Carried forward....	£323 10 0	£193 11 4

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to by E. Devereux.*
	Amounts brought forward	£323 10 0	£193 11 4
	Swears to 6, 2 at 37s. 6d., 2 at 18s., and 2 at 12s. each	.....	6 15 0
25	Sundries hanging on window lines, &c.	6 0 0	
	Sundries sworn to	.....	5 11 0
26	100 men's glazed and felt hats, 3s. 6d.	17 10 0	
	Swears to 48, 24 of each.....	.....	8 8 0
27	60 Soft felt hats in papers, 5s.	15 0 0	
	Swears to 48, 5s.	.....	12 0 0
32	Sundries hanging on window lines, &c.	6 0 0	
	Sundries sworn to	.....	4 6 0
28	72 men's fur caps, 8s. 6d.	30 12 0	
29	30 otter skin ditto, 14s.	21 0 0	
30	6 south sea seal ditto, 25s.	7 10 0	
31	12 lamb skins, 5s.	3 0 0	
	Swears to 20—6, 6s. 9d. ; 6, 6s. ; and 8, 4s.	.....	5 8 6
33	12 black sack coats, 40s.....	24 0 0	
34	30 coating and pilot ditto,35s.....	52 10 0	
	Swears to 30, viz., 12, 42s. 6d. ; 6, 37s. 6d.; 3, 35s. 3, 32s. 6d.; 3, 30s., and 3, 28s.....	.....	55 11 6
35	40 pairs black doeskin pants, 25s.....	50 0 0	
36	45 pieces coating and moleskin ditto. 12s.....	27 0 0	
	Swears to 22 pieces—6, 24s.; 6, 22s.; 10, 17s	.....	22 6 0
37	48 satin, cloth, and pilot vests, 10s....	24 0 0	
	Sworn to 20 different kinds, worth 8s. 6d.....	.....	8 10 0
38	45 pairs women's cloth boots, 8s. 6d...	19 2 6	
39	48 pairs women's leather ditto, 6s. 6d..	15 12 0	
40	40 pairs men's bluchers, 9s.....	18 0 0	
	Swears to 19 pairs, value 8s.....	.....	7 12 0
41	50 regatta shirts, 3s.....	7 10 0	
	Swears to 24 shirts, 3s.....	.....	3 12 0
42	30 blue serge shirts, 5s.....	7 10 0	
	Swears to 10.....	.....	2 10 0
43	2 hall lamps, sworn to.....	2 10 0	2 10 0
	Carried forward	£677 14 6	£338 11 4

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to by E. Devereux.*
	Amounts brought forward	£677 14 6	£338 11 4
44	1 safety lamp, sworn to.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
45	1 plate glass, sworn to.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
46	50 pairs men's English boots, 16s.....	40 0 0	
	35 pairs sworn to.....	.....	26 5 0
47	58 men's blue woollen frocks, 10s.....	29 0 0	
	30 sworn to	.....	15 0 0
48	30 Guernsey frocks, 5s.	7 10 0	
	9 sworn to	.....	2 5 0
49	40 suits oil clothes, 9s.	18 0 0	
	15 suits sworn to	.....	6 15 0
50	10 kerosene oil lamps, 10s.....	5 0 0	
	3 sworn to—2, 18s. ; 1, 12s.	.....	2 8 0
51	20 glass globes, 3s. 6d.	3 10 0	
	12 sworn to	.....	2 2 0
52	36 glass chimneys, 1s.....	1 16 0	
	20 sworn to.....	.....	1 0 0
53	Loss to my goods by their hurried removal for safety, by my neighbours, under the apprehension of their being plundered, to a damp dirty cellar, in which place they remained strewn with coal dust and water for three weeks.....	600 0 0	
	The goods are sworn to have been removed from the shop to the cellar on the 14th May, the day after the riots, and it is very questionable whether the claim for damage had it been sustained, (which it has not been, to any thing like the amount claimed,) was a matter for compensation, arising, as it did, from unfounded apprehensions. Wm. Kitchin, (see his examination) says in reference to this item, "the claim was arrived at by my son and the storekeeper, assisted by myself, in the best manner we could,by estima-		
	Carried forward.... £	1388 10 6	£399 16 4

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward .... £	1388 10 6	£399 16 4
	tion. Cannot say what per centage £600 would be on the amount of goods removed and damaged." J. J. Kitchin swears, in reference to this item, "that there was no account of the goods taken that were removed to the cellar. I estimate their value at £2500. The sum of £600, charged as damage to this part of our stock, was arrived at from an estimate made by our shopkeeper (Devereux) and myself, valuing the damage done at fully twenty-five per cent.		
	I called for their stock account, which J. J. Kitchin before had sworn taken 31st December, 1860, and found it to be £2402 11 10		
	Also for the imports of that spring, which is at, from Great Britain, stg., £119 0 3		
	Allow 40 p. c. 47 12 0 — 166 12 3		
	From U. States $223 30		
	Equal to..... 55 17 6		
	£2625 1 9		
	If we take from this the sum of £788 10s. 6d., claimed as above, with the value of sales from 1st January to 13th May, estimated by Devereux at £400, and by J. J. Kitchin, sworn to at only £150, makes.... £1188 10 6		
	Total value on hand, 14th May..... £1436 11 1		
	Carried forward .... £	1388 10 6	£399 16 4

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claiu.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward .... £	1388 10 6	£399 16 4
	By this shewing J. J. Kitchin's estimate falls to the ground.		
	Edward Devereux, in reference to this, swears, " we took no particular account of the damage at the time, but from recollection I now consider the damage to the goods to be (when re-removed from the cellar) as follows:—		
40	dozen fur caps, worth £6 per dozen, damged to the extent of 20 per cent.....	£48 0 0	
50	suits oil cloths, 9s., damaged 50 per cent.	11 5 0	
100	hard felt hats, 3s. 6d. each, damaged 50 per cent.....	8 15 0	
24	sheets, 4s. each, damaged 50 per cent....	2 8 0	
50	pairs boots and shoes, damaged 1s. per pair	2 10 0	
	Cloths damaged to the extent of.....	5 0 0	
	Ready-made clothing, extent of.....	20 0 0	
20	trunks, 24s. each, damaged by stones before put in the cellar, 50 per cent.....	12 0 0	
40	goat skins, 8s., 30 per cent.	4 16 0	
100	yards calico, extent 3d. per yard.....	1 5 0	
50	belts and sheaths, 1s. each, half.....	1 5 0	
20	doz. hose, £15, 10 per cent.....	1 16 0	
	Carried forward....	£119 0 0	1388 10 6	£399 16 4

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward £119 0 0	1388 10 6	£399 16 4
	40 binding skins, £9, 15 per cent..... 1 7 0		
	80 pairs leather boot fronts, 7s., 5 per cent.. 1 8 0		
	25 white counterpanes,5s. each, 15 per cent..... 0 18 9		
	25 sou'westers, 2s. 6d., 25 per cent..... 0 15 7		
	£123 9 4		
	The first item in this estimate, viz., 280 fur caps, worth £240, struck me as both a large quantity and value of these articles to be on hand at that season of the year, and I called for the stock account of these articles, which is furnished by J. J. Kitchin, as being on hand on the 31st December, 1860, viz., 567 caps, all kinds, valued..... £243 16 6		
	None imported that spring, and who swears that only £5 worth of this large stock was sold from 1st January till 13th May, but this with the caps claimed for £103 2s. worth would be..... £108 2 0		
	Value on hand,14th May, in place of £240 claimed for damage on..... £135 14 6		
	Carried forward ..... £	1388 10 6	£399 16 4

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward .... £	1388 10 6	£399 16 4
	With this disparity, by their own shewing, and considering the estimate otherwise high, I award for this item one-half of Devereux's shewing	.....	61 18 4
54	Shutters, Sashes, &c., per J. T. Nevill's estimate, which I think high, but have passed.....	70 12 2	70 12 2
55	Glass, &c.—McKenzie's estimate.....	47 18 0	
	This estimate included painting as well as glazing; the painting is included in Mr. Nevill's estimate, and McKenzie's estimate for glass, putty, glazing, &c., (see his examination) is £33 17s. Allowed	.....	33 17 0
56	Gas Pendants, &c.....	13 9 0	
	Sworn to by James Rooney—		
	3 large bronze pendants £12 0 0		
	Expenses fitting, &c. 1 0 0		
	500 feet gas escaped.... 0 9 0		
		.....	13 9 0
57	Loss to my business, occasioned by being obliged to close my upper premises for many days, and my lower shop for the rest of the season.....	300 0 0	
	(This item not entertained by the Commissioner.)		
	£	1820 9 8	£579 12 10

I award the claimant in this case the sum of five hundred and seventy-nine pounds, twelve shillings and ten pence, currency.

No. 5.—*A. & R. Blackwood*, £5 10s.—From the evidence taken in this case, I award the claimant five pounds, ten shillings, currency.

No. 6.—*Michael Nowlan*, £931 19s.—In the account rendered and filed, under No. 6 for this claim, it will be seen that charges for the same description of articles occur two and three

Election Riots, 1861.

times; this arises from there being three shops in which the same description of property had been taken and destroyed. To shorten the investigation, I have brought all articles of the same denomination under one item, and now place them side by side with the quantity and value of each sworn to as lost or destroyed, all of which I have allowed in the claim, with the name of the deponent opposite the article sworn to.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
1	110 lbs. cocoa, 1s.....	£5 10 0	
	100 lbs. sworn to by John Nowlan	.....	£5 0 0
2	100 lbs. starch, at 1s. (sworn to by M. Nowlan) at 8d.....	5 0 0	3 6 8
3	3 boxes pipes, 12s. 6d.....	1 17 6	
	10 gross sworn to by John Nowlan, 2s. 9d.....	.....	1 7 6
4	20 loaves sugar, 12s..... £12 0 0		
	2 bls. sugar, 5 cwt., 50s.. 12 10 0		
	2 cwt. sugar, 50s..... 5 0 0		
	2 cwt. crushed sugar, 75s. 7 10 0		
		37 0 0	
	Sworn to by M. Nowlan, less 20 lbs. loaf sugar, 20s.....	.....	36 0 0
5	200 lbs. tobacco, 1s. 6d....£15 0 0		
	4 boxes fancy ditto, 80 lbs., 3s. 6d..... 14 0 0		
	40 lbs. fancy ditto, 4s..... 8 0 0		
		37 0 0	
	Sworn to by M. Nowlan, (lost 120 lbs., at 3s.).....	.....	33 0 0
6	20 gross matches, 5s.....	5 0 0	
	John Nowlan swears to 10 gross, 5s.	.....	2 10 0
7	3 dozen brooms, 15s.....	2 5 0	
	John Nowlan swears to 2 dozen, 13s. 6d.....	.....	1 7 0
8	2 boxes mustard, sworn to by M. Nowlan, 20s.....	2 0 0	2 0 0
9	2 cwt. rice, (sworn to by both) 27s. 6d.	2 15 0	2 15 0
	Carried forward	£98 7 6	£87 6 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward.....	£98 7 6	£87 6 2
10	1 cwt. pepper..... £4 13 4		
	50 lbs. pepper..... 2 1 8		
		£6 15 0	
	1 cwt. sworn to by John Nowlan, at 9d.....	.....	£4 4 0
11	1 cwt. spice..... £4 13 4		
	100 lbs. spice..... 4 3 4		
		8 16 8	
	1 cwt. sworn to by John Nowlan.	.....	4 4 0
12	10 tubs butter, 200 lbs. at 1s.....£10 0 0		
	1 firkin ditto, 105 lbs., at 1s..... 5 5 0		
		15 5 0	
	Sworn to by M. Nowlan.....	.....	15 5 0
13	1 chest hyson tea, 40 lbs., 4s. 6d..... £9 0 0		
	1 chest tea, 90 lbs., 3s... 13 10 0		
	4 ditto ditto 360 lbs., 3s.. 54 0 0		
	4 ditto ditto 360 lbs., 3s.. 54 0 0		
	2½ chests hyson, 80 lbs., 4s. 6d..... 18 0 0		
		148 10 0	
	Sworn to by J. Nowlan		
	3 boxes hyson, 120 lbs., 4s. 24 0 0		
	4 chests other tea, 320 lbs., 2s. 9d..... 49 0 0		
		.....	73 0 0
14	20 sacks flour, 10s.....	10 0 0	
	Sworn by John Nowlan to 5 sacks, 18s.....	.....	4 10 0
15	20 sacks Meal, 10s.....	10 0 0	
	John Nowlan swears to 60s. worth	.....	3 0 0
16	10 dozen lines, 16s.....	8 0 0	
	Sworn by John Nowlan, at 14s...	.....	7 0 0
17	12 dozen genging twine, 16s.....	9 12 0	
	7 dozen sworn by John Nowlan, at 16s.....	.....	5 12 0
	Carried forward	£315 6 2	£204 1 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward	£315 6 2	£204 1 2
18	10 gross hooks, 6s. 6d	3 5 0	
	7 gross sworn to by John Nowlan, 6s. 6d.....	.....	2 5 6
19	12 show glass bottles, 5s.....	3 0 0	
	6, 5s., 6, 4s., sworn to by John Nowlan.....	.....	2 14 0
20	80 tins salmon, 1s. 6d.....	6 0 0	
	40 sworn by John Nowlan, 1s. 6d.	.....	3 0 0
21	10 dozen herring twine, 16s.....	8 0 0	
	7 dozen sworn by John Nowlan, 14s. 6d.....	.....	5 1 6
22	15 dozen porter, 12s.....	9 0 0	
	10 dozen sworn to by John Nowlan, 11s.....	.....	5 10 0
23	16 dozen ginger wine £20 0 0		
24	12 ditto wine, 48s..... 28 16 0		
25	12 ditto brandy, 48s..... 28 16 0		
26	10 ditto ale, 11s. 5 10 0		
	(Added below not sworn to) £83 2 0	Not extended	Not sworn to
27	6 reams paper, sworn to by M. N., 3s. 6d.	1 1 0	1 1 0
28	25 boxes candles, 625 lbs. at 10d. £26 0 10		
	3 boxes parafine do., 180 lbs., 3s. 6d 31 10 0		
	25 ditto sperm ditto, 150 lbs. 3s. 6d..... 26 5 0		
	30 ditto adamantine ditto, 150 lbs., 3s. 6d..... 26 5 0		
	30 boxes parafine ditto, 21s. 31 11 0		
	6 boxes common ditto, 20s. 6 0 0		
		147 11 10	
	M. Nowlan swears to £50 worth...	.....	50 0 0
29	57 boxes crackers, 8s. 6d.	24 4 6	
	M. Nowlan swears to 20 boxes at 7s. 6d.....	.....	7 10 0
	Carried forward....	£517 8 6	£281 3 2

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.		*Claim.*	*Sworn to.*
	Amounts brought forward	£517 8 6	£281 3 2
30	50 hams, 16s.	40 0 0	
	M. N. swears to 20 hams, 340 lbs. at 8½d.	.....	12 0 10
31	25 suits oil clothes, 10s.....	12 10 0	
	M. Nowlan says 10 suits	.....	5 0 0
32	4 dozen buckets, 15s.	3 0 0	
	J. Nowlan swears to 2 dozen, 15s.	.....	1 10 0
33	60 boxes raisins, 20s.	60 0 0	
	M. Nowlan swears to 10 boxes; J. N. says boxes and half-boxes, worth 10s. and 17s. 6d. Allow 5, 17s. 6d.; 5, 10s.....	.....	6 17 6
34	200 boxes cigars, 7s. 6d.	75 0 0	
	M. N. swears to 100; J. N. to 125. Allow 112½, 7s. 6d.	.....	42 3 9
35	50 bags salt, 1s. 3d. £2 2 6		
	24 ditto ditto 1 16 0		
		3 18 6	
	12 bags sworn to at 1s. 2d.....	.....	0 14 0
36	24 cheeses; 720 lbs., 1s.....	36 0 0	
	M. Nowlan swears to 3 or 4, average 10, 50 to 55 lbs., at 10d., allow average.	.....	7 12 11
37	10 dozen pickles, 15s.....£7 10 0	Not extended	Not sworn.
38	10 boxes envelopes. 12s. 6d.	6 0 0	
	J. Nowlan swears to 8 boxes, 10s.	.....	4 0 0
39	18 boxes fancy soap, 10s. ..£9 0 0		
	5 ditto Colgate's, 360 lbs., 4½d..... 6 15 0		
		15 15 0	
	J. Nowlan swears to 6 boxes, 7s. £2 2 0		
	M. Nowlan to one or two of Colgate's, allow 1½..... 2 0 6		
		.....	4 2 6
40	200 lbs. coffee, 1s.	10 0 0	
	J. Nowlan swears to 100 lbs., 1s.	.....	5 0 0
	Carried forward	£779 12 0	£370 4 8

Election Riots, 1861.

Item.					*Claim.*			*Sworn to.*		
	Amounts brought forward				£779	12	0	£370	4	8
41	30 boxes figs, 5s.				7	10	0			
	20 to 30 sworn to by both. Allowed				.....			7	10	0
42	10 gross blacking, 18s.....				9	0	0			
	M. Nowlan swears to 20 dozen, worth 1s. 7d.....				.....			1	11	8
					£796	2	0	£379	6	4
	Items not extended above—									
23	16 dozen ginger wine, 25s.	£20	0	0						
24	12 dozen wine, 48s.....	28	16	0						
25	12 dozen brandy, 48s.....	28	16	0						
26	10 dozen ale, 10s.....	5	10	0						
37	10 dozen pickles, 15s.....	7	10	0						
					90	12	0			
	No proof has been given of the quantity of the above articles; neither Mr. or Mrs. Nowlan or John Nowlan, would undertake to name the quantity, or about, of each article lost. They all swear to articles of these descriptions, which I have no doubt of. I have therefore allowed for these items in the same proportion that the rest of the claim has been sworn to.....				.....			46	16	3
43	T. Nowlan, carpenter's account.....	£25	0	0						
44	Smith and Gamberg's bill, for painting, glazing, &c.	7	17	6						
45	For gas fittings.....	0	7	6						
46	Bill for glass.....	12	0	0						
					45	5	0			
	These items are very satisfactory, for the bills are produced receipted, and sworn to, and I consider the damage done to Mr. Nowlan's shop to be replaced at a very moderate rate. Allowed				.....			45	5	0
					£931	19	0	£471	7	7

Election Riots, 1861.

I beg to call the attention of the Executive to some remarks made by Mr. Nowlan at the foot of his claim, filed under No. 6, with the investigations, wherein he states that the claim now sought for is but a small portion of his losses; that his business has suffered to an extent of over eighteen hundred pounds, arising from the late unhappy state of feeling in the District. This I have little doubt of, but that is a consideration for the Government, not for me. Mr. Nowlan has my sympathy, as well as every disposition on my part to do him, as well as every claimant, justice. This I have endeavoured to do, and to effect which I have spared neither time nor pains, which has prolonged the investigations beyond what some of your Honorable Body may have deemed necessary. In this case I have allowed every article that has, with their value, been sworn to. Award in this case four hundred and seventy-one pounds, seven shillings and seven pence currency.

No. 7.—*Peter Duchemin*, £12 7s.—From the examination taken in this case, I consider the claim fully established, and award the claimant the sum of twelve pounds, seven shillings currency.

No. 8.—*Judge Robinson*, £258.—Connected with this case are the following documents, and filed under No. 8,with the investigations, as they occur, viz., an inventory of the property of the claimant, lost, an affidavit prepared by himself, and handed to me about the 25th April, which he offered at the time to attest to, but which I declined taking, as it was contrary to the mode I had adopted throughout these investigations; a letter from the Judge, of the 26th April, accompanied by an affidavit, signed by the Rev. J. F. Phelps, (as yet unattested), but which I have admitted, calling my attention to affidavits made by himself and servant man, before the Magistrates, and filed in their office immediately after the fire. The claimant's own examination in the case,under date of 1st of July, his letter of the 11th July, calling my attention to two English law cases in support of his claim, viz., Reed *vs.* the inhabitants of the hundred of Gainsbury, 4, D. &. K., 250; and Trimmer *vs.* the inhabitants of Mutford, 6, D. & K., 10; also, a letter from the Attorney General, 18th July, stating that an affidavit had been made before the Magistrates by Mr. Justice Robinson and his servant-man, about the 14th or 15th May, to the effect that no fire or light had been used in the Judge's stables on the night of the 13th May, and for some nights previous, which had been mislaid among the Court papers; that as he had seen the affidavit himself, and the servant in question being ab-

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sent from the country, that I should, in his opinion, receive the Judge's evidence of the contents,to the same effect as if the man had sworn to the particulars mentioned by him in that affidavit before me. This evidence I have also admitted.

The Judge, in his examination, states that the damage sustained was caused by the burning of his stables on the morning of the 13th May, about 2 o'clock, A. M, 1861. "I had one hundred and fifty pounds currency insured upon the stable, coach-house, and offices. I do not know who the party or parties were that set fire to my premises. I feel positive that it was not accidental, but intentional, and the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, arising, as I believe, out of the distracted state of public feeling in the District. I can suggest no reason for my property being assailed, beyond the faithful discharge of my judicial duties," &c. He further states, in a note prefixed to his unattested affidavit, "That the London Insurance Company, in which the stables and buildings were insured, presented me with £50 currency, in consideration of the exertions successfully used to save my dwelling-house and furniture, (which were insured in the same office,) and of my not having made any claim upon the office on account to damage to dwelling-house or furniture by removal or loss."

To make incendiarism come within the meaning and intention of the Act for compensation, I consider it must be shown to be connected with, or grow out of a popular tumult or riot. After looking into the two English law cases referred to, and having given this case the best consideration in my power, I consider that the Judge has failed to shew a direct, wilful, and malicious fireing of his premises; but, on the other hand, the presumptive evidence is very strong in his favour. The statement of the Rev. Mr. Phelps clearly goes to shew that the fire at the stable of the Theological College was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries; that incendiarism was abroad, and that on the evening of the riots of the 13th May, and the firing of the Judge's stables, so soon after the stable at the College, without any apparent cause, and in the absence of the use of fire and light in the stables, is, I admit, strong presumptive proof that the firing of his premises was wilful and intentional. With these remarks

Election Riots, 1861.

I decline to pronounce any further opinion in the matter, but leave the case for the favourable consideration of the Government.

No. 11.—*Stephen March*, £5.—In the absence of the claimant, I have personally examined the damage to his premises claimed for, and award in this case the sum of five pounds currency.

No. 12.—*New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company*, £12 to £1,500.—Having received no reply to the following letter, addressed to A. M. McKay, Agent and Lessee of the Telegraph Company, I presume this claim is abandoned :—

(Copy.)

St. John's, 30th July, 1862.

A. M. McKay, Esq.,

Sir,—Your letter of the 24th April last, setting forth the damage sustained by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, was duly received.

In the advertisement alluded to, I stated that due notice would be given of the time and place for holding the investigations of the riot claims. That has been publicly done by posters, and I am now about closing my reports on the different claims. If you have anything to prefer in the case alluded to, I should be glad to attend to it at your convenience. It must, however, be at an early day.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Election Riots, 1861.

The following is the copy of a letter received from A. M. McKay, since signing the above, by which it will be seen, as I had anticipated, that he has abandoned the claim of the Telegraph Company :—

OFFICE of the NEW YORK, NFLD., and LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
ST. JOHN'S, August 2nd, 1862.

S. G. ARCHIBALD, Esq.,

Commissioner, &c.

SIR,—With regard to my claim for compensation for the destruction of the Telegraph lines, at or near Harbor Main, during and after the time the elections were held in that district, in the spring of last year, I have to say, that although there cannot be a doubt that it was owing to the disturbed state of that District that the line was torn down over fifty times ; yet, as I cannot *prove* this fact, it would be useless for me to urge my claim before your Court of inquiry.

Yours very truly,

A. M. MACKAY,

Superintendent.

RECAPITULATION,

Shewing the number of Cases adjudicated upon, with the amount of Claims and Awards in the several Districts.

	Cases.	*Claims.*	*Awards.*
District of Harbor Main.....	12	£1711 4 9	£588 18 10
District of Harbor Grace...	42	1353 6 8	962 7 8
District of Carbonear.....	15	331 8 6	52 1 8
District of St. John's.....	12	4599 7 0	1132 18 9
Totals	81	£7995 6 11	£2736 6 11
Deduct amount of Awards		2736 6 11	
Saving effected		£5259 0 0	

S. G. ARCHIBALD,

Commissioner.

Saint John's,
6th August, 1862.

Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON AGRICULTURE.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
House of Assembly,
March 4th, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

MR. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
" BYRNE,
" PARSONS.

Mr. JOHN JOCELYN, examined :—

Would suggest that the Government should give a prize for the clearing of land ; a premium for every acre cleared. Considers the land of this country capable of producing crops of all kinds (except wheat, which is sometimes uncertain,) as good as in any part of the world. Would recommend that the Government should locate two or three families in each District, and furnish them with the means of commencing a farm. I would prefer going back in the country as far as I could get a road. I consider the best land is farther back from the sea. I think the Government should give them tools, and, if necessary, they should be supported for a year or so. I consider a moderately industrious family ought to clear two acres the first year, and make them fit for a crop the succeeding year. Would suggest that it should be commenced in the fall, the land grubbed and the stones piled, the land burned, ready for potatoes in beds the ensuing spring. I consider the land on the naps easiest to clear, and that the soil is not necessarily good when deep. I consider the bog is amongst the best land to cultivate, when it can be thoroughly drained. I would not recommend turning up the sod on the bog and sowing turnips on it the first year. I would recommend potatoes or turnips the first year, second year oats or barley. Mr. Ruby is an example of what can be done by an industrious man. £5 is a fair average price for grubbing. I consider this a fine country for sheep, and that they are best calculated, of any cattle, for this country ; the difficulty is keeping them the winter in St. John's : in Outharbors, where there is no price for hay, sheep can be kept. Dogs should be muzzled ; I would kill all dogs caught without a muzzle.

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I consider a fresh stock of cattle should be imported, and that every heifer of good breed should be sent to the Outports. I would suggest that wherever there is no person in the Outport who understands farming, a person should be sent to them to instruct them in what they should do. Earth should be taken from head lands to make compost heaps. Agricultural Societies would do an immense deal of good, if branches were formed. Cods heads and caplin ploughed in is an excellent manure. Lime is an excellent manure also,and Government would do well to encourage lime burning. Funds should be placed at the disposal of Agricultural Societies to enable them to furnish lime for manure. Caplin cannot be done away with. In selecting seed, care should be taken not to mix different seeds, and always to sow them separate. I never make more than 10s. a barrel for potatoes. Consider the Ayrshire the best breed of cattle. Berkshire pigs. Large lots of land should be reserved for grazing. I think it should be compulsory on the owners of land to cultivate a tenth in 5 years.

JOHN JOCELYN.

Mr. TIMOTHY MITCHELL examined—

I have been 21 years farming in this country. I think the country very favorable for agriculture. I fully believe that if agriculture were more developed pauperism would be eradicated, except amongst the permanent poor. I would locate as many families as possible close together in the best land about each District, in the fall, immediately after the summer fishery; on the average of land, a man would clear an acre after the fishery, and have it ready for seed by the spring. I disapprove of burning the sod; I consider, though it may produce good crops first year, it injures the land permanently. I consider walls the best use to put the stones to—they are far better than picket fences or longers. I would recommend the following plan for the consideration of the Committee:—Locate as many families as would volunteer for a certain District; give them each 10 acres or 20 acres free; help them to put up a house; find them in utensils and seed for whatever number of acres cleared; the locality should be laid out in roads where required; premium should be given to 5 out of every 20 settlers, differing in amount, and varying with the improvements; some Government Official of experience should be sent down to report upon their progress. Government should send down a practical farmer with them, to have them under his control, and to instruct them for a limited time; premiums should be given in stock for every barrel of potatoes, or other produce, over a certain quantity. I highly approve of sheep breeding—wool carding and weaving in connection with it. Tax or muzzle the dogs—they should be done away with. If the people would not go out and settle

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down on the land they should get no relief, provided that they were able to go. Parties already having land should be offered the same advantages who need it. I believe that £5000 spend in this way judiciously, would, in two or three years, do away with pauperism, and would be better than £50,000. I would give each man so much for clearing his own land. I consider Agricultural Societies should be established in every Outport in the Colony, connected with the main Society here, and each should have a grant from Government. Every information should be furnished to each of these Societies, and reports furnished by the President of each Society. I don't consider pure Ayrshire the best cattle for the country; a native cow, crossed with improved breed, much better; half Durham better still; and that a cross of improved breeds would be advantageous.

TIMOTHY MITCHELL.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday next, at Eleven o'clock.

Committee met this day.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
6th March, 1863.

PRESENT:

Mr. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
" PARSONS,
" BYRNE,
" WHITEWAY,
Dr. WINTER.

W. F. RENNIE, Esq., examined—

I am Secretary to the Agricultural Society. I have been farming for about 15 years. I would think it desirable for the Government to open up roads in localities favorable to Agriculture, where the land is good, or timber attainable. I would advocate the Government giving a handsome premium for the best cleared land, such premiums to be given in stock or utensils. The establishment of Agricultural Societies wherever they are practicable, are, in my opinion, the best means of encouraging agriculture. I would put it in the power of the Societies to give premiums, and to allot lands to the most deserving parties in their localities; these Societies, even if they only consist of four or five, will be sure to do good. It would be desirable to have each member subscribe,

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but I would not make it compulsory. I would make each Branch Society distinct and separate from the Central Society in St. John's. The Society should, to some extent at least, be composed of men in the pay of Government, such as Stipendiary Magistrates and others.

I do not think a Joint Stock Land Company would work for any time; it might be commenced with the best intentions, but it would not continue for any time. I do not think a Joint Stock Company desirable at present, but I consider, after these Branch Societies have been in operation some time, a Joint Stock Company might then come in and do a great deal of good. I am of opinion that the Agricultural Society has been of incalculable benefit about St. John's; and I consider the same effect would be produced, on a smaller scale, wherever an Agricultural Society was established.

There is no difficulty in sheep-keeping in this country, and it would be the most profitable thing for the farmers, if the dogs were exterminated. I cannot suggest any improvement in the dog-killing. Both Ayrshire and Durham answer well here, and stand the climate well. The Durham is perhaps the best for dairy and butcher.

I consider the means at the disposal of the Agricultural Society wholly insufficient. I would recommend the sum of £1000 being granted for the purpose of encouraging Agriculture. I would consider it advisable to have the land along the seaboard surveyed for Agricultural purposes, and reported on. I am of opinion that some of our best land in the country, when once under way, can maintain itself in manure, almost without cods' heads or caplin, when a regular rotation of crops is pursued. Bog should be composted with lime and salt, and bog should stand over one winter before used. I would think it advisable to have the bogs reserved for public purposes. Bogs contain acids which make them expensive to cultivate. I would suggest that a small sum should be expended in experimentalizing on bog composts. It would be advisable to reserve certain tracks of land for grazing purposes, to be in common.

I am not acquainted with the growing of flax; but have no doubt it could be made a profitable crop.

I would recommend that roads be laid out in the different Districts, advantageous to the settlers.

I think that a sum of money should be given for the introduction of Hand Mills for grinding Grain in the different Districts.

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In giving encouragement to agriculture in this colony, in its present condition, it would seem advisable to do so, more with the view of inducing each fisherman to cultivate just sufficient land to keep him employed spring and autumn ; that is, before and after his voyage, rather than attempt to foster an agricultural population distinct from the fishermen. Doubtless a considerable number of the people could sustain themselves comfortably by agriculture alone ; but if the larger portion of the population are to be left altogether dependent on the produce of the sea for their support, the evil now complained of would still exist, as in the event of a short catch, the fishermen would fall back upon the agricultural population for assistance, and thus impoverish both. The great difficulty to be overcome would seem to be that of inducing our people to take simultaneously to both employments, viz. ;—fishing and culture of the soil. This difficulty once overcome, there are good reasons for believing that the present evils would gradually disappear, and our fishermen would, ere long, find themselves rid of that incubus under which they have all along been struggling, viz.—the credit system.

Agricultural Societies, established in the several settlements, might do much towards this desirable object, by having it in their power to give portions of land to the most deserving of the people in their locality, and offering premiums, say for every quarter of an acre cleared and under first crop ; such crop to be grown from seed supplied by the Society ; these premiums to consist of seeds and Agricultural implements, and, in some cases, might extend to live stock. The Secretaries of such Societies to have sufficient knowledge of the theory and practice of Agriculture, as would enable them to give suggestions to beginners. These Societies to have it in their power to select yearly from the families of *fishermen*, a certain number of boys to be apprenticed to farmers capable of instructing them in at least the practice of Agriculture as adapted to this Colony ; such farmer to give an obligation to the President of the Society for the faithful performance of his duty towards such apprentice ; the apprentice's labor, and a gratuity from the Society to be given in return. Apprentices, on the expiration of their time, to be entitled (having served faithfully) to a certificate signed by the President of the Society, and to a grant of land under certain restrictions. Such apprentices, during their time, might be allowed to attend to the fishery during a part of the season, and thus lead them to appreciate the benefits of Agriculture as an adjunct to the fishery.

The introduction of elementary books on agriculture, as a part of the educational course in the Government schools, would doubtless aid in stimulating the youth of the Colony to agricultural pursuits.

W. F. RENNIE.

Agriculture.

Mr. JOHN WARRINGTON, examined:—

It is my opinion that where roads are opened up, they are the main inducement to the inhabitants to settle and clear the ground. I think that roads should be the first consideration of any Government, to encourage the cultivation and improvement of the ground. A survey should be made to ascertain the best localities for laying out roads, in the best districts for agricultural purposes. I think it would be wise for the Government to give a premium for clearing land, to the poor settler who would take advantage of it; premium to be given on such land being inspected; this would induce a spirit of competition, and promote the clearing of land. I would recommend that lots of land be limited to not more than 20 acres for each poor settler entitled to premium. Would reserve tracts of common in every locality for grazing purposes. I think that Governmnt should reserve all Bog lands for manuring purposes, that it is a most necessary thing, and of incalculable benefit to the agriculturist. I think that Agricultural Societies should be established in every district, where practicable; Government should afford all the means at their command for carrying out this object—the only means by which we could obtain the information calculated to improve the system of farming. The establishment of an experimental farm, if properly conducted, would tend to advance the interests of Agriculture, as it has proved to do in other countries wherever established on a proper principle. Think that sheep-keeping might be made a profitable interest in the country, if dogs were prevented from destroying sheep. Some measures should be used to destroy the dogs. Would recommend Agricultural Societies, with Government aid, to establish Lime Kilns, for burning lime for agricultural purposes; if this could be carried out, it would be a substitute for caplin manure, should this be prevented by law from being used. Would suggest that where large tracts of land are held without being cleared or fenced, that the parties so holding should be compelled to fence such land within a period of two years, (after the passing of an Act for the purpose,) and if not complied with, the Government should authorize the public sale, or other disposal thereof, for the owner's benefit. Would recommend the building of walls for fencing new-cleared land; it will be found to be the most advantageous to farmers. If the seals' carcasses were brought in, it would be a profitable practice, and would be a valuable article for manure.

JOHN WARRINGTON.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

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COMMITTEE-ROOM,
9th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

MR. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
" CASEY,
" BYRNE,
Dr. WINTER.

Hon. Mr. Justice ROBINSON, examined:—

During the last twenty years I have taken much interest in Agricultural pursuits. I have been a member of the Agricultural Society since its formation, and, at times, its President.

In reply to the enquiry of the Committee, " as to what would be the best means of repressing the wide-spread pauperism that prevails," I would say that the practice of applying the general Revenue of the Colony towards the support of the labouring classes should be discontinued; for so long as that supply continues, the demand not only will not cease, but will increase; the system is as demoralizing in practice as it is vicious in principle, and I do not wonder that under it the expenditure has reached £30,000, out of a total Revenue of £90,000 a year.

Notwithstanding the pernicious tendencies of the credit system, and the uncertainty that must always attend fisheries, I don't know any country in which the labouring classes should, as a rule, be further removed from want than in Newfoundland: provided they practised industry and frugality. Still there must always be some poor, and I think provision should be made for them by special taxation in and for each district. Were that done, pauperism would be checked, for then it would become the interest of each man to take care that the rate, which he is directly taxed to raise, shall not be misapplied to the support of the idle and undeserving.—Perhaps the recipient of pauper relief should forfeit the elective franchise.

With regard to the capability of the soil and climate of Newfoundland to afford remunerative employment for agriculture, and to the measures which Government and the Legislature ought to adopt to stimulate it, I am of opinion, that whilst this colony is not likely to become a purely

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agricultural country, the cultivation of its soil is a most valuable auxiliary to its trade and fisheries ; so valuable that I doubt if the people could exist in any degree of comfort without it.

Hay, oats, barley, and the common garden vegetables, are produced in perfection, and with tolerable certainty.

A reference to the last Census Return will perhaps surprise some, from the quantity of produce raised.

Sheep-rearing might be followed with peculiar success, because of the lightness of the soil, and the abundance of wild short grasses. I am persuaded, that if that branch of industry were attended to, an important source of wealth would be developed.

All that Government or the Legislature can be required to do for Agriculture, or any other industrial pursuit, is to remove all restrictions, and give it a fair start. When that shall have been done, the rest may be left to the instincts of the people, who will speedily discover what is for their benefit, and will not follow that which is unremunerative, however much it may be patronized.

As I do not wish to offer any suggestions except such as the present finances of the Colony can carry into practical effect, I recommend the adoption of the following measures :

1st.—One or more Fairs should be established, say at St. John's or Holyrood, Harbor Grace, &c.

2nd.—A Market should be established in St. John's, Harbor Grace, &c., under easy regulations, such as free stalls for a year or two, and the profits of the Public Wharves to be applied towards expenses. But no retail sale of market produce should be allowed on market days elsewhere, a regulation indispensable, and for want of which the former attempt to establish a market in St. John's failed. There is no necessity for costly buildings—sheds and cleanliness are all that are needed.

I believe there are few towns or even villages in North America, out of Newfoundland, where the convenience of a market is not provided.

3rd.—The wilderness land in the neighbourhood of most of our towns, and along many of the main roads, is held by parties who do not cultivate it themselves, and will not suffer others to do so ; this is a serious evil, and should be remedied promptly. Free grants of small allotments should be given to Cottiers upon proper guarantees for cultivation.

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4th.—The growth of Sheep should get a fair start and be encouraged; and some of the hardy black-faced, or other suitable breed, should be imported; but,above all, it is necessary to teach our fishing population a branch of industry which is foreign to their customary pursuits on the sea; for that purpose the immigration of a few Shepherd families should be encouraged by some such plan as the following:—

Let the Government guarantee to a married man, of good character, whose life has been spent in tending sheep, a free grant of land, and also towards his passage, say £5; towards building a cottage, say £10; and towards his annual support for, say five years, £10 a year—under suitable provisions.

Thus, for the insignificant sum of £200 a-year, and the outlay of £300, wenty families could be located to instruct. by example, in the proper method of treating sheep, of spinning, knitting, weaving, and other thrifty habits of rustic life.

If the Government and Legislature would co-operate, even to the extent of the foregoing, would provide for road making, and assist Agricultural Societies in importing improved stock, seeds and implements, I am sure they would be rewarded in the improved condition of the people.

BRYAN ROBINSON.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
12th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
" PARSONS,
" BYRNE,
Dr. WINTER.

Mr. WILLIAM RUBY, examined:—

Have been in the country twenty years. Was a day-laborer seven years. Thirteen years since I took a farm; at the time of taking it, it was a wilderness. I was a poor man, then without a shilling. Besides

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paying for my grant, I borrowed fifty pounds; I paid 5 per cent interest for it. After 4 years I paid off the principal, at the rate of ten pounds per annum, besides the interest.

I commenced to grub the ground on the 13th May, and before the fall I had about an acre cleared, and about 4 or 5 barrels of potatoes set; the produce was small; I had no manure.

I built a tilt the winter previous by help of neighbors. I cut wood and made broom and sold it to the merchants during the winter.

In clearing my land I left sufficient woods for shelter round each field. The second year I cleared but little ground, having to go to work gardening and farming, to earn some money for myself. I obtained 4s. per day for my labor. Laborers on the wharves obtained but 3s. generally. I only set about 3 barrels seed potatoes the second year; the produce was small, but I managed to keep my seed. I set ash-leafed kidneys, and have had them good ever since; the disease seldom injured them to any extent. For 18 months I had to take everything on my back, for half a mile, before there was a road made near my house. The third year I used to work about my ground only at intervals, and used to come to town to work. Had about an acre and a half cleared, which I cropped with potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c., and planted some fruit trees. The vegetable crop improved this year, from being able to apply more manure. My sons were now growing up, and gave some assistance. I had five children, four of whom were ill for some time with measles, which threw me back considerably. I had no assistance from the Government during the time.

I have now about 10 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. I had about 13 tons of hay last year, which I sold for £5 10s. per ton. I sold also 60 barrels of potatoes, at an average price of 7s. 6d. per barrel, and about £5 worth of cabbage, and had sufficient for the use of my family.

During the past four years I gave a great deal of my time in making my house more comfortable, and built a stable with studs and covered with rinds and sods. I have now a good house, which will cost £200, with a good walled cellar underneath, and a good well. House 30 feet long and 20 feet wide.

I have also bought 50 acres of land each, for my two sons, from the Government, paid 2s. 3d. per acre; there is no road to it, to induce them to clear it yet, but hope the government will soon give the means for opening up the roads.

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My time is now principally occupied on my own farm, and has been for the last four years.

I don't generally use caplin for manure, unless I have not sufficient stable manure or other compost. I think bog good, if it is thrown up and exposed to the action of the atmosphere for two years before used. I generally mix cods' heads and earth with it, and then it produces very good crops. I think caplin good for manure, but can't obtain it. I find my crops as good as those on land manured with caplin, but think caplin stands longer in the ground. I manure my land every year. I used 70 loads cods' heads last year, which is scarcely sufficient for my land for one year. They are worth 6s. per load, when landed out to my place ; that is what is paid generally in my neighbourhood. I could not get sufficient manure for my farm, if I had not cods' heads. If lime could be procured for about 1s. per bushel, it would substitute fish manure, but unless some could be obtained for the above price, it could not be generally applied, as it would not pay farmers to use it.

I can't give my opinion about sheep-keeping in the country. I never tried it.

I think the Government should preserve all bog land for manure for the public. Although I have a good farm cleared and cultivated, I find that I can't live without constant working and attending to it. Cod's heads does not injure by frequent using it as manure. Does not think lime as good as cods' heads for top dressing.

I think an industrious man, if assisted to clear an acre of land and a free grant given him, and seeds given him for the first year, it would be the means of inducing more people to apply themselves to the pursuits of Agriculture. A poor man cannot succeed to clear land, unless he has some way to earn something for his support during intervals while clearing the land.

If I was following the pursuits of the fishery I could not manage more than 4 or 5 acres of land, to attend to it in a proper manner ; my wife and family, with some one else, should look after it, and attend to saving the crops in the summer and fall, in my absence.

The year before last I cut 3 tons of hay per acre. I find turnips a useful and profitable crop, but not so profitable, however, as potatoes.

I think the land capable of producing as abundant crops of hay as any land in Devonshire, to manure it well; one acre of land, well culti-

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vated, is better than three badly managed. I think the oat crop pays well, the straw of which is valuable for cattle not milking, and, with turnips, is preferable to hay for milch cows.

The opening up of roads is essential and necessary, to increase Agriculture to any extent.

It would take a summer to clear an acre of land where the green woods are; but where the woods have been burnt some time, I could clear an acre in six weeks.

WILLIAM RUBY.

Mr. EDWARD WHELAN examined—

Has been engaged for five or six years in grubbing land. On an average, would clear an acre of land in six or eight weeks. Would look for three shillings a-day from 1st October to 1st December. Was one year at Flat Rock, and used kelp and caplin separately. The potatoes raised from kelp were far superior to those manured with caplin; the produce was nearly the same. Could have got any quantity of kelp at the time; it was the long kelp.

Thinks the taking of caplin for manure, before it has spawned, is injurious to the fishery. Thinks it is getting scarcer, from the practice of hauling it for manure.

Thinks they could do without caplin, and could get plenty of cods' heads. Thinks it would be injurious to some, if prevented from taking them, but would be a greater injury to the fishermen of the country generally, if continued.

The practice of hauling and selling caplin and herring to French, is more injurious to the British fishermen than hauling caplin or herrings for manure.

his
EDWARD ⋊ WHELAN.
mark.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

Agriculture.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Asembly,
16th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

MR. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
" CASEY,
" PARSONS,
" BYRNE,
Dr. WINTER.

Hon. Mr. Justice LITTLE examined—

Since the failure of the Potato crop, the cultivation of the ground has been partially abandoned in some places in the Outports, in others altogether, with the exception of small vegetable gardens. Owing to the success of the Potatoes for the past year, the people will, I think, resume their cultivation. But attention ought also to be directed to other agricultural products, and that instead of gardens, they ought to have farms. Oats and Barley could and should be grown; and I think there ought to be small hand oat and grain Mills in every district of the country,not only to grind the oats and barley, for the support of families, but also for the rearing of pigs with the refuse meal and potatoes. An improved breed of pigs is much required. Berkshire is the best, as well as a kind peculiar to Jersey, which comes very early to maturity.

I concur with Judge Robinson as to the propriety of importing a certain number of shepherds, and giving them sufficient means to support themselves in the most eligible localities for the raising of sheep, for three years or more. I am of opinion that in this country all Crown grants of lands should be altogether free, and no charge made to the settler for surveying. The grant should not be given until 5 per cent. of the quantity applied for is cultivated, and in the meantime a license of occupation should be given for three years, the extent of land granted to each settler to depend upon the size of his family. A single man, settling in the interior, should have 50 acres; on the sea shore a less quantity; always reserving, along the margins of rivers and the seashore adapted for the erection of stages, a certain quantity of land for the purposes of the fishery. A larger grant ought to be given to shepherds, in the nature of herbage license.

It is desirable that surveys should be made of the most eligible lands in the country for cultivation, and they should be laid off in 25 and 50

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acre lots, and 10 and 20 acre lots in existing settlements. In all localities deemed desirable for the establishment of new settlements, means should be provided to employ the settlers, whether paupers or others, during a certain period in each year, for at least three years, so as to contribute to their support, and thus enable them to live in future independently of pauper relief. The most desirable employment would be in the opening and making of roads. It is on that principle many parts of the United States have been settled, and that great roads have been made there. In Illinois, I saw settlers, who had been there only four years, who had purchased and paid for their lands to Railway Companies by their labor in constructing railways,on that principle. Settlers employed in this way, secure the means of future support, as well as immediate employment. I think an industrious, frugal man, acquainted with agriculture, may live here by its pursuit, comfortably and independently, without pursuing the fishery; for besides our vast wild pastures, which yield excellent natural grass for fattening cattle and sheep, as good hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, oats and barley, and in as great abundance for the average cultivated, can be raised in ordinary seasons in this Island, as in the neighbouring Colonies. I find, on reference to agricultural returns from every State in the United States, that the average yield of hay per acre does not exceed, or quite equal, I should say, two tons; and I think I am safe in saying that the yield of our meadows, when properly manured, is quite equal to that, and in many instances greater. I believe that we have, in this Colony, as many days of open weather for the prosecution of agricultural labor as are usually enjoyed either in parts of Maine or the neighboring Colonies, but the coldness of spring is our peculiar drawback.

I think the establishment of Branch Agricultural Societies in the principal outports, for the distribution of improved seeds, and improved stock of cattle, sheep, and pigs, would tend very much to the advantage of the residents. I should recommend one or more Central Boards to purchase and distribute them to Branch Societies. Implements of husbandry ought to be furnished to these Branches, and sold at prime cost to the residents. No progress can be made in agriculture without proper implements, especially where labor is so dear and scarce in the fishing season. I believe there has not been a plough used for the last five years, from Holyrood to Cape Ray.

We have, in the district of St. John's, striking illustrations of the value of improved stock. It takes no more food to support, in good condition, an Ayrshire cow than one of the common breed, whilst the value of the former is generally double that of the latter. I consider a cross breed between the Durham and common cow, or between the Ayrshire

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and common cow, the best suited to principal farmers ; but the breed of the Kerry cow would do best for our poorer settlers.

I think seeds should be imported from a country much the same in climate and soil as our own, to enable them to suit our climate and soil. The Tartary, and potatoes, oats, and vetches, grow well here.

The country abounds with natural manure. Our peat bogs, which are nothing but vegetable decompositions, are capable of producing abundance of valuable manures, either in compost with stable dung, for potatoes and turnips ; or with fish offal, as top dressing for meadow land. I think the peat would do well mixed with lime. We ought to lime our peat soil particularly, more commonly than we do. In winter the people could be well employed in burning lime and gypsum in many of our outharbors, where lime and gypsum abound. The difficulty in converting bog mud into a suitable condition for use, arises from the bitter or acid naturally existing in it. A very simple way of neutralizing that, which might be resorted to where the usual adjuncts of cods' heads or blubber cannot be had, is by throwing on layers of bog the ashes obtained from burning roots, trees, and the top of the bog as it is skimmed. It is found that the alkali of the ashes, by fermentation, neutralizes the bitter of the peat, and renders it fit for use ; lime is superior for producing the same effect, and an excellent mixture with bog ; is sea sand or salt river mud. Peat should be thrown up in the summer or fall, and hauled home in winter, if possible. Peat bogs should be surveyed and preserved in every locality, for public use.

According to the census of 1857 our population was about 123,000 inhabitants ; there were then only about 10,000 sheep and 12,000 cattle in the Colony. The population of Iceland—a bleak and sterile country, not to be compared to Newfoundland in point of fishery or agricultural resources—is about from 65,000 to 70,000, and there are in that Island more than 50,000 cattle, and more than half a million of sheep. Besides exporting fish and oil, the inhabitants send to markets abroad over a million pairs of stockings and mittens, frocks and jackets, manufactured from the wool of the sheep by the familes at their homes ; while our population import all such articles for their use, and only knit a few mittens and stockings with imported yarn, or pulled wool. Our people are comparatively idle for several winter months, for want of employment, while the Icelanders are engaged in looking after their cattle and sheep, or in spinning, weaving, knitting, preparing hides for shoes, shoemaking, or some other mechanical employment. Their fishery lasts from 3rd February to the 12th of May. They use as

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bait shell-fish or flesh. No part of the fish is wasted; even the bones are saved for fuel, or boiled until they are soft enough for cattle to use. Their cultivations are restricted to small gardens, which only yield a scanty supply of potatoes, cabbage and turnips, and they also raise hay; but the greater part of their hay is made from the wild grass. The fish, flesh and milk of their flocks and herds, are the staple articles of their diet, with the few vegetables they grow, or with meal imported from abroad. They all dress in the homespun cloth of the country, and stockings, boots or shoes, the products of their own hands. I see no obstacle to our people producing such necessaries in abundance, provided the proper means are adopted to turn their labour and resources to account.

The law should be rigidly enforced as to dogs.

I think fairs should be held annually, for the sale and exhibition of cattle and agricultural stock, in the most central and suitable locality in different districts; Holyrood and Harbor Grace are desirable places for holding them. Small premiums should be given for best stock and produce; butchers and other purchasers would always attend them, to speculate. Our Agricultural Exhibition in St. John's should be a fair.

In my opinion, if the herring fishery were more extensively prosecuted, it would give employment to a large number of our population when they have no other employment. Large quantities of herring can be taken at the Westward, at any period from September to May, which are not now taken, as there is no adequate market for them where they can be caught. If properly cured, a market would be found abroad; but skill, capital and enterprise, are necessary for the developement of this branch of our fisheries. The winter cod-fishery, on our Western shores, would give employment to a large portion of the surplus population of St. John's and Conception Bay, instead of paying for their diet and losing their time here from the close of the cod-fishery at Labrador, to the opening of the seal fishery in March.

The attention of foreign capitalists ought to be drawn to our great mineral resources, and much employment would doubtless result from mining, to our operative population. By calling the attention our fishermen to extended cultivation of the soil, and the raising of stock, much may be done to make them independent of eleemosynary aid. The introduction of handicraft amongst those living in the chief towns during winter, like the New Englanders, after their fishery, would help to support a considerable number.

In reply to the question as to what steps would, in my judgment, be the best to adopt to remove the existing pauperism, and prevent a recur-

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rence of it among the able-bodied classes, I think, for obvious reasons, which I need not here repeat: (1) That a supply of seed potatoes should be distributed, early in the coming spring, to all those who have land to plant them in, but are too poor to pay for them; that they should return an equal quantity of the produce to authorised persons in each district, in the fall, to be distributed, in case of need, in the following spring. The seed heretofore sent to the outports has generally arrived there too late for planting time; 1,500 or 2,000 barrels of seed potatoes, distributed among the districts where land is available, and pauperism exists, would tend more to their relief than anything the Legislature can devise for their probable wants next season. It would be well that the seed potatoes were left at each outharbor by the vessel fetching them from abroad, commencing at LaPoile, and proceeding to a principal port in each district, until she got to St. John's; and the Northern districts,in want of seed,should be served, at the same time,in the same way. The abolition of pauperism cannot be accomplished in one year or two; it will take time to do away with so pernicious a system as has, perhaps, unavoidably grown out of our adverse fisheries, and peculiar circumstances. I should, therefore, recommend, (2) That after the close of next summer's fishery, whether the potatoe prove successful or otherwise, that prompt employment be given to the able-bodied poor, in grubbing,clearing, and preparing land for themselves, to receive a spring crop, at the rate of one acre for each man, for which work he should receive, when done, a sum a little over one-half the usual charge for such work—say £3 an acre. There ought to be a proper supervision, to see that the ground is well grubbed, and the stones removed, and when the sods are heavy, they should be burnt. In the following spring, potatoes and turnips could be put in this new land, and oats and barley in their old gardens. The seed oats and barley would have to be provided by the Legislature, for the first year, and supplied on the same terms as the seed potatoes. Then, with suitable handmills to convert their grain crop into meal, they should not, by industry and good management, require any further aid from the Government. In case any of them residing in St. John's or any of the outharbors, have not land that they can cultivate, small lots of eligible land, not less than 5 acres in any lot, should be selected, surveyed by the authority of the Government, and these allotted to them. They should be employed in making roads, six feet wide, from the main roads to their allotments; of which free grants should be given as soon as 5 per cent. of the quantity applied for is cleared and grubbed.

The Committee are aware that I hesitated to answer this question at first, but when they reminded me that the sum of £30,000 was expended in poor relief, last year, in this Island, and that while able-bodied men have been leaving the Colony on account of the failure in our fish-

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eries, I have thought, upon mature reflection, that by the adoption of some course similar to that which I have suggested, our agricultural resources may be made available, at least, as an auxiliary, for the immediate relief of the fishing population. A vigorous effort is necessary to put down the pauper system ; and induce, or rather compel, the recipients to turn to the cultivation of the soil after the close of their fishery. In submitting these views for consideration—and I am aware they are open to some exceptions—I do not lose sight of the paramount importance of our fisheries as the mainstay of the country. The fluctuations to which, however, they have always been, and, in my opinion, will continue at intervals to be, subject, should influence the fisherman in securing a stand-by in the cultivation and productions of the soil, so as to secure him, at least from want, in the event of adverse fisheries.

P. F. LITTLE.

Hon. P. Kough, examined :—

In replying to these questions on the matter to which my attention has been directed, I would say :—

First.—That I have always been of opinion that the soil of Newfoundland is quite capable of being turned to good account for the growth of almost all that are produced, either in the Old Country or the neighbouring Provinces ; and this opinion is strengthened by having seen the various samples shown at the Agricultural Exhibition in this Colony ; which, on comparison, are found and acknowledged to be equal, and in many instances superior, to those usually imported.

Second.—I am of opinion that Agriculture, as an auxiliary to the fishery, ought to be encouraged to the greatest possible extent. I feel convinced that, with our greatly increased population, whilst the export of fish does not increase in some corresponding degree, that the people must suffer from want, or endeavor to assist themselves by engaging in the cultivation of the soil ; which they can, during fully five months of the year, if industriously disposed.

Third.—In the present state of the public resources, it is a matter of difficulty to suggest means for the promotion of agricultural pursuits, entailing, as they necessarily must, some considerable outlay. Yet, if such expenditure would tend to diminish, or check, the demand for pauper relief, so excessive of late, the Government would be justified in entertaining reasonable propositions, as land, once reclaimed, and brought into a state of cultivation, adds materially to the wealth of the country and the independence of the people.

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The suggestion that the Government give free grants of small lots of land to settlers, and aid the parties for some years, until the ground would yield a sufficiency, presents many difficulties; to apply to the great number in need of assistance, would require an outlay altogether inconsistent with the means of the Government, and a small amount thus appropriated, would only benefit a few, and not tend to relieve the country from the pressure of poor relief. It would, however, be beneficial, in some degree, as a commencement of a system that could not fail, in time, to be productive of lasting benefit.

Sheep grazing, as yet almost untried, ought to be largely encouraged, the land in many parts being favorable for such purpose, were it not that the destructive propensities of the dogs, that are now become useless as well as mischievous, prevent parties from incurring the risk.

It can scarcely be expected that the operative population will give their attention to Agriculture, at those seasons of the year when there is a chance of employment at the fishery; as even a reasonable share of success in the latter, would be more remunerative than tilling the soil, and the habits of most of the people, particularly the native portion, lead them instinctively to maritime pursuits.

The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and for some miles inland, is in the possession of comparatively few persons, and those are not found amongst the class generally seeking governmental relief; a fact which goes far to prove the utility of cultivating the soil. There is also a great portion held by parties who have not reclaimed it, and even now do not appear disposed to engage in its cultivation—merely holding over, and speculating on the chance of increased valuation; so that it be difficult so find land disposable, for the purpose of allotments, sufficiently near the town to offer a market for the produce.

I never knew one who turned to farming industriously, who did not succeed. I believe there is not one small farmer on the pauper list.

P. KOUGH.

Hon. L. O'BRIEN, examined:—

I consider the soil of this country as well adapted to agriculture as that of any of the neighbouring Colonies. The climate is not, perhaps, at all times favorable, and the spring is not so invariably early; still, a good deal more could be done, and agriculture would succeed a great deal better, if more attention were paid to pulverising the soil.

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I am of opinion that land can be cultivated at a considerable distance from the shore, and as a proof of it, there are many parties from Petty Harbor, now resorting to land on the Bay Bulls road, and clearing large tracts there, three or four miles from Petty Harbor, and seven or eight miles from St. John's.

I think it would be difficult for a poor man to cultivate ground to advantage without manure; it would be a great stimulus to agriculture in the outports, if the farmers carrying on the fishery, made composts of the fish offal where they now use caplin alone as a top dressing. If the peat bog is near the stages, it would, perhaps, be more convenient when people are busy, to make composts there; when practicable, it is far better to take the fresh offal to the farms, as one load of heads, when composted, makes seven loads of manure. In making my compost heaps, I first make a layer of earth about eighteen inches clear of all roots and stones, I then put on my heads, and over it the bog, I then turn the heaps in the fall.

I strongly approve of sheep-keeping, but before it could be carried out efficiently, more land should be cleared, to provide winter food for the sheep. In my opinion, seven sheep, with a little oats or turnips,will consume about the same quantity as an ox. I have never tried lime as a manure. I think lime and bog would make an excellent compost. Fish manure composted in the way I mention is the best top dressing for meadow land I know of. I never used caplin as a manure, except in small quantities as a compost, I prefer heads to caplin. I entirely agree with Judge Little's opinion as regards licenses of occupation; every encouragement should be given people to induce them to farm. I think a poor settler should be assisted for the first year or so, in obtaining seed and implements, and in building a house. I think the latter is of the first importance, as it would make him a permanent settler. I have often seen the land grubbed and then abandoned. The land for Agricultural purposes should be laid out in narrow strips along the sea shore and the main roads, so as to give each settler as much frontage as possible according to the localities. There should be no expense whatever attendant on grants. The system of giving seed potatoes is very much abused; it should be more strictly looked after in each district; each person getting seed should return some portion to the Government, to form a fund for the next year; the Magistrates and Constables, in each District, should be responsible for this being carried out.

I consider it imperatively necessary that a general survey should be made of the land available for Agriculture, around each District, and there should be plans and maps of each District, by which an applicant might be able to see, at a glance, the land he was applying for.

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I think, if Agricultural Societies were established in some Districts, with a small grant of money for prizes, would create competition and encourage cultivation; markets or fairs might be established for sale of stock.

I am of opinion that when small farmers are settled and industrious, they will not require assistance from Government.

L. O'BRIEN.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Asembly,
18th March, 1863.

Committee met this day.

PRESENT:

Mr. MOORE, *Chairman*,
Dr. WINTER,
Mr. CASEY,
" BYRNE,
" PARSONS,
" PROWSE,
" WHITEWAY.

Mr. THOMAS CONDON, examined:—

First.—Open the fertile tracks of land by good roads.

Second.—And if possible let the roads accommodate both fishermen and the farmers.

Third.—The experiment should be made first not too remote from a market town or a packet station, so as to afford every facility in the commencement to the settler.

Fourth.—Let the farms be square, instead of the parallelogram system that is adopted in other colonies.

Fifth.—I would recommend the farms not to be too small, because in this case, notwithstanding how industrious, the people would remain middlemen in circumstances.

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Sixth.—Therefore, as middlemen, they would not be able to acquire capital, though qualified their system, to educate their children for the Church, Bar, or Assembly, consequently it would leave the citizens and foreigners to fill all those places.

Seventh.—That the farms should contain three different acres at least, so as to constitute three classes of people, that is to say, 25, 50, and 100 acres.

Eighth.—That the fifth part of each of these farms be placed under a rotation, till such time as means would be derived from it to clear another fifth, and so on.

Ninth.—Should not people of means be got to begin those operations, let the Government prepare three of these farms for them.

Tenth.—Let the expenses for so doing be drawn from the pauper's fund.

Eleventh.—Let the occupiers of those farms be subjected to yearly instalments, till this amount will be refunded again to Government.

Twelfth.—Let this system of clearing the farms be adhered to yearly by the Government, drawing the means annually from the pauper's fund, and receiving it back again, in turn, from the settler.

Thirteenth.—That there should be transverse passages, so as to admit of access to the rear of those farms from the main road, which will answer for general purposes.

Fourteenth.—That the five crop shift be adopted on those farms, as being suitable for the soil of the country, so far as I have seen.

Fifteenth.—That the eldest son should succeed to those states, in order to prevent a sub-division and to continue independence.

Sixteenth.—That there should be an improver of lands, to oversee their operations, as is the case on estates in the old countries.

THOMAS CONDON.

Mr. THOMAS BYRNE, examined:—

I would recommend that those good unoccupied tracks of land, particularly those convenient to the old settlements, would be laid out something similar to the accompanying plan. The roads to be 120 feet wide, and laid out on the best level before the lots would be marked off, and conditions in the grants, declaring them null if the owner would encroach on the reservation made for the road; so that there would be grazing commonage retained for poor people, as well as road materials retained for repairs; and if Government thought it necessary or desira-

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ble, one or more lots in the rear of those abutting on the main lines could be reserved also for pasturage and commonage, and to let the person have his choice lot,who would first settle on, and improve the same, and make about 8 feet in width of a road opposite the frontage of his lot, or a distance equal to it, where required, and to keep the same in good repair. I think, if good practical farmers were located in several places, who would keep a regular account of the cost of labour, manure, &c., and of the different kinds of manure and tillage, and to publish the same, from time to time, showing the produce and benefit of each kind, would be a benefit.

As fishermen in the outharbors are generally farmers, also it would be a great service to them if they could be induced to sow flax and manufacture it into nets, sails for boats, linen, &c. The seed could be sown before the fishery commences, and reaped or pulled when the best and greater part of the season would be over, and could be manufactured in nets, sails, linen, &c., by the owner's family during the winter, when other employment is scarce. To prepare it for spinning, without expensive machinery, it may not be amiss to state that after reaping or pulling it and having the seed taken off,—which may be valuable—the first thing to be done is to steep or bog it in water (still water would be preferable) for about nine days, then to spread it thin on grass or stubble, for several days, to bleach and dry it, then to take it up dry and house it and beat and bruise it with a wooden pounder, and smooth stem is generally used for this purpose with the hand, then the hulls or woody part is taken from the fibre with a wooden implement in form of a sword, to prepare it for carding and spinning, and then converted to the use intended. I have sown a small quantity of flax, several times, and had a fair sample, and think that fish offal for manure would answer well, as flax extracts a certain quantity of oil from the ground. It is well known that linseed oil is taken from the seed, therefore, oily manure, in my opinion, would be very fit for it.

It would be desirable to open, where practicable, fields of employment in winter when employment is scarce. When people used to be employed in that season, very little pauperism was known. There are many articles imported that could be manufactured here. Our people ought rather to be employed to provide those articles than strangers.

Burning ground is not good, the vegetable decomposition—the best kind of manure—that has been accumulating for ages,will be destroyed ; the ground that fire overruns, though being easier brought into cultivation, is not so good as ground of the same quality that no fire overruns. The grey field pease would be a good crop in this country, as well as vetches ; I have known the former to be generally sown in ground considered unfit for any other crop. The best crop of potatoes I have seen

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in this country, was sown among stumps which were small, but close to each other, and about 12 inches high; the seeds were sown in shallow holes, with one to four seeds in each, and covered over; the holes from 1½ to 3 feet apart; and when the plants were getting over ground, the soil and vegetable matter convenient were scraped around the plants, and heaps formed several inches high; the produce was equal to thirty to one. Perhaps it may not be amiss to remark that farmers generally injure their land by taking too many small stones out of it: witness the beach at Great Placentia and other places, where nothing is seen on the surface after the winter but stones, and yet some of the best crops are reared on those places.

As to the prohibition of caplin for manure, I would let the people use their own discretion. I am convinced that it would be the cause of increased pauperism. All the fishermen of the outharbors are generally small farmers also, and many—particularly the less industrious of them—would be glad to have an excuse to apply to Government for relief, and would state boldly that the prohibition of using caplin for manure prevented them raising a sufficient quantity of food for their families, and therefore would demand relief as a right. It is needless to prove that Providence has given caplin, as other things, for the use and benefit of man, and that man has a right to use them to the best advantage. To see which is of most benefit, the use of caplin as bait, or as manure, let me make the following comparison. I find that the average catch of fish by 56 families in Conception Bay is equal to ten quintals during the caplin school, and four to six quintals before and after that season. That on an average they take a half a barrel of caplin daily for bait, during that season of six weeks generally, equal to 18 barrels for the catch of ten quintals of fish, this at 16s. per quintal, equal to £8.

The average quantity of caplin used as manure, I find to be four barrels to one barrel of seed potatoes, equal to four-and-a-half barrels of seed to 18 barrels of caplin, the quantity used for bait as above; these four-and-a-half barrels, on an average, will produce ten to one, equal to 45 barrels. Allowing 4 barrels of potatoes to be equal to one of flour—and I find few families that would take the flour as a choice—these will then be equal to 11¼ barrels of flour raised on the above quantity of caplin, these at 30s. per barrel, equal to £16 17s. 6d., leaving £8 17s. 6d. in favor of the 18 barrels of caplin used as manure, or 17s. 6d. more than double. And as to putting them in pits, it is well known that a compost made of them will increase their value as manure. Several fishermen, who are also small farmers, stated to me, that if they were only allowed to use caplin, either for bait, or for manure, they would take it as a choice to use them for manure.

THOMAS BYRNE.

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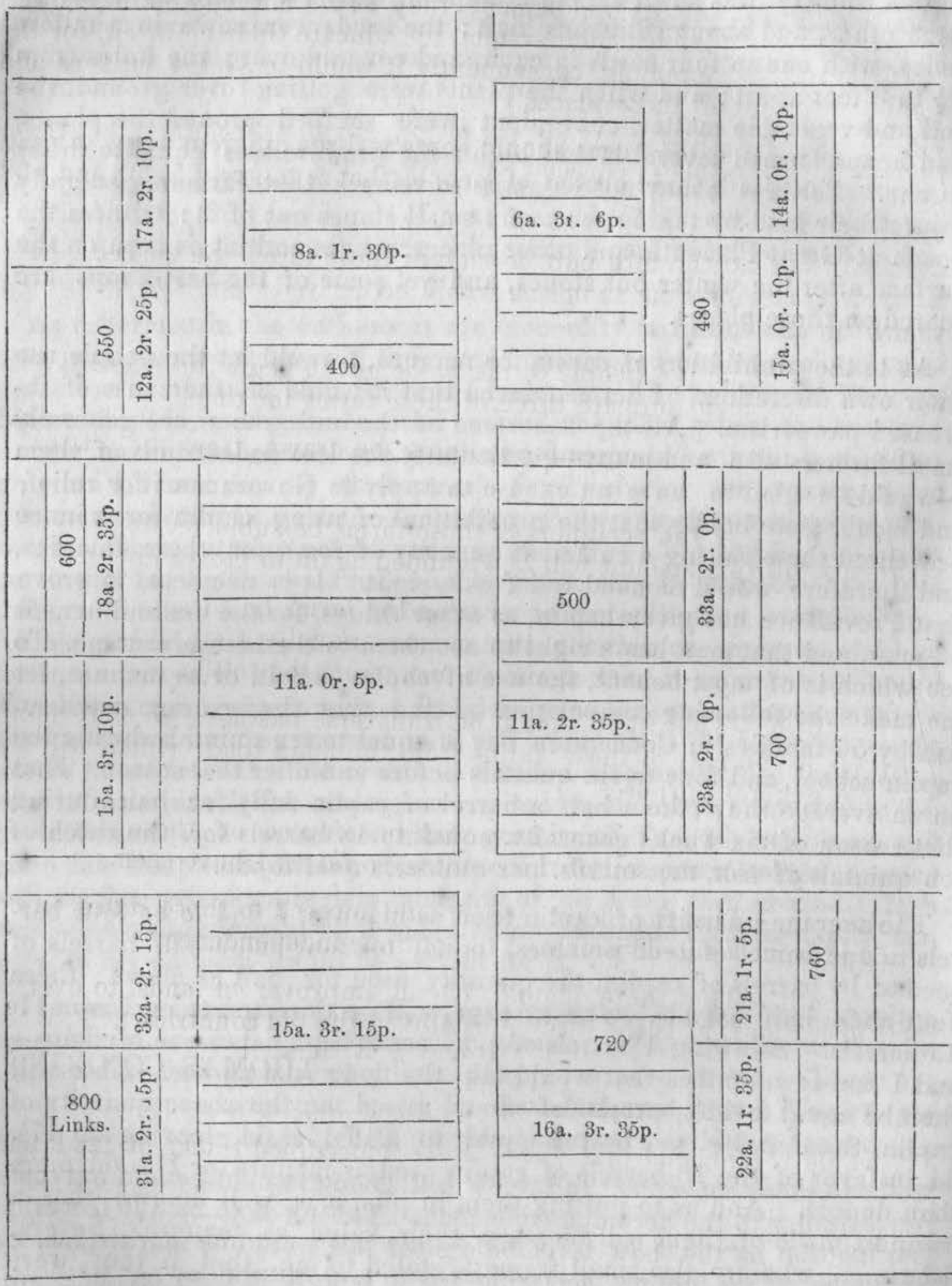

N. B.—The roadways represented above to diverge from straight lines to suit the inequalities of the ground.

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Mr. John Brine examined:—

I believe this country has great capabilities for Agriculture. If Agriculture were more encouraged, pauperism would disappear. I would approve of Government giving them the land free, building a house for them, and giving them also seed and implements. I approve of licenses of occupation—nothing will do as much for this country as the importation of sheep. Sheep can be kept during winter, for about 3 or 4 dollars. The breed of sheep for this country, are the large breed of Leicesters, crossed with the Southdown. Tax dogs, make them pay for every damage done by them—20s. a dog tax. I lost 4 sheep last year—Shepherd's dogs only exempted.

Settlers receiving money from Government for grubbing land, should return it in 10 years. A man wholly without means cannot attempt to commence and clear a farm, without assistance. My plan of locating a poor settler to commence a farm would be,—1st. To build him a house; to have 25 acres, and so on, in proportion to the number of family. He should fence as much as he could. He should have provisions for the first year; and should clear one acre fit for cultivation,the first year; half an acre each succeeding year. I would approve of doing this for 6 families in each district; it could not cost more than £20 a family. Tools and seed should be provided. He should not go to the fisheries.

I think all these settlers should be employed on the roads. I think it is their due. I never knew an industrious person take to farming who did not succeed by it. Agricultural Societies do an immense deal of good. Establishing a fair in such places as Holyrood, in Conception Bay, Toad's Cove, Carbonear, so much a head should be paid, and the fair should be held in connexion with an Agricultural Show, and there should be premiums.

I think the establishment of a market would be very beneficial: it should be compulsory on all to buy and sell meat, game and poultry, and vegetables: Bennett's land a suitable site. When I resume farming again, which I hope to do, I would build a lime kiln upon my farm, which would cost me about £8. To burn four hhds. lime—with slacked coal—one hhd. coal would dress the kiln twice, and the lime-stone burnt with this quantity of coal, would produce six barrels lime. I would build a permanent lime kiln. About 30 bushels roach lime an acre, mixed with bog and clay, 60 bushels slack lime.

I think if poor people are prevented from taking caplin, it will be ruinous to them. I am of opinion that the taking of caplin does not injure fisheries.

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Bogs should be reserved for public purposes. There should be places to deposit manure.

JOHN BRINE.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
19th March, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
Dr. WINTER,
Mr. BYRNE,
" PARSONS,
" CASEY.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a communication from J. J. Rogerson, Esq., in answer to certain queries forwarded to him from the Committee, which was read, and is as follows :—

D. W. PROWSE, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your queries, I beg to state that the policy of the Government should be liberal and expansive in support of the Agricultural interests of the C olony. Encourage Agriculture, and you extinguish pauperism. I would recommend that all wilderness lands, for the next five years be given free, or without any Governmental tax, to all applying for the same, in lots, not exceeding 50 acres, compelling the parties to cultivate from three to five acres annually, for five successive years, giving them at the expiration of that time, a clear title to said land. The object contemplated by this is, that labor would be given by those not occupants of land, but whose taste and inclination are for Agriculture. This would not only encourage industry, but would give the laborers employed a better idea of farming,and induce many of them to settle on ungranted lands. Lands (especially those on the main roads) granted under the old Acts, ought to be fenced during the next three years, otherwise compel the present holders of them to keep in thorough repair the main roads through or by their lands. I would also recommend that a good supply of potatoes for seed be imported the coming spring and sold to the poor, payable in *labor* on the

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main roads, or by opening up new ones through agricultural districts. I would also respectfully suggest that, in any locality where no Agricultural Society exists, Magistrates, Constables, &c., &c., with the co-operation of two or three of the inhabitants, be requested to forward to the Government, annually, a synopsis of the agricultural improvements of the settlements in which they may reside. Such synopsis to state the names of persons with best ground and quantity, how fenced; best field of grain, potatoes, turnips and hay, &c.; best fruit gardens; best cattle and descriptions, &c., &c., say horses, cows, pigs, sheep, (and poultry;) number of spinning wheels and looms, if employed or idle; what new lands have been cleared, and by whom. This, while it would stimulate the honest efforts of the laboring classes, would also promote industrial pursuits among our people. I would recommend that a plan of the ungranted lands in each settlement be placed before the public, to assist them in selecting a piece of land for immediate cultivation. If the necessary information be not kept before the public, the efforts of the Government will be much retarded. Lastly, I would respectfully suggest, that, in future, for all relief afforded to able-bodied poor, *labor* be taken in the improvement of wild lands, either by grubbing, fencing, or clearing it. Encourage the poor to remove from the sea-shore, and live in the country, where employment is at all times available for every member of the poor man's family when not engaged in prosecuting the fishery.

I beg to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES J. ROGERSON.

St. John's, March, 18, 1863.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

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COMMITTEE-ROOM,
House of Assembly,
20th March, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

MR. MOORE, *Chairman*,
" PROWSE,
" BYRNE,
" PARSONS,
" CASEY,
" WHITEWAY,
Dr. WINTER.

The Chairman submitted the draft of a Report for the consideration of the Committee, which was adopted and signed by the Committee.

The following Document was laid before the Committee by Mr. Justice Robinson:

A FEW PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS TO THE AGRICULTURIST AND OTHERS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Committee of the Agricultural Society determined at their last Meeting to issue a publication, in a hope that those engaged in farming pursuits might derive some practical and useful information from it, and that it might serve to attract to a subject of vital importance—the cultivation of the soil—the attention of those whose interest is involved in the prosperity of the country.

I approve of the design, and I am willing to contribute my mite towards the fulfilment of it.

In the following pages much will be found to require indulgence, but it is hoped that something also may be found to interest and improve; the suggestions offered, and the facts stated, are the result of practical experiment, and are mostly gathered from the opinions of those who, living within its influence, are glad to avail themselves of the light which Science is daily supplying in other and older countries.

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Let the ignorant ridicule our soil and climate—let the prejudiced deride them as Siberian—let all, if they please, criticise and condemn my humble endeavour; only let them examine for themselves and I shall be content; for I am firmly persuaded that the cultivation of our lands is a subject of such importance to our prosperity and comfort, and is so practicable, that the more it is examined, the more it will be found worthy of encouragement.

So long as the population of the country was small, and the markets for our commercial produce numerous and remunerative; whilst we enjoyed almost a monopoly in catching and curing fish; whilst the policy of the Imperial Government, and the habits of the people, combined to render Newfoundland merely a place of temporary abode, and to resemble what Lord North once likened it unto, "a huge fishing ship moored on the Banks," it is not to be wondered that but little attention was paid to rural pursuits.

The difficulty that formerly was interposed to the acquisition of land in fee, offered another obstruction to the growth of Agriculture, for the settler in Newfoundland was denied the realization and enjoyment of of that peculiarly British feeling which makes a man long for a spot of land which he can call "his own," which he may improve and adorn, and transmit to his children without fear of disturbance. The instinct of a people, like the roots of a tree, will ever direct their energies to that quarter whence a supply may be obtained, and in spite of the unnatural impediments which "maternal policy" threw in their way, the people of Newfoundland did marry, would have children, although not according to Act of Parliament, and found it desirable to cultivate the soil.

Two-and-twenty years ago, St. John's could not boast of much more than a dozen horses. Now there are many hundreds. At that time green peas or stewed cucumbers, or such like things, were looked upon as luxuries so extravagant that inevitable ruin was predicted for the unhappy but hospitable wight who was betrayed into the hopeless prodigality of raising them.

> "They lectured, predicted, but felt at their ease,
> They pitied his ruin, but swallowed his pease."

Now we raise fine vegetables and common garden fruits, in abundance.

A quarter of a century ago, in the month of February, meat at St. John's was seldom less than 1s. 6d. per lb., and bad meat it was; now we eat as good as any epicure could desire for 6d. a lb. Last March the

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Governor was pleased to offer prizes for fat cattle, and a very creditable exhibition, I am told, took place. A similar exhibition is to be held on the 12th of next month, and I will venture to say that beasts will be then produced, on which a Smithfield drover would not turn his back; and in November last, the specimens of grain, vegetables, butter, and cheese, that were displayed at the New Market House, excited great astonishment and gratification. I cite these few facts merely to show what the country has done with the little assistance it has received, and what it is capable of doing with proper encouragement.

Great indeed, nay, insurmountable must be the impediments that will justify a people in abandoning the soil of their own country to idleness, and themselves to dependence upon foreign bread for support. Providence has laid no such interdict upon Newfoundland, and a little consideration will prove this fact.

It is an axiom in Natural Philosophy that all places at an equal distance from the Equator would be subjected to the same degree of temperature, were in not for the operation of some countervailing causes. The sun—the prime distributor of heat, and the soul of vegetation—sends forth his genial rays impartially to enliven vegetable nature under the same parallels; and as Newfoundland is situated in the same parallel with France and Canada, it may be well to stop for a moment to enquire why she does not enjoy a temperature equally mild.—Differences of climate in the same parallels are accounted for by three causes. *First, varieties of elevation above the level of the sea.* At the foot of the Alps the traveller is surrounded by the luxuries of tropical fruits—the orange grove and the vine yield him their luscious fruit, and he languishes under the fervour of a sultry sun. As he ascends the mountain, the climate becomes temperate, and larch and pine trees indicate the presence of a more chilly atmosphere—until, at last, his respiration becomes affected by the intensity of the cold, and he finds himself in the region of eternal snow. All this takes place within the unassisted range of the eye, for from the mountain top the traveller can behold, at the same time, the three climates. Now, whilst we in Newfoundland cannot boast of the heat of the lower regions, it is not from our altitude above the sea that we are exposed to some of the rigours of the upper, for the summit of Signal Hill is only 510 feet above the sea; the severity of our climate is not therefore attributable to the first cause. *Second, the relative position of a country with reference to land or water.*—As cold affects the surface of the ocean, the colder parts becoming specifically heavier, sink, and are replaced by the warmer, and lighter water; and cold is absorbed and heat is thus constantly evolved, but the surface of the earth has no means of escaping from the intensity of the chill which acts and reacts upon it, until it

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becomes buried under an accumulation of ice ; it follows, therefore, that the temperature of an Island will be, *cæteris paribus*, warmer in winter, and cooler in summer, than that of a Continent, and such, probably, would that of Newfoundland be, but for the operation of the *third cause, the state of Agriculture not only in the country itself, but in those which adjoin it, and over which its prevalent winds blow.* The influence of the Northern current, and the absence of the Gulf stream are not to be overlooked.

I do not forget (I wish I could!) the fields of ice that pay their unwelcome visits to us in spring, and by their withering influence retard our vernal operations, but they are not the cause of our sterility ; for the waters of the St. Lawrence carry a similar visitation to the shores of Canada, and yet that country yields its abundant crop of wheat, because of the advanced state of cultivation. Sir Francis Head says that the climate of North America gains one degree of heat in every 10 years, in consequence of the clearing of forests and draining of lands. And in every country, old or new, drainage is indispensable, no less to the productiveness of the soil than the healthfulness of man. Few of my readers have failed to hear of Mr. Mechi, Leadenhall Street, whose advertisements find their way to every quarter of the globe. A few years ago he purchased a small estate in Essex, the labourers upon it had long been subject to a malignant fever, which no medicine removed or care prevented, but no sooner were the lands drained, than the endemic entirely disappeared. Excess of surface water chills the earth, and by excluding the air and rays of the sun from the roots of plants, destroys vegetation ; nor will any advantage be derived from the application of manures, even of the most caustic description, such as lime. So long as the land continues immersed in water, you waste your substance by applying it, you may make good lime water, which is excellent for scalds, but useless for vegetation.

The Almighty has decreed that in the sweat of his face shall man eat bread, he has no warranty, therefore, to justify him in supposing that he may commit the seed to the "faithful bosom of the earth," and there leave it to the unassisted efforts of nature, without the direction of skill and labor, for

> "Nature, a mother kind alike to all,
> Still grants her bliss at *labour's* earnest call."

Agriculture is a science ; like other arts, the knowledge of it may be acquired in a greater or less degree, but a few elementary principles must be known by all who prosecute it with advantage. The emigrant who rears his miserable hovel in the midst of a half-reclaimed wilder-

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ness, who plants a few potatoes, and scratches in a few oats, and hopes therefrom to eke out a wretched existence, may aspire to independence, but it is the *independence of poverty*. The same expense, labour, and time, which he wastes in unproductive, because ill directed expenditure, would, if applied with judgment, be adequate to increase his store, and multiply his comforts tenfold.

No one who reads the history of other countries should deem Newfoundland incapable of amelioration by means of cultivation. We learn from Herodotus that on the shores of the Black Sea, which now teem with wheat, the ground lay under the dominion of snow for eight months in the year. Ovid repeats the same fact, and tells us that, in his day, the whole of that sea used to be frozen over and traversed upon ice. To invalids the balmy air of Rome is now recommended as possessing singular mildness and equability throughout the year. Yet we read that in former days the Roman matrons were obliged, in the performance of their religious rites, to break the ice which bound the waters of the Tiber; and in many parts of France, grapes are now cultivated in the open air, where formerly grain would hardly ripen.

I deem it to be the duty of every good citizen to make the land he lives in capable of producing food sufficient for the sustentation of its inhabitants, and, as far as possible, independent of other countries. In this glorious work there may be rivalry, but no jealousy; the discords of politics, the anger of disappointed ambition, the selfishness of cupidity, have no place; the ground affords occupation enough, and to spare, for all, whilst its fruits seldom exist in superabundance. The argosies of our Merchant Princes may glut the markets of the universe with manufactures, but the produce of the soil has never yet been too abundant for its population, the active principle of propagation has always outstripped the slower movements of the plough; wisely, therefore, do the rulers of a land foster the cultivation of the soil, and encourage its people to rely upon themselves alone for the supply of their corn. And gratefully do we in Newfoundland acknowledge the services of Sir John Harvey, the first patron of the Agricultural Society, and of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, its present patron, in promoting this good cause. A people's gratitude is a boon which no man need blush to accept; it will long outlive the hollow laudations of venal popularity, and when the services of his country shall call our present Governor to other scenes, he will carry with him no sweeter, no more satisfactory recollection, than that he lent the aid of his exalted station and of his personal exertions to the developement of our native productions,—that he has helped to avert, it may be, future famine, by encouraging the growth of grain, and that, in more places than one in Newfoundland, he has "caused the wilderness

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to blossom as the rose." Nor must we, amidst the praises of the great, fail to remember the merits of the more humble laborers, in this great and good cause, in the front ranks of whom stands the name of the late Dr. Carson, who, through evil report and good report, ceased not to advocate the capabilties of our soil.

The first principle of Agriculture is to break, loosen, and pulverize the ground; the importance of these operations cannot well be exaggerated, and labor is not lost that is expended in *ploughing*, and ploughing deeply. It is obvious that flexible fibres cannot force themselves much deeper than the share and coulter had reached; and if, in a shallow soil, such as that of Newfoundland, we only work it to the depth of six or eight inches, it should be no matter of astonishment that some of our crops have not been remunerative. The carrot, mangel-wurzel, and parsnip, are oftentimes from ten to twelve inches long. The potatoe is found to extend its leaders in an open soil to a distance of sixteen inches; a grain of wheat, under favorable circumstances, will strike its roots two feet downwards, and elongate them to a greater length horizontally; the radical fibres of the oat have been traced sixteen inches from the stem, and those of the turnip as far. From these instances it must be manifested how essential to a free growth and prosperous harvest is the reduction of the ground into a state of friability.

Next in importance to ploughing and draining is *manuring*, but upon this extensive subject I can only invite my readers to study for themselves; I have not the time or ability to write, and they would not have the patience to read, from my feeble pen, all that would suffice to give them a smattering of this important branch of Agriculture. I trust that other and more competent writers in this paper will supply some practical information to the enquirer, and help the earnest agriculturist on his way. I will merely observe that manures have been divided into two classes, both of which have distinctive characters, and perform different offices in the economy of vegetation. The first of these, called putrescent manure, comprehends all animal and vegetable decomposing matter, and is principally instrumental in feeding the plant. The second class, consisting of lime, gypsum, marl, &c., &c., performs a much humbler part, and operates more on the soil and decomposing matter, than in directly contributing to the support of the vegetable.

All animals and vegetables, when they die, pass into a state of corruption—the elements of which they are composed being no longer fixed and retained by the living principle, begin to separate, and hasten into new combinations; this decomposition, in every stage of its progress, is accomplished by the constituent principles of the body *becoming fluid*,

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and sinking downward, or *assuming a gaseous form, and escaping into the air.* Reader, reflect for one moment upon what you have just read, and mark its importance in making your compost heap. I presume that mould or peat is the basis of your heap; fructifying power is imparted to it by the putrescent manure you supply; beware, then, that you suffer not the liquid to be wasted, nor the gases to escape; with as much wisdom would the merchant allow the oil from his seal vat to run into the sea, that he might clutch the refuse dregs, or the distiller neglect to fix the worm upon his still, to catch and condense the volatile spirit! In few countries can more valuable manures be found, than the refuse of our seal and cod fisheries, yet I fear much of its efficacy is lost for want of proper management. I think I am safe in asserting that, taking into consideration the value of liquid manure, and the importance of arresting and absorbing the escape of the gases, fully one half in value is lost, on an average, on every heap of compost made by our farmers.

Closely connected with Agriculture is road making. The avowed object for which grants of public money have been made in this Colony for road-making, was to open up the lands of the interior to agriculture, and certainly a laudable object it was. I only wish that it had been conducted with more efficiency. I have read and thought a good deal upon the subject; no country in the world presents greater facilities for constructing good cheap roads than this, and I cannot help feeling that the wise intentions of the Legislature have been abused and frustrated by the evils of the system they adopted; not less than one hundred thousand pounds of our revenue have been expended within the last fifteen years upon, or under the pretence of, road-making, and I entertain no doubt that fifty thousand pounds would have effected more good, if that sum had been expended under a system which had been directed by competent Engineers, and as far as practicable, had excluded, instead of invited jobbery, and obtained something like responsibility. At the present moment you can hardly drive a dozen miles in any direction from the capital—the Judges are unable to make their Circuits by land—the agricultural produce of the out-bays cannot be brought to the capital—and the market of St. John's is as little accessible to the live stock and farm produce of the districts of Ferryland and St. Mary's, as they were thirty years ago. The reason seems to me clear—we began at the wrong end; instead of opening up a narrow but efficient road from the centre right through to the extremities, we have been expending thousands upon making roads as wide as the Great Bath Road; these extend, perhaps, six or seven miles, and then abruptly terminate in a *cul de sac*, or a bog hole. I do not think, for some years, at any rate, that any road, except in the immediate neighbourhood of a town,

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should be made and gravelled to a greater width than eight feet, blaze it and open it, if you please, to a hundred feet, but let all our energies be concentrated in making it a *thoroughfare.* Far better would it be to have a safe and passable road eight feet wide and 45 miles in length, than one 24 feet wide and only fifteen miles long. We, in Newfoundland, ought surely to be content to begin with the accommodation which satisfied our ancestors. The time is hardly beyond the recollection of some now alive, when the Judges of England and Ireland rode their circuits on horseback, because the thoroughfares of the Kingdom were only bridle-paths; a commodious pair of saddlebags sufficed to carry their paraphernalia—their dignity was secured by their character and learning—and fortunate did they consider themselves if they escaped sinking into a slough, or like some of their learned brothers on this side of the Atlantic, with the loss of their horse's tail.

Macauley says that the great route through Wales to Holyhead was in such a state at the end of the seventeeth century, that the Lord Lieutenant, on his road to Ireland, was five hours travelling fourteen miles, from St. Asaph to Conway; between Conway and Beaumaris he was forced to walk great part of the way, and his lady was carried in a litter, and at the present day many of the roads of England and Ireland, remote from the Capital, are more agreeable to ride over on horseback than on wheels.

In clearing waste lands, piles of stones present an unsightly appearance, and are, moreover, an encumbrance; the most economical way of disposing of them, where they are too round to be used for dry walls, will be by laying them as the foundation of the internal roads on the farm, or by using them up in French drains.

It is difficult to over-estimate the value of good seeds and improved implements of Agriculture; and to assist in the importation of such was among the objects for which the Agricultural Society was instituted. A man hesitates, and the caution is justifiable—to embark his own capital for the public good, while he would cheerfully bear his share in a joint adventure; and as the benefit to be derived from the introduction of any new implement is common, it should on that account be effected by means of a general fund. Thus in 1749 the Dublin Society was founded—in 1784 the Highland Society was established—in 1793 the Board of Agriculture in England was formed—in 1818 the Central Board of Agriculture was instituted in Nova Scotia, and throughout every other Province in America have similar institutions been created; and all of them have been from the first, and still are, fostered by their respective Legislatures and Governors. To the Legislature of New-

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foundland I appeal with confidence—it has always been favourable to the cause, and the importance of that cause is daily increasing—the markets for our fish are not so numerous as they were, whilst our competitors have quadrupled. The fisheries are not sufficient to supply employment to our labouring population; our insular position should make us contemplate the consequence of a war, or any other obstruction to the receipt of the bread stuffs which are almost exclusively drawn by us from Foreign Lands. Like prudent men, we should use forecast, and provide for a contingency before it arrives. It will be too late when our supplies are cut off, and our children crying for bread, to *begin* to make provision for the cultivation of our own soil. I earnestly entreat the attention of the gentlemen of the Outports, and especially their Representatives, to this important subject;—let them form Branch Societies in every District, and vie with one another in raising the "staff of life." Such were the arguments which the patriotic and talented John Young of Nova Scotia used in 1818, and by a series of letters which for brilliancy of composition and practical soundness have seldom been surpassed, stimulated his brother colonists to arouse them from their lethargic dependence upon American bread, and to bring their own lands into requisition. The Government and Legislature nobly and wisely backed him, and mark the consequence! Nova Scotia, then as dependent as we are now, raises within itself bread enough for the support of its own people. My belief is that Newfoundland can do the same, and he who helps this good work, either as a legislator, an official or a private citizen, will earn the lasting gratitude of his country, and bring down individual blessings upon his head.

BRYAN ROBINSON,

President.

St. John's, 4th March, 1850.

METHOD OF TREATING DISEASED POTATOES.

In a recent despatch from Lord Howard de Waldon to Viscount Palmerston, (the English Minister at Brussels having caused some inquiries to be addressed to Mr. Tombelle Lomba,) is enclosed that gentleman's reply, from which the following is an extract:—

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"I can state in the most formal manner, that when the potato stems are cut off with a sickle properly sharpened (*avec une faucille dont le tranchant est convenable*) the tubers are not at all interrupted in their growth; that they remain attached to the stem until they are ripe, just as if the haulm had not been removed; and that *they acquire as large a relative size as potatoes which have not undergone the operation.* I have so often observed this continuation of growth, that I can speak positively to its going on without the slightest interruption, and that the treatment which I have recommended *is not attended by any loss whatever in size or quality.* I can offer the most positive assurance as to this; it is only necessary to take great care that the implement employed in cutting off the haulm shall be so sharp that the stems may be separated without disturbing the roots (*sans les soulever, afin de ne pas les detacher des fruits.*) It is also proper that the stems should be removed from the ground immediately after being cut off; and especially that no time be lost in covering the surface of the ground with a layer of earth at least half an inch thick."

The following extract of a letter from an intelligent Agriculturist of Nova Scotia, and late Secretary to the Central Board of Agriculture, throws some light, not only on the foregoing doctrine of mowing the haulm of the Potatoe, but also upon the subject of Wheat and other crops; it is, however, only proper to state that conflicting opinions exist as to the advantages to be derived from mowing the potatoe stalk:—

"HALIFAX, 15th April, 1847.

"In 1845, our potatoes were affected with the new disease, which, in those districts where great quantities were raised, destroyed nine-tenths of the crop; while in some settlements of fishermen, where little land was cultivated, and the land itself but slightly manured, not more than one-fourth were affected. Those that I have said were destroyed, were not wholly lost, such as were thrown into heaps quickly perished whether they were covered with earth or not; but those that were spread thin, and kept dry, decayed very slowly; more than the usual quantity of beef and pork was consequently fattened with the decaying potatoes, but when the weather made it necessary to remove them to cellars where there was not room to spread them, they did not keep long. A few were spread on grass land and allowed to remain there through the winter. In the spring the starch remained unhurt; most of the fibrous and watery matter had disappeared, and they were worth more than double their weight of sound potatoes for feeding swine.—The early varieties generally escaped, being ripe before the rot appeared.

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" In 1846 the peculiar marks of the rot were first seen on the leaves in the last week of July : after the lapse of three or four days during very hot weather, with a thick fog, and violent southwest wind, the potatoes were all struck with the *rust*, the leaves turned black and fell off, and the tubers ceased growing when the common late varieties had not reached more than the fourth part of their usual size ; the action of the rot also ceased immediately, and but a trifling portion were affected by it, but the potatoes being unripe, were of very bad quality, except the early varieties, which were nearly ripe at the end of July.

" The rust is not a new disease ; in 1826 the potatoes were all killed by it in the middle of August, and in many seasons some fields, which are exposed to the southwest sea-breeze, have been struck with rust before they were fully ripe.

" The Swedish turnips, mangel-wurtzel and carrots, have, the last season, been tried by many, and found to be very good substitutes for the potato for feeding stock ; but as food for man, we have only grain and leguminous plants, which will not produce half the quantity of nutriment from a given tract of land that the potato will.

" The German settlers at Malagash, having lost above 300,000 bushels of potatoes in 1845, planted very few last year, but sowed two or three times their usual quantity of wheat and barley, and reaped a good crop.

" There are mang kinds, both of American and kidney bean, and of the European bean, which will ripen here, and give a large crop on rich land.

" Peas do not succeed well; the early kinds are not prolific, and late kinds are always mildewed.

" There is no variety of wheat that is the best for every district ; the most prolific is most of all exposed to rust ;—there are varieties which rarely rust, but they yield a smaller crop. Each of these are accounted the best in particular districts. Previous to the arrival of the wheat midge, rust was the only disease of wheat that did much damage, but it was rare that it did any material damage near the sea. Smut was prevented, either *by soaking the seed for 24 hours in strong brine, and then sprinkling lime on it, or steeping it for three hours in a solution of blue vitriol, using half a pound of vitriol for each bushel of wheat.*

" TITUS SMITH.

" Hon. Joseph Noad, St. John's, Newfoundland."

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In addition to Mr. Smith's observations, the following suggestions, being the result of experience, may be found useful:

1.—Select fresh or virgin soil for potatoes.

2.—The ash-leafed kidney is an admirable sort; it comes early, and lasts long, and is less subject to the disease than many other kinds. In storing potatoes for the winter, I have found the use of roach lime very valuable, it preserves the potatoe from disease, absorbing moisture, keeps it dry, and does not injure its germinating qualities. Scatter the lime lightly over each layer of potatoes.

3.—Manures obnoxious to insects, such as lime, soot, salt, (in moderation,) and compounds of these, are recommended.

THE WIRE WORM.

The way I use soda is to sow it broadcast; I have never found it fail. The chemist, your friend, must have been very ignorant of the fact that good soda ash contains 50 per cent. of free alkali. The last year I had a failure of beet carrots, which I attributed at that time to the season, but upon examining the soil carefully, I found wireworm. As it was to be wheat this year, and my last sown wheat, I mixed it with soda ash. It is now growing faster than any wheat on my farm, and not a blade missed. Until I adopted the use of soda ash, I suffered sometimes to the extent of £60 in a field. The discovery was accidental; I had sown a headland with it as a fertilizer, on the principle laid down by Sir H. Davy, that all alkalies were stimulants to plants; it certainly improved the crop, but upon the whole I considered it a failure. The following spring it was turnips, and a man hoeing them asked me if anything had been done to the headland. I asked him why. He said there was not a plant aitacked by wireworm, and the rest of the field had fifteen at a nest. I then determined to try it upon another field which was full of wireworm; I have never since seen one in it. In the following year I had twenty-five acres of oats attacked more generally. I happened to have a cask by me, and ordered it to be sown; from that day the ravages ceased, and within a week the whole field had changed its colour to a vivid green. I have since ceased to consider it as an experiment, and always have a cask by me ready in case of any appearance of the wireworm, and have not a patch as large as my hand from wireworm on my farm.—*An Agriculturist.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

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We infer that the eggs of the moth, from which the wireworm is produced, are deposited early in Autumn, and that the young worms penetrate beneath the surface to avoid the frost of winter, consequently deep ploughing, late in Autumn, by dislodging them from their places of retreat, will occasion the destruction of the greater part of them. Indeed, though fall ploughing is an admirable specific against this insect, common salt applied to the field would doubtless destroy the wireworm, but the danger would be that the crop would also be destroyed by the remedy.—*Davis's Textbook of Agriculture*, 168.

Where the worm is very prevalent and destructive, a summer fallow and plenty of salt would be the best remedy, and perhaps the cheapest in the end.

In 1847 the learned Registrar of the Supreme Court, Charles Simms, Esquire, who is a successful and enlightened farmer, kindly gave to the public the result of his experience in Agriculture; he forcibly urged the expediency, nay, necessity, of supplying the place of the uncertain potato, by an enlarged cultivation of turnip, carrot, parsnip, and field beet. He recommended the white Belgian carrot as peculiarly adapted to our soil and climate, and the field beet as a crop of great value. Mr. Simms, whilst urging the importance of cultivating wheat, and especially spring wheat, shewed that barley is a crop so safe and so quick in ripening, that no danger of failure or loss would result from the cultivation of it.

The following is the description of Siberian barley given in *Lawson on cereal grasses*:—"Siberian barley was introduced in 1768. On the 19th and 20th April the seed was sown, and was reaped on the 15th and 16th August following; the produce was 36 bushels of clean corn for the bushel sown, weight 66lbs. per bushel." It is recommended particularly for the north of Scotland, where it might form a valuable acquisition, on account of its earliness, being ripe about a week before common bear, and therefore should be well suited for Newfoundland; accordingly the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland have sent for a few bushels, which they hope to receive early in May.

For feeding cattle, pigs, poultry or people, barley is unrivalled.

TARES OR SUMMER VETCHES.

Let not any farmer be without a spot of tares, they are a crop which he requires but to try, and he will not willingly afterwards dispense with

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it. For milch cows or for horses, it supplies a strong and succulent food in Augnst, just at the time that the after-grass is not quite grown. Plough your land well, harrow it, pulverize it, manure it reasonably. Three bushels of tares, mixed with one bushel of oats or barley, will suffice for an acre. They should be cut and used as they get into blossom. A quarter of an acre will, with a little hay, keep a horse or cow a quarter of a year, and the seed will not cost more than 6s. a bushel.

TURNIPS.

If your farm is near St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, or any other market, try hard to raise early turnips; the fly is the great obstruction, and the only method of escaping that insect is to have your ground in good order, and force the plant up quickly by the aid of strong putrescent manures; still, should your crops be cut down, you have only lost the seed, which is not expensive—the improvement your ground will derive from the culture will more than compensate for the labor; for any description of turnip (except perpaps the Swedish) you will be time enough to grow and house a good crop, if it be sown as late as the 20th July. His Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, last year, sowed turnip seed on the 1st of August, and pulled an abundant well ripened crop in the autumn. Green cod heads, ploughed in a fortnight or three weeks before the seed is sown, is a most stimulating manure, and a compost made with peat and cod heads,the preceding year,will be found very good. Some think that the use of *green* animal manure generates grubs and wireworm.

CARROT, MANGEL WURZLE, BEETROOT, PARSNIP.

Plough deep, work the ground well, and pulverize it thoroughly, manure it with putrescent compost or well rotted stable manure, sow in drills. Six pounds of mangel wursel seed is sufficient for an acre, in rows two feet apart. "Both roots and leaves are particularly valuable as food for live stock, and for milch cows in particular, as they are found to impart a rich and agreeable flavour to their produce."—Lawson, 258. The cultivation of this root is not so liable to the risk of failure from adverse seasons as Swedish turnips,and not more troublesome or requiring more skill.

To the President of the Agricultural Society.

Sir,—

The prosperity of countries, as well as of individuals, depends, I take it, in a great measure, on the use which each of these may make of the resources they may have within themselves. That we, as an Agricultu-

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ral Society, are availing ourselves of the assistance which a bountiful Providence has placed within our reach, is very questionable. For instance, we are sending annually for vetches, and a more useful seed could not be brought into cultivation by the farmer who may require green fodder for his cattle; but the fact is, our own land produces a wild vetch, which is, of course, adapted to our soil and climate; and which, as we may naturally conclude, grows more luxuriantly than any plant of that description raised from imported seed. As if to attract attention and court cultivation, this plant springs up occasionally even in our gardens, while to those who travel at all in our woods it is any thing but a stranger. Whether it grows in very great abundance about St. John's, I do not know, (although I believe it may be found near Cape Spear,) but in St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands seed may readily be gathered. At the places just named there is also growing a plant quite distinct from the vetch or tare. In appearance it resembles a dwarf pea, which I believe it to be, and judging from its roots, which are several feet in length, it may possibly prove to be a perennial, and if so, by cultivation it may become a valuable esculent. In the neighbourhood of the great Codroy River there is a natural grass growing, and that in great abundance. The settlers there cut as much fodder as they please for their winter stock; some of them gather to the extent, as I am assured, of 50 tons. Suppose, Mr. President, as our paper will find its way to our more remote settlements, suppose we advertise for samples of vetches, pease, and grass seed; let us give at the rate of 20s. per bushel for either vetches or pease, and 1s. 6d. per pound for grass seed, the produce of plants indigenous to the country; and having a proportion of any of these, we shall then be in possession of the means of commencing some agricultural experiments which may eventully be of the greatest use.

Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

MILCH COWS.

Some Cows give a large quantity of milk, but their milk is thin, while other cows give less milk, but of a better quality. The richness of the milk is known by the quantity of cream that is thrown up.

The *Devonshire Cow* affords a fine quality of milk, but only when fed on good pasture.

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The *Ayrshire Cow*, when properly fed, will yield from 500 to 750 gallons in the year. Sir Gaspard LeMarchant has imported a bull and cow of this breed, and his Excellency confirms the good character which the cow bears for the quantity as well as quality of her milk; he says she will afford more than twice as much milk as the ordinary cow of the country.

The *Kerry Cow* is a pretty little beast, which will subsist on scanty pasture, and, for its size, is a good milker; it would seem well suited to the soil and climate of Newfoundland.

The *Alderney* and *Guernsey Cows* are fine milkers, both as to quantity and quality. Cows are thought to be in their best state the third or fourth summer they are in milk, and they will continue in good condition till they are 10 or 12 years old.

Poor feeding is the cause of many calves turning out bad cows; it is a proverb in Somersetshire, that "if you starve your stock, your stock will starve you." To rear or keep any animal in perfection, it ought to be well fed and housed during the winter, as well as the summer. To the Newfoundland farmer I would suggest, that if, during the winter, he will pour boiling water over a bucket of chopped hay, and allow the whole to stand until it is lukewarm, and give it twice a day to his milch cows, he will be astonished at the good effect it will have upon them. I need hardly observe that bran and barley mashes, and a change or variety of diet, will be found beneficial to the cow. Turnip, (in moderation,) carrot, mangel wurzel, are all excellent for milch cows, and the curry comb is as important nearly as half their food; there is not an implement upon a farm that is deserving of more respect than the curry comb. Cleanliness in a cow-house is very important; cattle are more sensitive of bad smells and ammoniacal evaporations than many would suppose.

Soiling is the feeding of cattle with green crops in the house, by means whereof dung is greatly accumulated, and the beast is better maintained at a less expense than at pasture. The same number of cattle can be maintained on somewhat less than half of the land which would be required, if allowed to feed in the field. Regular and frequent feeding and cleanliness are the principal points to which attention should be directed. The cattle ought to be fed at least four times a day, and have plenty of water. Tares, turnips, and turnip tops, are valuable food for soiling. The animal's milk is not lessened by confinement, nor its condition impaired.

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The farmer may be assured that the gain in manure, and saving of food, will largely compensate for the trouble attending this system, and he is invited to read the experiments that have been tried, and on which it has been established. The remarkable advantages of the system have been demonstrated in Holland and Belgium, and are now much used in Scotland.

The following directions for making the manure pit are given by one of the most skilful agriculturists on this side of the Atlantic—the late John Young, Esq. :—" Let drains converge from the dwelling house, stable, pigsty, and cow-house, into a pit in the yard ; let this pit be two or three feet deep, and lined with flags, or something to prevent the moisture from escaping, and wide in proportion to the means of filling it. Lay a coating of peat or earth at the bottom, a foot deep, wheel all the manure out of the different offices to the pit, spreading it over the whole. When the heap begins to ferment, spread the cleansing of ditches or roads, or common earth, over it, whereby the escape of the gases will be prevented ; continue in the same manner until the pit is filled. When the heap is removed, the peat or earth at the bottom, from having been saturated with the liquid, and the mould on top and throughout the heap, from having absorbed the gases, will be as nutritive as any part of the heap.

The same author gives the following advice respecting a compost heap :

" A layer from the barnyard is first spread down in the form of an oblong square, above this is laid earth on the surface, or the sward cut off by the spade, again another layer of dung, and so on alternately, until it is raised three or four feet high, its sides and top are then covered over with soil (caked over); in this state fermentation takes place, and all the gases are confined. Sometimes the farmer turns over the heap a second and a third time, bringing on fermentatation each time, until, by this means, all seeds of weeds are effectually destroyed."

In a publication referring to agriculture, and written for the perusal, amongst others, of the labouring classes of Newfoundland, a short notice of the manufacture of home-made cloth, both in wool and cotton, can hardly fail of proving interesting.

In the farm-houses of Ireland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, the loom is constantly to be found, but the manufacture of home-

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spun has only very recently been introduced into this Colony, and entirely through the personal exertions of Sir Gaspard LeMarchant.

The Governor adopted, shortly after his arrival in the Colony, a wise rule in the distribution of public relief, viz:—that those who received it, should, if possible, give some work in return, not so much for the value of the work itself, as of the moral principle of self-dependence it was calculated to engender.

The St. John's Factory was accordingly put into requisition for the use of those who could not be employed upon the roads or other public works, and a few months ago a man and his wife were brought to St. John's from Cape Breton, who had been accustomed to the operations of spinning and weaving home-spun. Women and children, who had no other employment during the winter, were employed at the Factory carding and spinning wool, and learning the art of weaving; and in the short space of three months a strong and warm description of woollen and cotton cloth has been produced, admirably adapted to the purposes of the Colony. Females, who,a few weeks since,never had seen a loom, are now enabled to make from two to three yards of home-spun in the day, whilst a practised weaver will make seven yards a day, for which 2s. 6d. or 3s. a yard can readily be obtained.

One pound of clean wool will make one yard of cloth; if the produce of our own sheep will not suffice, as much wool as may be required for some time, can be obtained from the neighbouring Colonies, at 10d. or 11d. per pound. A loom, with all its appliances, can be had for about £5, and one would be sufficient for a small settlement.

Although our winters are not so dreary and hyperborean as some would represent them to be, there are several months during which indoor employment could be followed with great advantage and comfort by the labouring classes; and that occupation is surely worthy of encouragement wherin every member of a family, from the father to the child of five years old, can be employed parts of the day in preparing warm and durable clothing for themselves. During many a long winter's evening,the tedium and other evil consequences of idleness would be happily averted were the manufacture of home-spun more generally followed; whilst the children are carding the wool, the mother spinning it, the father weaving it, all would be contributing to the general support, and and each aiding in the growth of industry and increase of domestic comfort and cheerfulness.

The earnestness and constancy with which the Governor encourages this branch of industry, will reflect lasting credit upon his administra-

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tion, and he will greatly increase the benefits resulting from it by enlarging the sphere of its operations. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Stipendiary Justices in the Outports be instructed to promote, by all means in their power, amongst the poor people of their respective districts, the spinning of yarn where weaving cannot immediately be introduced. Wool might be sent round to them and returned, in its manufactured state, to St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, or such other places as might offer a market.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society, held on the 9th January, 1850, the following gentlemen were elected officers :—

Bryan Robinson, Esq., *President*,
C. F. Bennett, Esq., Hon. Joseph Noad, *Vice-Presidents*,
Charles Simms, and Andrew Milroy, Esquires, remaining in office as Vice-Presidents also,
Thomas B. Job, Esq., *Treasurer*,
Mr. F. Templeman, *Secretary*.

Committee of Management :—Hon. E. M. Archibald, Hon. W. B. Row, L. O'Brien, Esq., Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, J. Clift, Esq., B. G. Garrett, Esq.. S. Carson, Esq., M. D., E. Kielly, Esq., M. D., H. W. Hoyles, W. J. Ward, J. B. Bulley, P. Kough, M. Allan, M. Scanlan, T. Byrne, J. Seaton, and J. Douglas, Esquires.

The following is a copy of the Report read, received, and adopted on that occasion :—

On submitting the following report of the proceedings of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, during the past year, we feel great satisfaction in stating. that by the blessing of Divine Providence, our humble efforts to promote the objects of the Society, in distributing seeds and in endeavouring to induce better and more improved modes of husbandry, have been eminently successful ; and that the result of the labour and attention bestowed on the cultivation of the soil has been amply remunerative, and fully confirms the anticipations of those who have been induced to enterprize it.

In the early part of the season the Committee procured and distributed such varieties of seeds as could be obtained by them, and were judged suitable to the soil and the climate ; the experience of former years had

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so satisfactorily proved the utility of using such as had been acclimatized, that they would have proceeded to a much greater extent, if the funds at the disposal of the Society had not restricted them ; and as the advantages resulting are now so manifest, they indulge the hope that more ample means will enable them, on future occasions, to meet the wants, and encourage the industrial habits, of those who may not be able to procure seed for themselves.

The Society have gratefully to acknowledge the wise and willing aid they have received from the Legislature, as well by the countenance and support accorded to them, as by the pecuniary means which it placed at their disposal, thereby enabling them to carry out their views and objects with so much greater efficiency ; and they trust that the finances of the Colony will permit the General Assembly to increase the Grants heretofore made for the encouragement of Agriculture, and the consequent production of the necessaries of life.

The Society is fully aware that however well directed its efforts may be, and even with the best exertions it could possibly make, those efforts and exertions would be comparatively powerless, and the sphere of its usefulness would be very limited indeed, if it had not been for the liberal support and constant co-operation accorded to it, during late years, by the Local Government.

They rightly judged that a full developement and judicious combination of all the available resources of the Colony are alone best calculated to promote and secure the prosperity and happiness of the people, and that the cultivation of the soil, whilst it no way interfered with or retarded the ordinary operations of our fisheries, would afford employment to many, who could not otherwise profitably dispose of their time, and that in return, it would yield, if not abundance, at least as much as would well repay their toils, and secure them against those wants and casualties with which they had been so often visited. Influenced by these considerations, His Excellency the Governor has spared no pains, and has been unremitting in his exertions to promote and extend the cultivation of the soil, and to bring into operation all the resources of the land ; and short as the time has been during which these experiments have been in active progress, His Excellency has doubtless the satisfaction of seeing that his most sanguine anticipations are being fully realized.

Since the failure of the potato crop, and during the continuance of the disease, the attention of the Farmer has been naturally directed to the cultivation of grain, and it is gratifying to observe, that with very few

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exceptions, the result has been satisfactory, both in yield and quality. The quantity of barley and oats, independent of wheat, grown and dressed at the Farmer's Mill, River Head, alone, during the Autumn, and still coming in daily, sufficiently demonstrates the important fact, that the culture of our corn is no longer confined to a scanty green crop, to help in feeding cattle, but now results in the production of a primary article of human food. Our wheat is found to weigh, with very few exceptions, not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and our oats and barley maintain a proportionate character. With a view to encourage this important branch of our agriculture, His Excellency caused several thousand bushels of seed corn, of the best and most suitable description, to be imported from various places, and distributed among the farmers throughout the Colony. The result has been highly advantageous;—the harvest has yielded a fair return, and due care has been taken to mark and ascertain the varieties of seed which appear to be best suited to our soil and climate.

The Society thankfully acknowledge the solicitude manifested by the Governor, that the breed of cattle here should be improved and encouraged. With this view, His Excellency has imported two cows and a bull of the Ayrshire breed. The bull has been placed at the Grove Farm, in the care of Mr. Jocelyn. Of the character of the Ayrshire cow, it is unnecessary to say more than that the one imported yields now, without having bestowed on it any more care or trouble than upon the ordinary cattle, almost double the quantity of milk that can be obtained from the ordinary cow of the Colony.

The prizes offered for competition by His Excellency, last season, produced a show of fat cattle in the park fronting Government House, in March last, such as never had been witnessed here before, and would not have disgraced the English market. His Excellency, in person, handed over the prizes to the successful competitors, and on doing so stated, that he should feel happy in giving similar prizes for the next year.—The show of fat cattle for the ensuing year comes off on the 12th of March next.

Those prizes, also, which his Excellency so liberally offered and paid to those who, by their skill and industry, had reclaimed and brought under cultivation the greatest quantity of ground, and for the best and most approved samples of grain, of various kinds, and of vegetables, butter, and cheese, have been attended with the happiest results. The exhibition which was held in October last, in the great hall of the Market-house building, in competition for these prizes, excited the wonder and astonishment of many who had been present at exhibitions in the old

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countries, and who, a few years ago, could not be induced to believe that our soil was capable of yielding such fine samples. The Hall, on this occasion, was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, the band of the Royal Newfoundland Companies was, through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer, in attendance, and His Excellency, as on former occasions, handed the several prizes, with suitable and encouraging observations, to each of the successful competitors. His Excellency has been pleased to offer an additional prize of ten pounds for the ensuing and succeeding years, to be called "The LeMarchant Prize." With a view that no part of our population who may be industriously inclined may want useful and profitable employment, His Excellency has taken measures to import and secure the services of a man and his wife, to instruct those who may be desirous to learn the operation of spinning and weaving flax and wool. The Society strongly recommend the attention of the labouring classes to this important branch of industry; it is one universally pursued throughout the neighbouring colonies; it is well known that one pound weight of wool will produce one yard of good warm cloth, and of much better texture than is usually purchased in the shops; and, as the expense in producing it is scarcely anything beyond the time, which, in too many instances, is unprofitably spent, it is hoped that the home-spum of Newfoundland will soon become as generally known and valued as the other productions of the country. The Society begs that those who have not witnessed the operation of cloth-making, will satisfy themselves by visiting the St. John's Factory, where they will witness and be gratified by the proficiency already attained in this domestic manufacture. Should this measure succeed, as there is good reason to think it will, it will serve as a further inducement to pay more attention to the breed and increase of sheep, which would prove of great advantage.

It is highly gratifying to see enrolled among the Members of the Agricultural Society, the names of so many of the respectable merchants of this place, who have been spending their lives in pursuing the Trade and Fisheries; it affords the strongest evidence of the fallacy of the opinions formerly prevalent, but of late years rapidly disappearing, that to encourage Agriculture and promote the cultivation of the soil, would necessarily create separate and conflicting interests. The facts already prove the contrary, for not only are the ordinary pursuits of the Fisheries not impeded, or in anywise interfered with, but it has now become evident that the best interests of the trade, and the moral and social condition of the people, are equally promoted by bringing to our aid all those valuable auxiliary resources, which, by a proper application of our skill and industry, our soil is capable of yielding to us, and the Society would now impress upon the minds of all the working classes, more particularly on those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, that the

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present state and condition of the country require that every one should renew, and, if possible, redouble his exertions in his respective position; and experience abundantly proves that men capable of labour, relying, under Providence, on their own perseverance and industry, and having such facilities as are so easily attained in Newfoundland, will seldom fail in procuring a comfortable support and maintenance for themselves and their families.

It is a source of great satisfaction to observe that the disease affecting our potato crops has, during this season, assumed a more mitigated aspect, and has been much less destructive in its ravages; it is still, however, more or less extensive, but we indulge the hope that, by the blessing of Providence, and a careful attention to the culture of the root, it may soon pass away. It behoves us, in the meantime, to bestow every care on the culture of our corn, and to apportion the various seeds to the different soils best fitted for their reception.

The hay crop is found to be much below an average one this season, perhaps to the extent of one-third; this deficiency, however, will not be so severely felt, as the increased quantity of corn raised, yielding also fodder, which, with a portion of the grain, will enable the farmers to keep their cattle through the winter. The turnip crop has been abundant, and proves a very seasonable auxiliary. With regard to the turnip crop, the Society find by experience that those descriptions of that vegetable required for winter use and for cattle feeding, (except Swedish, which should be sowed as early as possible,) may, with safety and advantage, be sowed from the 18th to the 25th July, as by that period the fly, so destructive to the plant, has disappeared, and sufficient time remains to mature and save the crop before the advent of frost. Cod's heads green, ploughed into the land a fortnight or three weeks before the seed is sowed, is an infallible aud excellent manure for turnips.

The cultivation of Spring (or Summer) vetches requires only to be generally known to be universally adopted; sowed with a little oats as late as the beginning of June, (but better if earlier) they will yield a valuable crop of green fodder just at that period of the year when the pasture is eaten low and the after-grass has not matured. About four bushels are sufficient for an acre, mixed with about half a bushel of oats.

The Society has ordered an assortment of seeds of the best description, to arrive early in the spring, and they hope that the Legislature will enable them to repeat and increase their orders.

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The Treasurer's account exhibits the manner in which the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee have been disbursed during the past year. The Society regret to say, that the more pressing claims on its funds would not permit them to appropriate so much as they desired for prizes for the best cultivated farms.

Before closing this report, the Agricultural Society, for themselves and for all others engaged in the cultivation of the soil, beg respectfully to tender their grateful and sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor, for the patronage and increasing co-operation with which His Excellency has been pleased to honour the Society, and for all those personal exertions which His Excellency has made in furtherance of this object. The Society beg to reiterate its thanks to the Legislature for the countenance it has shewn to, and the confidence it has reposed in it, and, in conclusion, to say, that no exertions shall be spared, on the part of the Society, in promoting and fostering the Agricultural resources of the Colony.

LAURENCE O'BBIEN,
President.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, James Clift, Esq., brought under its consideration a cheap and effective mode of preparing paint, the correctness of which he had himself proved, having tried it on his fence, which he had completely painted at the trifling cost of about *two shillings* for the whole extent of it; the fence being ninety-six feet long and five feet high. Information such as this, we conceive to be of value, as it has been submitted to the test of successful experiment, and we therefore have much pleasure in subjoining the following receipt with which we have been kindly furnished by Mr. Clift for publication:

To make Paint.—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it.

JAS. BOYLE.

To make *Paint* without white lead or oil:

2 quarts skimmed milk,
2 ounces fresh slacked lime,
5 pounds whiting.

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Put the lime into a stone vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, the remainder of the milk is then to be added; and lastly the whiting is then to be crumbled, and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in or ground, as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any colouring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity, and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to bear rubbing, even with a coarse wollen cloth, without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell, even when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by surphurous or animal vapours, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over white lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering 27 square yards with one coat. Two coats will suffice.—*Annapolis Republican.*

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Wm. F. Rennie, Esq., laid before the Committee the following circular:

(CIRCULAR.)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
14th February, 1863.

SIR,—

At the Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, held on 14th ult., a resolution was adopted, relative to the formation of Branch Societies, and holding Annual Shows of Agricultural Produce and Dairy Stock, in the principal outharbors, and I am now directed by the President to communicate with you on the subject, with the view of bringing before the people of your District, the great benefits that would accrue to the cause of Agriculture, and to the interests generally of our Fishermen, were Agricultural Societies established in every settlement where the inhabitants are sufficiently numerous to offer a fair prospect of success.

In your locality there undoubtedly are the materials for such an association, and the Society request that you will have the kindness to use

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your influence, in co-operation with that of your friends, to induce those directly interested in Agriculture, and others having the welfare of their fellow Colonists at heart, to form themselves into a Society, having for its object, the encouragement of Agriculture in all its branches, viz :— the clearing and cultivation of the Soil, the introduction of the best Seeds, the breeding of Sheep, and the improvement of the Dairy Stock, by introducing into the District animals of the most approved breeds.

In furtheranee of this object, I enclose the pamphlet published by our Society in 1853, and a copy of our Rules, which, with a slight modification, might be adopted as the Constitution of your Society.

In the event of your Association being formed and in operation the ensuing Spring, this Society will forward a supply of Seeds, to be either distributed gratuitously, or sold for the benefit of your Society, as you may see fit.

The Society would specially draw your attention to the advantages arising from exhibitions of Agricultural Produce and Dairy Stock, held at such seasons, and at such places as would enable purchasers to attend, for the purpose of selecting proper Seed and well-bred Live Stock, thus combining the Exhibition with a Fair for the sale of all kinds of Farm Produce, and affording great advantages to both buyers and sellers.

The fact that in most of the Districts, manurial matters, representing in reality thousands of bushels of Potatoes and Turnips, Barley and Oats, are yearly going to waste ; that the acquisition of a few acres of land is, under the present Act, within the reach of even the poorest settler, and further, that there are few, if any, of our Fishermen, who have not time, before and after the voyage, to clear a considerable portion of ground annually, are ample reasons for urging the people generally to turn their attention to the culture of the soil, and really leave them without a plea for the comparative neglect hitherto shown to this invaluable branch of industry.

A few years of even moderate diligence would result in Farms of five, ten, and twenty acres, affording additional employment and subsistence, giving our people thorough self-reliance, tending greatly to put a stop to those demands upon the Government, which of late years have so alarmingly increased.

The frequent recurrence of distress consequent upon the failure of the Fisheries, calls seriously for a strong effort being made to augment

Agriculture.

the resources of the Colony; and it appears to the Newfoundland Agricultural Society that no means are more likely to insure this result, than having recourse to the culture of the soil. The Society, therefore, earnestly press the subject on your attention, in the firm belief that Agriculture, as an auxiliary, is the most available way of securing to our hardy Fishermen comfort and independence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. F. RENNIE,

Secretary Newfoundland Agricultural Society.

Board of Works.

BOARD OF WORKS,
31st December, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to annex, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following Reports on services under controul of the Board :—

Report of Mr. Thomas Byrne, on Road service in the Districts of Harbour Main and Brigus.

Report of Mr. John Maher, on St. John's Streets and Roads in the Eastern District.

Report of Mr. William Coady, on St. John's Streets and Roads, in the District of St. John's West.

Report of the Medical Superintendents of the St. John's Hospital, for the year 1862.

Report of the Physician Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1862.

Report of the Inspector of Light-houses, for the year 1862.

Report of E. M. J. Delaney, Esq., on Breakwater at Back Harbor and on Canal at Fogo.

Report and Estimate of works on Public Buildings, required for 1863.

Return from the Poor Asylum, for year 1862.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Hon. Captain CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS BYRNE ON ROADS IN THE DISTRICTS OF HARBOR MAIN AND BRIGUS, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

SIR,—

According to instructions, I have, in October and November last, laid out work to repair several parts of the road between Holyrood and Brigus, for parties who got seed potatoes in the spring, and also for such of the able bodied poor who were destitute, and employment given them by Government.

Partial repairs have been done in the neighbourhood of Holyrood. The bridge at Salmon Cove has been partially repaired. Part of the road in the neighbourhood of Cat's Cove has been improved; hollows raised, knaps lowered, and drains made. Many parts of the new section, between the head of the Bull Cove Road and Brigus, (distance about 2½ miles) have been widened, and several knaps lowered, and hollows raised, from six to twenty-four inches. Between Cat's Cove and Brigus I have re-marked about 5¾ miles of a new line, avoiding all the steep hills on the old line; the new line is about one mile and a half quarter shorter than the old one; it has been opened and cleared of trees and stumps, to a width of about twenty-two feet. On this line, between Cat's Cove and Colliers Hill, (distance about 1½ miles) the marshes have been longered, large stones removed, and about ten feet in width of the road levelled, a bridge of about eighty feet in length has been built over Colliers River, and two or three others of a small size have been built also. At Colliers, about three quarters of a mile of the new line has been levelled, and the road formed to a width of ten feet; on this part there were several cliffs to be cut, at one of these the greatest obstacle and most expensive, on the whole line—a wall of about one hundred feet in length, aud about twenty-five feet high, had to be built, and several feet of the cliff to be cut, the greatest part of the work at this place is now done, another cliff north of, and a little from that one, has been cut through to a depth of about eight feet, and a hollow at one end has been raised as many feet. There is another cliff at the top of the hill, that will require a cut of about five and a half feet; this, though steep at present, is passable for a sleigh. These three-quarters of a mile, on account of the steep hills on the old road that will be avoided by it—will be, when finished, one of the greatest improvements on the whole line.

Board of Works.

Between the top of Colliers Hill, and the brook that runs into Emberly's gulley (distance about three-quarters of a mile) there were several steep knaps that have been reduced, the marshes on this part have been longered, sidelong parts levelled, and a bridge of about forty feet in length has been built over the same brook. From that brook, to the head of English Cove road, (distance about one and a quarter miles,) the greater part has been longered and prepared for gravel; large stones removed, sidelong places levelled, and three good bridges, from six to fifteen feet in length, have been built. Between English Cove Road and the Horses' watering place,on the old road,and head of this new section, and nearly opposite foot of Three Island Pond, (distant about one and a-half mile,) several knaps have been reduced,sidelong hills levelled, and ten feet in width of most parts of the road formed; two bridges have been built over Turk's Gut River, of about twenty and fifty feet respectively, and ten good small stone bridges, and two or three other small ones of wood have been also built. Although several parts of this line are now used by the public, there are yet some cliffs to be blasted and a few knaps to be lowered and hollows raised. The improvement of this line will not be complete until it will be opened at Cat's Cove Hill, through some private property, which cannot be done before a road grant will be given by the Legislature, to allow compensation to those at that place that may be entitled to it.

This line has opened several tracts of good agricultural land, and sevral persons are already marking parts of it, and taking large frontages, which prevent others getting any part of the good lands; there were persons complaining to me of these large frontages.

Having, in my travels in the discharge of my duty, observed many cases where persons have marked lots of land, by merely marking a few trees, placing a few stakes and a couple of rails at each angle, or put in a petition for the same, and then think no more about it, perhaps for years, until some other persons would be about settling on, or applying for it, and then put in their claim, and would be satisfied if they could prevent the last applicant from getting a title of it, and keep it in that state, until it would suit their convenience to improve, or get a grant of it, which, in my opinion, retards the improvement of the country. Knowing this, I would respectfully submit the desirability of having those good tracts of land, particularly those convenient to old settlements, laid out in suitable lots, and let the first person have it, without setting it up to auction, who would settle on and improve the same; and pay the Government the usual charge.

On the local roads between the River-head of Cat's Cove and White Cliffs, (distance about 3½ miles,) several cross-drains have been built,

Board of Works.

large stones removed, several parts widened, and the greater part made fit for wheel vehicles. This road was heretofore in very bad repair, as little had been done on it for several years past. From Mugford's Head to Bacon Cove, (distance about 2½ miles,) the greater part of the road has been opened, and about one-half of it formed. This is a most necessary road for both Bacon Coves, where there are a large number of inhabitants, who have no other way of going to the woods, or going to the main road. I would strongly recommend to have it made the whole way. The road through Colliers towards James Cove has been partly repaired, and several small bridges built, and others repaired, and parts newly opened. Parties there were so anxious for the road as to give ground for its use free of charge. This road too is a very necessary one,to enable the people of Colliers and James Cove to get to the woods and the main road.

On the road to Turk's Gut there have been two bridges built, several drains, and the road partially repaired. There has been a road opened from English Cove to the new line, by Turk's Gut school house, which is not only useful for the children of English Cove, to go to that school, but very much shortens the distance to Brigus.

On examining of Ship Harbor Road, I found several miles next to the Goulds, on which heavy traffic has been in the spring and fall, when roads are generally wet, worked into ruts, and in bad repair, parts of which wheel vehicles would be to the axle in mud and water. There are considerable improvements made on the road; the very bad places have been made good, several knaps lowered and as many hollows raised; there has been a good large bridge, and about seventy small ones built, ruts filled, and that part of the road on which the greater traffic has been, is put in good repair.

All the road work above mentioned has been performed by parties who received seed potatoes in the spring, and also by the ablebodied poor, who had been employed during the fall by the Government; and I consider the work done is fully an equivelant for the amount of relief given them.

ROAD FROM COLINET TO PLACENTIA.

Several bridges and bad parts of this road have been repaired, a large bridge of about thirty feet span has been re-covered,after adding several new beams to it. There is not much of this road at present in good repair. The wheel vehicles follow nearly the same track, which make deep ruts. If it is not attended to, it will soon be difficnlt to carry the Mail over it.

Board of Works.

There was a man named Croke living at the South-east Mountain, whose house was a great accommodation to travellers. He was induced to go there to live in hopes of getting an annuity from the Legislature for keeping a house for the accommodation of travellers. He was afterwards partly employed on the roads, and while living there many travellers found great benefit from the accomodation, though humble, he was enabled to afford; but from the want of such employment he has left it. I would beg leave respectfully to suggest that great benefit would result to the public if an annual contract were given him of some twelve miles on both sides of the Mountain tilt, which he would keep in good repair, and keep a house for travellers at the Mountain, for the sum of sixty pounds a year. That would be more economical than paying a person for living there, and paying also for repairing the road.

The road between Holyrood and Salmonier is also getting out of good repair, particularly the four or five miles next to Holyrood, on which, in spring and fall, there is heavy traffic, bringing fire wood and other sticks from the woods at that place.

Observing that on the main roads, there is more traffic in winter than in summer, and that in winter, on several parts of these roads, for the want of shelter to catch the snow, the gravel is often bare, and difficult for winter vehicles to travel over it. That if young bushy trees were planted in the fall, close to the road in those places alluded to, the gravel would be seldom bare of snow during that season, and many of the trees would grow, which would be a permanent benefit. I would therefore respectfully recommend that a small grant be given by the Legislative, to make the necessary shelter, which would be a great benefit to those who support their families by bringing timber to market during that season, as well as to the travelling public.

It would be also desirable that Proclamations were posted at several places along those roads, forbidding any persons cutting down trees within a certain distance, say about 50 feet of the centre of the roads, and to instruct the Magistrates and Constables to use their endeavours to cause the Proclamations to be observed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BYRNE.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,
Chairman Board of Works, &c., &c.

February, 1863.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN MAHER, ON ST. JOHN'S STREETS, AND ROADS IN DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S EAST, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

SIR,—

I beg leave to report upon the Streets and Drains in Saint John's and neighbourhood, under my superintendance, during the year ending 31st December, 1862:

DUCKWORTH STREET.

From the Court House to Apple-tree Well, distance two hundred and twenty-nine perches, have been gravelled eighteen inches thick, and rounded in the centre.

A retaining wall has been built near McBride's hill, averaging eight feet high, five feet thick, and twelve perches long, covered with flags. This wall is a great improvement to that part of the street, and contrasts favorably with its former state, when breaches would frequently occur, obstructing the passage of carts and carriages, owing to the frost getting out of the bank and other causes. As the stockades are nearly rotten, and will, no doubt, be breaking down in the spring, I would recommend that this portion of the wall be finished as soon as possible, with a substantial railing the entire length.

The road and lane leading to the Old Chapel had been repaired, gravelled, and side drains paved, to the extent of fifty perches.

GOWER STREET.

Forty-five perches of this street, from Theatre Hill to Dicks's Square, gravelled and rounded in the centre. Seventy-six perches from Prescott street to Queen's Bake-house, have been gravelled, and twenty-five perches paved. Fifteen perches from Queen's Bake-house to Ordnance Yard gate gravelled, and rounded in the centre, and side drains cleared. Considerable improvement has been made near the old Meeting-house, the hill lowered three feet, and side drains formed.

BANNERMAN AND MILITARY ROADS.

Fifty perches of side drains paved.

Board of Works.

GARRISON HILL.

A new drain twelve perches long, has been made, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom ; a new side wall built on the east side, which is a great benefit, particularly in winter time.

A new, substantial wall, has been built near the Court house, thirteen perches long, five feet high, and three feet thick, and covered with flags.

Gregory's Lane has been gravelled, and the drain cleansed.

PRESCOTT STREET.

This street has been macadamised, gravelled, and rounded in the centre. Two cross drains made, covered with flags, and boarded at the bottom.

BECK'S COVE.

A large embankment has been made, and the side paved. This part of the road was very dangerous for carts and carriages, owing to the hill being too steep. Now, wheel vehicles pass up and down with perfect ease and safety.

King's Road drain has been covered with flags from the Queen's Beech to Mr. Ryland's gate, length forty-five perches, and the side drains paved.

Four perches of drain, covered with flags, and boarded at the bottom, near Crossman's forge.

Twelve perches of drain cleansed, and covered with flags, near McBride's hill.

Thirty-two perches of new road, twenty feet wide, four feet of filling, and a new retaining wall and fence have been made on road leading from Waterford Bridge to Lunatic Asylum.

POOR HOUSE.

A new and substantial picket fence has been constructed around the Poor House grounds, the ground cleared and cultivated, yielding a splendid crop of potatoes. A stockade plank fence, with gates, constructed in front of the building ; also, a retaining wall, six feet high, and four feet thick.

Board of Works.

BRIDGES.

A new bridge constructed in Outer Cove, forty feet span and sixteen feet wide, with a new railing.

Four small bridges repaired.

Four new bridges built on Torbay road, two of them sixteen feet span and twenty feet wide, with stone abutments.

Three small bridges repaired.

Mullowney's bridge, on Portugal Cove road, newly built, with new abutments and railings.

Three bridges repaired.

A new railing to Bickam's bridge.

A new bridge built on Bay Bulls road, with stone abutments, twenty feet span and railed.

Three small bridges newly built.

Two new bridges built on Petty Harbor road.

Two bridges newly built on road leading from Goulds to Petty Harbor, seventy feet in length, with new abutments, and cut-water in centre, and railed. A great portion of this road, carried away by a flood; has been repaired, and a retaining wall built.

Four new bridges built on Fresh Water road, and two repaired.

One new bridge on the old Portugal Cove road; a retaining wall built to main bridge.

Three bridges repaired on the Quidi Vidi road, and two bridges repaired leading to Nagle's hill.

Road to Torbay Beach repaired. A bridge built near Bulger's forge.

Major's Path road, two bridges built.

A new cross drain made near Brooking & Co.'s, covered with flags, and boarded on the bottom.

A new trunk drain made from Fountain's and paved, in Codner's fire-break.

Board of Works.

Custom House lane and drain repaired.

A good deal of improvement has been made on the South Side road leading to South battery; a substantial retaining wall built, and four new bridges constructed, with stone abutments, and railed.

In other localities a good deal of improvement has been effected in the way of repairs to roads, cross drains, bridges, &c., and for which I beg to refer you to the Report Book.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN MAHER.

To JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Works.

REPORT OF MR. WILLIAM COADY, ON THE STREETS OF ST. JOHN'S, AND ROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

ST. JOHN's, February 26th, 1863.

SIR,—

I beg leave to report, for the information of the Board of Works, upon the Streets and Drains in St. John's and neighbourhood, under my superintendence, during the year ending 31st December, 1862.

Job's Bridge railing painted, wall raised all around, gravelled, arch covered with plank.

Road on South-side partly made and gravelled, from Captain Edward White's Cottage to McBride & Kerr's premises, with two bridges, five cross drains, and retaining wall and railing.

Prepared a large lot of material for repairing streets and roads, with paving stones for drains, of which there have been a large lot used repairing Duckworth-street, from Mr. Brazil's to Play-house Hill.

Board of Works.

Made sewer from Eastern boundary through Hutching's Lane, and part of Pokeham Path,with good side walls three feet high,2½ feet wide, covered with flags, boarded in the bottom. Made road through aforesaid road. This sewer required to be made through Pokeham Path to take off the surface water ; length of sewer made twenty nine perches.

Repaired cross drains near Waterford Bridge, covered with spruce timber.

Repaired two cross drains on Bay Bulls Road, covered them with spruce timber.

Made Bridge on Petty Harbor Road, forty feet long, built side wall and covered with plank.

Rebuilt Carnell's Bridge on South-side, walls repaired, new beams, covered with plank.

Built Delahunty's Bridge, on Bay Bulls Road, twenty feet wide, arch twelve feet wide, side walls six feet high, four feet through at the base, three on the top, strong cross beams covered with plank.

Repaired two cross drains at River-head, covered with flags.

Repaired two in Water-street, cleaned side drains.

Cleared and repaired two cross drains, on Lazy Bank Road, covered one with plank, the other with flags.

Repaired bridge on Monday Pond Road.

Cleansed two cross drains on the South Side, near Captain Lynch's, covered them with flags.

The drain at Barter's Hill cleared several times throughout the year.

Made use of 256 pieces of plank, in building and repairing bridges and drains.

A great deal of this work has been done, cross drains and repairs, as also to bridges, for account of which, I respectfully request you to refer to the Report Book.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COADY.

To JOHN H. WARREN, ESQ.,
Chairman Board of Works.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL ATTENDANTS OF THE ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

December, 31st.

On the 1st of January, 1862, there were 57 patients remaining in the house, from the admissions of the former year, and 373 have been admitted since, making in all 430.

By referring to the tabular report, it will be seen that 32 patients were admitted in a dying state, thus accounting for the state of mortality.

During the past summer, the Hospital underwent considerable repairs and improvements. Rooms have been fitted up in the basement story, as sleeping apartments for the servants, which gives us an accession of two wards, previously occupied by them for that purpose.

The surgery has been transferred from the front of the building to the rear, and has been conveniently fitted up. The former surgery has been converted into a bed-room for the keeper, who has also a sitting room adjoining.

The interior of the building was thoroughly cleaned, the ceilings washed with whiting, the walls with lime, the wood work painted white, the bedsteads and commodes painted dark green; and these, as also the doors of every ward and room, numbered; and a shelf has been placed at the bed head of every patient, for the convenience of holding medicine, &c.

A store-room for clothing and bedding has been fitted up in first floor of new wing, the former store-room being converted into a bedroom for the matron and sub-matron.

The light and cheerful aspect of the wards cannot fail to exercise a sanitary influence upon the patients.

The ventilation of the different wards of the new wing has materially contributed to purify the atmosphere of the place, and we would respectfully suggest that a similar improvement be introduced into the wards of the old Hospital.

Board of Works.

We would recommend the enlargement of the door of the accident ward, as it is at present not sufficiently roomy to admit cases, without considerable suffering to the patients.

The new attic has been finished and partitioned, and will afford room for fourteen beds, which have not yet been provided. We would recommend bedsteads with sacking bottoms to be procured, instead of iron, which are painful for the sick to lay upon, and compel us sometimes to provide two matrasses where one ought to do.

We would again urge upon your attention the propriety of converting the old attic into two large wards, which might be used for convalescent patients, or otherwise. This would give us room for about forty additional beds; and which doubtless would be required, in the event of our being visited by an epidemic, and it would be well to be prepared for such a contingency.

The most of the windows in the old Building are so worn as not to admit of repair—new ones, therefore, are indispensable.

With a view to the improvement of the appearance of the outside of the building, and also for its preservation, we would advise having the roof coated with tar and black varnish, and the walls painted white.

The water closet on the basement story, for the use of the household, still remains unfinished, which is a great inconvenience.

The leakages in different parts of the roof of the Hospital, have done more or less damage to portions of the ceiliugs and walls.

We would remind the Honorable Board that the Hospital is still badly off for the want of the Surgical instruments and other appliances requested in last year's Report.

A capital idea has recently been carried out in several of the British Hospitals, which we recommend as highly worthy of imitation—it is the decoration of the sick wards with pictures and engravings. The suffering patient is almost compelled to rest his thoughts sadly upon his own unhappy case, or if he gazes around, he sees bare walls or fellow patients suffering like himself. How pleasant and salutary to have his thoughts diverted by the innumerable suggestions which art can convey.

The introduction of illustrated books and newspapers, would have a like beneficial effect.

Board of Works.

It would be desirable that a vegetable and meat house be erected outside the Hospital. We before applied for a meat conservatory, as considerable waste arose from the difficulty of keeping it untainted in warm weather.

The great stench arising from the decomposition of vegetables, kept, as we are now obliged to keep them, in the cellar, immediately adjoining the Surgeon's room, and the sleeping apartments of the matron and servants, is neither wholesome nor agreeable.

As we are about to have water introduced into the Hospital, by the Water Company, a good opportunity will present itself of establishing a suit of baths, which has hitherto been a great want.

We would recommend the procuring of a few suits of clothing, for the temporary use of some of the male and female patients, who are brought into the Hospital with their own garments very dirty, and frequently covered with vermin, and before their clothes can be got ready, which takes sometime to be cleaned and purified, the patient is frequently convalescent, and would be benefited by exercise about the wards or grounds. The accommodation of the Hospital clothes, during this time, would facilitate the recovery of the patients, and consequently expedite their discharge.

The kitchen garden, which, for the first time, came into use during the past year, was found a great accommodation, and yielded salads and other vegetables sufficient for the season, and cabbage up to the present date, and if we had a proper vegetable house, the crop would have served to the spring.

With regard to our future supply of potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, parsnips, &c., we would recommend the renting of a piece of ground near the Hospital, which might be cultivated by the Hospital convalescents and the able-bodied inmates of the Poor House. A sufficient quantity could thus be cheaply obtained, and would be likely to give more satisfaction, by being of a better quality than what we are now obliged to procure.

The board fence in Hospital Lane requires repairs, such as shoring, &c. The fence to the east, requires to be made somewhat higher, to prevent the intrusion of goats, dogs, &c.

It would be very desirable that a strong spring latch should be attached to the front gate, so as to make it selfclosing, as visitors to the

Board of Works.

Hospital are in the habit of carelessly leaving it open, thus giving ingress to goats, pigs, &c., which are so apt to destroy the trees that are such a decided ornament to the grounds. An inner wire fence would be an additional protection.

We would remind the Board of our application for one or two gas lamps, which we think the Hospital, as a public institution, is entitled to.

The sewer, which has been made at the north side of the house, answers its purpose satisfactorily.

Several improvements of minor importance have also been made, which it is not necessary to particularize. In effecting any improvement or alteration, which we deemed necessary for the comfort of the patient or the general interests of the institution, we have been promptly and energeticaly assisted by the Chairman of your honorable Board, John H. Warren, Esq., and also by the honorable P. Kough, Superintendant of Public Buildings.

JOHN ROCHFORT, Sr.

Medical Attendant.

THOMAS McKEN, M. D.

Superintendant St. John's Hospital.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Works, &c., &c., &c.

Board of Works.

RETURN OF DOMESTICS IN ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, ON DECEMBER 31st, 1862, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES AND WAGES.

	Currency per annum.
John Prowse, as Keeper.....	£80 13 4
Janet Cowan, " Matron.....	34 12 0
Agnes Cowan, " Sub-Matron.....	18 0 0
Catherine Becket, as Nurse.....	14 0 0
Catherine Clooney, "	14 0 0
Mary Nevill, "	14 0 0
Hannah Murphy, "	14 0 0
Ellen Johnston, 1st Cook	16 0 0
Bridget Hally, 2nd "	14 0 0
Winifred Brian, Washerwoman.....	14 0 0
Ellen Foran, "	14 0 0
	£247 5 4

Board of Works.

REPORT OF SAINT JOHN'S HOS-

	Disease of Brain and Nervous System.	Disease of Heart and Large Arteries.	Disease of Stomach and Bowels.	Fever.	Scrofula.	Rheumatism.	Debility, Old Age, &c.	Accidents.	Ulcers.	Abscess.	Venereal.
January....	2	5	2	1	....	1	2	1	1	1	1
February....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	3	1	1	3
March	2	4	4	....	1	3	....	1	....	2	2
April.....	....	....	4	....	4	4	1	2	3	....	....
May.....	2	....	1	....	2	4	2	2	2	1	3
June	4	2	3	2	....	1	3	1	1	1	1
July.....	....	1	3	1	....	1	5	1	2	....	1
August	....	1	1	1	3	1	4	....	1	2	1
September .	1	....	2	1	2	4	8	1	7	5	2
October....	....	3	3	1	3	2	....	1	3	1	1
November..	....	....	2	10	1	2	3	....	6	1	5
December ..	1	....	....	4	1	5	5	1	3	3	4
Totals..	12	17	25	22	18	30	33	14	30	18	24

No. discharged, 260; No. died, 56; No. under treatment, 57; of Trade, 14; No. Poor Commissioner, 328.

TOTAL RESULT.—No. of patients under treatment from previous

Board of Works.

PITAL, DECEMBER 31ST, 1862.

Opthalmia.	Delirium Tremens.	Phthisis.	Disease of Kidney and Bladder.	Dropsy.	Frost Burn.	Cancer and Malignant Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Bronchitis.	Disease of Liver.	Diptheria.	Disease of Testicles.	Pneumonia and Pluretus.	Operations.
1	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	1	1	4	1	3	
....	2	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	
2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	6	1	3	
1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	
1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	
..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	
1	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	
..	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	5	1	1	
1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	9			
..	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	7	....	1	
5	9	12	6	7	5	9	2	5	9	44	4	13	13

No. under Fishermen's Act, 3; No. Mercantile Marine, 28; No. Board year, on 1st. January, 57. No. admitted to date, 373. Total, 430.

Board of Works.

NUMBER FROM THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

	No.
Saint John's	266
Ferryland	35
Conception Bay	27
St. Mary's and Placentia	6
Burin	3
LaPoile	2
Bonavista	10
Trinity	14
Fogo	6
Fortune Bay	4
	373
Number of Males	298
" of Females	75
Total	373
Number admitted in a dying condition	32
Number of Operations	13

Board of Works.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

December 31st, 1862.

During the past twelvemonths, 153 patients have been under treatment in this Institution; 49 patients were admitted, 42 dismissed, and 8 have died; leaving 103 resident at the close of the year, or one less than in 1861. The number remaining would probably have exceeded that of last year, but that the want of accommodation obliged the authorities to refuse admission in some instances. The proportion of recoveries to admissions in 1862 is very large, exceeding that in the preceding year, but I doubt if it will be possible to maintain this high rate whilst the number of permanent residents is allowed to increase annually beyond the legitimate capacity of the hospital: thus, on the 31st December, 1859, there were remaining 85 patients; at the same date, in 1860, 96 remained; in 1861 there were 104, and in 1862 but one less, viz.: 103 remained. To enlarge the Institution then has become urgently necessary, especially in the female department, for the separation of the agitated class of patients, and but little less so on the male side of the establishment, from its over crowded state. The gist of the whole matter is, the absence in the Hospital, as it now is, of fitting accommodation for acute cases as they arise,to give them a fair chance of early recovery, and of sufficient space for the healthy care of more permanent inmates, under certain admitted sanitary conditions.

Much is needed, both within and without the Institution, to increase its efficiency; but unfortunately, as this excellent charity is wholly dependent upon the public funds of the Colony, (for the sma!l amount hitherto received from paying patients need scarcely be considered,) their depressed condition renders it, I presume, almost hopeless to expect anything being done beyond matters of imperious necessity, at the present moment. Deeply indeed is it to be regretted that obstacles should have been thrown in the way of the noble hearted Miss Dix, when the benevolence which was ready to be poured out in behalf of the Newfoundland Hospital for the Insane, at her energetic instances, in London and Livcrpool, was frozen instantly by a few cold dissentient and ill-weighed words from those whose Newfoundland experience might have taught them better. I fear indeed, unless a distinct fund be raised for the support and enlargement of this Institution, it can never expect to flourish as it might and ought, and bear comparison with the more favoured Hospitals for the Insane of other lands.

Board of Works.

In addition to our requirements for poor patients, there are others of a more limited kind, none the less prominent, such as provision for the proper reception and accommodation of patients of higher classes, willing, in the hour of their misfortune and affliction, to pay any reasonable sum for such a boon. This is so well understood, and at times so painfully felt, that I would suggest the propriety of an appeal being made to the wealthy, in behalf of the object in question; £1000 pounds would go far towards its attainment. And as the public purse cannot be drawn upon, private means might well be devoted to such an object. I need scarcely add, that in other countries, not only additions to hospitals have been made by benevolent individuals, but whole institutions have been erected and maintained most liberally, by private subscriptions. It is not well that Newfoundland should remain so far behind in that peculiar path of charity. With regard to the appeal which I have taken the liberty of suggesting, I would remark that it touches society nearly to provide for the independent classes, who, when suffering in their families, from mental diseases, are placed in the dilemma of either submitting to almost hopeless anguish at home, or of accepting the straitened and somewhat humiliating advantages presented by a pauper asylum.

The amount of employment for patients during the past year has not been very great, in the absence of any farming pursuits or cattle to attend upon. The unreclaimed land, however, attached to the Hospital, small as it is in extent, has been partially grubbed, and will soon be completed. The potato crop failed wholly, in consequence of the early summer frosts. A good supply of manure has been laid up for future use; all trees, not required for ornament or protection, have been cut down; a portion of the ground in front of the Institution has been levelled and laid down in grass, and a substantial picket fence put up on the western boundary. Two bridges have also been built as well as designed by patients.

In the female department much sewing work has been done, and a considerable economy been effected by the direct purchase of materials for clothing and bedding by the Chairman of the Board of Works, and the permanent employment of a seamstress, who has kept the female patients usefully employed in making male and female clothing of every kind, excepting shoes and men's caps. The goods thus purchased were superior in quality to any we have before received, and therefore more durable, and, I am informed, at prices of a very moderate rate indeed.

In the month of May last, the Asylum Barn and Stables, with their contents, including some live stock, were unhappily destroyed by fire, the

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consequent loss in public property, and that belonging to the Medical Superintendent, amounting to at least £500. For a time, during the fire, the cottage and wooden erections, contiguous to the patients' wards at the western end, were in much danger, but Providentially the exertions used to extinguish the fire, as it communicated by the means of a high wind to the various inflammable structures, were crowned with success. A lesson was however thus learned, which ought not to be in vain, of the dangerous impropriety of erecting wooden buildings of any kind whatsoever, in connection with, or close vicinity of a hospital, full of the insane. The calamity which might have ensued, makes one shudder. No clue has been obtained to the origin of the fire, and it appears but too probable that it was the work of an incendiary. A very small but convenient barn with stable, has been since erected, but not of stone, as was so desirable, I believe from the difference of expense to the Colony, in its present depressed condition.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Medical Superintendent, the Inspector of Public Buildings submitted, in his report of last year, an estimate including some most necessary items; such as the inclosure for female patients; repairs in the retired male wing, and in the female wing; boiler-house and coal house, &c. It has not yet been found convenient to attend to these matters contained in the requisition of the Inspector; and, therefore, I have again to submit them for consideration, as well as some additional requirements, for which I beg to refer to the Inspector's estimate for 1862.

During my absence on leave, in 1861, the steam-boiler required repair, which was very inefficiently done, and subsequent attempts have not succeeded in rendering it tight and safe. The steam required for heating the buildings being of high pressure, averaging from 30 to 45 lbs. on the inch, I did not consider the boiler, as repaired, safe to use; neither were the Engineers willing to undergo the risk of using it. Under these circumstances, a new boiler has been ordered from Liverpool, upon my representation. Much discomfort, from insufficient heating, bad ventilation, and the want of an ample hot and cold water supply to the various wards, has been experienced from the temporary loss of the steam boiler; and in case of a fire breaking out, the whole apparatus of steam-pump and fire-hose, would have been useless, from the same cause.

I have always advocated the employment of the Insane in farm and garden pursuits, both as a mode of curative treatment of great value, and as a means of assisting in the support of the Institution. At one time I was corresponding with a gentleman in Scotland, with a view to the en-

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lgagement of a skilled gardener, to employ the patients in remunerative abor; as, in my opinion, much might be thus done, provided we had the necessary knowledge and practical skill. My plan, however, was frustrated at the time, but should it be adopted at any future day, I feel convinced that it would pay well, not only in supplying the Institution with plenty of garden produce, but in supplying the St. John's market with it. I have known an institution credited with £60 of a season for grapes alone;—but where choice vegetables are so readily sold at high prices as in St. John's, these, grown on a large scale, would become a source of very considerable profit. I have applied for additional land to occupy the patients, from time to time, also, in Agricultural labor, which would become remunerative, and on this head I will quote some observations, in support of my views, from a work just published in France by Dr. Billod, on the means of wholly, or partially defraying the cost of maintenance of the greatly increasing number of chargeable lunatics—because of (1st) the enormous tax it involves, and (2nd,) the over-crowding of Asylums. The Doctor's remedy is as follows:—That from the profits of agricultural operations, in which the cost of manual labor and manure is reduced to a minimum, every Lunatic Asylum may exonerate the Department which has established it from the expense of its pauper lunatics, provided that such a sufficient extent of land be allotted to it, as may, by its cultivation, produce a revenue equivalent to the expenditure incurred in their behalf. Similar opinions are held, more or less, by all Physicians in charge of Asylums, and are practically carried out in not a few Institutions. In this country, no such results can be expected from farming of land, as possibly may, on the fertile soil of France. Much, however, may be done towards obtaining profitable results from the employment of the insane in this manner, under skilled management; and I am quite of opinion that a considerable profit would accrue to the Asylum, if both a farm and garden were industriously cultivated by the patients, who, moreover, are especially pleased to be thus employed.

I alluded in my last year's Report to the advantage and economy that would ensue from the baking of bread in the Asylum bake-house, instead of purchasing it in St. John's, with a carriage of 3¼ miles. I have also adverted to the loss upon purchased milk. Let the possible economy in these two matters be added to that equally feasible, in farming and gardening, and, I am sure, that under an improved system, not less than £500 per annum would be saved to the Government.

Religious services have been held in the wards, during the year, as usual, by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, and the Rev. Father Walsh; but nothing has been yet done, I am sorry to say, towards the erection of a Chapel.

Board of Works.

I am unable to acknowledge the receipt of any contributions of books, newspapers, or amusing games, for the patients; but I think this may be owing to my report of last year, containing an appeal for such things, not having been printed separately from the Journals of the House of Assembly. I trust the appeal will yet be responded to.

I have again to thank the Chairman of the Board of Works for the support I have received from him, in my capacity of Superintendent; and for the unflagging interest which he has manifested in the cause of the insane. In humble dependence upon the protecting care of that Providence to which we owe the past, and trust for our future prosperity, I look forward hopefully to such an improved state of the country, under more successful fisheries than have been vouchsafed to us in these later years, as may permit the carrying out of the numerous additions and improvements, confessedly necessary in the Asylum, and so frequently postponed from want of means.

Respectfully submitted by

HENRY H. STABB, M.D.,

Physician Superintendent.

JOHN H. WARREN, ESQ., M. C. P.,

Chairman Board of Works.

Board of Works.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
March 10, 1863.

SERVANTS AND ATTENDANTS ON THE INSANE.

MALE DEPARTMENT:

			Wages per annum, cy.		
Henry Pinsent,	Attendant,	(Principal).....	£50	0	0
William McKenzie,	"	(Farmer).....	50	0	0
John Nicol,	"	.....	40	0	0
William Horwood	"	.....	35	0	0
Simon Grant,	"	.....	35	0	0
John Horwood,	"	.....	35	0	0
William Hamlyn,	Engineer	.....	75	0	0
Matthew Power,	"	and Carpenter.....	55	0	0

FEMALE DEPARTMENT:

Margaret Malone,	Attendant.....		17	0	0
Mrs. Neil,	"	.....	14	0	0
Margaret Leary,	"	.....	14	0	0
Mary Ann Brine,	"	.....	14	0	0
Bridget Walsh,	Seamstress.....		18	0	0
Johanna Power,	Cook.....		17	0	0
Annie MacKenzie,	Nursemaid.....		14	0	0
Mary Toole,	Washerwoman.....		18	0	0
Kate Dorsay	"	.....	14	0	0
Mary Rogers	"	.....	14	0	0
			£529	0	0

Average number of Patients resident, during the years 1861, 102.50; 1862, 103.25.

HENRY H. STABB,

Physician Superintendent.

Board of Works.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF LIGHT HOUSES.

LIGHT HOUSE DEPARTMENT,
31st December, 1862.

For the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Inspector of Light Houses has the honor to submit his Annual Report on the several Light Houses in the Colony, with an estimate of the expense consequent on their maintenance for the year 1863, together with such remarks as are within the scope of his duty.

Fort Amherst Light House may be regarded as being in a satisfactory condition, the only outlay, in addition to the usual expense of its maintenance the ensuing year, will be about £10, in re-pointing the Keeper's dwelling, painting, and some trifling repairs to the fence.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND.

The Parapet of the Tower has been relaid with 8th sheet lead, the chimney, from the roof up, rebuilt, foundation of the house rough casted, and some additional accommodation provided for the Assistant Keeper. The completion of this work, together with the expense of employing a second Assistant Keeper, during the absence of the permanent Assistant, on duty at Cape St. Mary's Light House, as well as the employing of a person as Keeper, (*pro. tem.*) in consequence of the unfortunate loss of the Keeper by falling through the ice, will account for the expense of this establishment having, for the year 1862, exceeded that of former years.

A small Store at the landing place is much needed. The Keepers are willing to perform the work gratuitously, on being provided with materials; the cost will not exceed £15, as provided for in the general estimate.

CAPE SPEAR.

Some repairs to the road leading from the landing place to the Light House, to the amount of £5, will be required, this, with a similar sum to remedy some defect in the roof of the dwelling, are the only items of expense in addition to the usual annual requirements.

Nothing definite has been determined upon with reference to the establishing of a fog signal at this station.

Board of Works.

HARBOR GRACE BEACON.

The danger of its foundation being undermined by the washing away of the beach in strong easterly winds, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Board of Works, and as no remedy has been applied, I would here beg leave to annex my communication to the Board, in June last, on the subject.

On a recent visit to Harbor Grace Beacon, I found the beach to have considerably decreased since my previous visit, and it would seem to appear evident, that in the absence of the necessary precaution to arrest the encroachment of the sea, the foundation will eventually be so undermined that the destruction of the building must follow.

There are two methods of remedying the evil, which I would submit for the consideration of the Board, neither of which would be attended with anything like a serious expense.

One plan would be, by driving about 100 posts, of eight feet long, down into the beach to about half their length, by which means the beach would be found rapidly to increase, and permanently to resist the action of the sea; and I may here observe that it is an established fact, that to the adopting of this method, many years ago, more than one-half of the point of beach at Harbor Grace owes its origin.

The other method would be by the placing of an old vessel on the point at high water, and filling her with ballast, and secured from listing by a few shores at the outside. Mr. Makinson, by providing the vessel free of expense, would require the privilege of using the vessel as a landing place for the steamer *Ellen Gisborne.*

BACCALIEU, GREEN ISLAND, AND CAPE BONAVISTA LIGHT HOUSES.

For the facility afforded me in visiting the above three establishments, I am indebted to Captain Orlebar, R. N., Admiralty Surveyor, for his having obligingly provided me with a passage in the steamer *Margaretha Stevenson.* My stay at Baccalieu was about nine hours, and at each of the latter, two days. I was under a further obligation to Captain Orlebar, by his landing me at New Perlican.

At Baccalieu and Green Island, the requirements are only such as noted in the annexed estimate.

Board of Works.

" At Bonavista Light House a cellar is required, the cost of which will not exceed £25.

In July, visited Cape Race and Cape Pine, both establishments are in a satisfactory condition.

OFFER WADHAM.

The *Ellen Gisborne* having been engaged to take the Court on the Northern Circuit, I was provided with a passage, with the intention of landing on the Wadham Island, but our passing the Island at midnight, and a heavy sea on, rendered it impracticable. I proceeded to Twillingate, and on our return to Fogo, the steamer was placed at my service to visit the Wadhams Light House, 12th September: we were favoured by fine weather, returning to Fogo the same evening. The establishment at the Wadhams was found in a creditable condition; and as some of the burners required to be renewed, a competent person, who had accompanied me from St. John's, was left to do the needful.

The before mentioned Light House establishments, together with Cape St. Mary's and Dodding Head, are all in an efficient state of repair, they have all received their due share of attention, and are supplied with every necessary to meet their requirements, until the latter part of May next.

The Light House Department, forming, as it does an important branch of the public service, and involving an annual expense of £3,700, it would be but fair, that it should, in common with the other public institutions, have the benefit of many of its necessaries being supplied by tender.

The oil for the past year, in consequence of the partial seal fishery, was laid in at a price much above what was expected, and making a due allowance for this contingency, it will be seen that the total expense of the Light Houses for 1862 has exceeded my estimate, £33 only.

Permit me here to renew the assurance that my zeal and ability, on all occasions, shall be devoted to the discharge of the trust reposed in me.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT OKE,

Inspector Light Houses.

JOHN H. WARREN, ESQ.,

Chairman Board of Works.

ESTIMATE OF THE MAINTENANCE OF THE SEVERAL LIGHT HOUSES, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

	Gallons Seal Oil.	Cost of Seal Oil, at £51 4s. per ton.	Keeper's Salary.	Assistant's Salary.	Keeper's Fuel.	Assistant's Fuel..	Repairs & Painting.	Stores.	Gas.	Freight, Insurance, and Boat Hire.	Repairs on Roads.	Inspector's expenses.	Total expenditure.
Fort Amherst	220	£44	£80	£30	£28	....	£10	£10	....	£10	....	....	£212 0 0
Harbor Grace Island	650	130	105	70	28	£13	25	15	....	15	....	....	407 0 0
Cape Spear	350	70	100	70	28	13	10	12	....	10	....	....	313 0 0
Cape Bonavista.....	650	130	100	70	28	....	20	15	....	15	....	....	378 0 0
Green Island.....	200	40	100	70	28	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	268 0 0
Offer Wadham	140	28	100	120	28	13	20	10	....	20	....	....	339 0 0
Cape Pine	600	120	100	70	28	13	12	15	....	17	£20	....	395 0 0
Dodding Head.....	230	46	100	70	28	13	10	12	....	10	....	....	289 0 0
Baccalieu Island....	500	100	100	70	28	....	10	15	....	12	10	....	345 0 0
Cape St. Mary's	550	110	100	70	28	13	15	15	....	12	....	....	363 0 0
Harbor Grace Beacon	30	6	40	....	10	....	15	5	£50	.....	....	....	126 0 0
Inspector.....	.....	.....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	£50	250 0 0
	4120	824	1225	710	290	78	157	134	50	131	30	50	3679 0 0

ROBERT OKE,

Inspector Light Houses.

Board of Works.

Board of Works.

MR. DELANEY'S REPORT ON THE BREAKWATER AT BACK HARBOR, TWILLINGATE, AND ALSO ON THE CANAL AT FOGO.

BOARD OF WORKS DEPARTMENT,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
November 1st, 1862.

SIR,—

In compliance with your instructions of the 5th of September, I forthwith proceeded, in the Circuit steamer under charge of the Hon. Judge Robinson, to Twillingate and Fogo; in the former place to make a survey of a portion of Back Harbor, with reference to the construction of a Breakwater, and in the latter to take levels and survey of the neck between Seal Cove and the Harbor, so as to enable me to report upon the probable expense of opening a navigable communication between the two places by means of a Canal or Channel; which report I beg respectfully to submit for your approval. With regard to the Breakwater at the former place, I beg to state that it is quite feasible, and may be done at a comparatively small expense, according to the accompanying plan, by means of heavy ballasted wharves fixed or ranged along, at a certain distance apart, upon a small Island, which is situated about midway between the main beach and the entrance to the Harbor. A portion of this small Island is bare at high water, and consequently a larger portion becomes exposed at low water, (in length about six chains, and in breadth about three chains,) as shown by the drawings, which in both cases renders the mooring of crafts dangerous, from the fact of the Island not being sufficiently large to break the sea when acted on by the north-west wind, which blows directly into the harbor. I, therefore, suggest that a number of these wharves be ranged along as shown on the plan, of such a height as to be exposed, as much as possible, at the highest tide, across this Island, reaching, as near as possible, to a dangerous shoal which is but a short distance to the north, (about four chains,) there would be a difficulty in reaching this shoal altogether, in consequence of the water being so deep between. I received a few lines from Mr. Peyton, the Magistrate, with reference to this Breakwater; and from whom,as well as his son, I received much assistance during the survey, he seems to take immense interest in the matter, and he, as well as others, is anxious it should be completed. I herewith attach his note—he says "that a great portion of the expenditure, after the materials in lumber, &c. are collected, can be directed towards the employment of labourers, who, I have every reason to fear

Board of Works.

will require assistance from some source during the approaching winter." If the timber and ballast were collected in the winter, the work might be commenced in the spring of 1863, and the whole accomplished for about £350 sterling. I now beg leave to refer to the canal at Fogo. The distance between the Harbor and Seal Cove is about 180 feet at low water, the channel should be at least 20 feet wide and sunk under low-water mark, at least 4 feet, consequently about 150,000 cubic feet of hard rock would have to be cut out, which would incur an immense expense, not so much as to the cutting or quarrying, but this channel would cross the main road between the east and west side of the harbor, thereby involving the necessity of constructing a draw or other moveable bridge, so as to insure a foot passage at all times. As near as I can go to the cost of such an undertaking, would be about £12 or £13,000 to accomplish it. Should the Government wish to, at any time, have a plan of this canal, I will supply them with it, but I think it useless at present, the sum required for such a work being so very large.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. J. DELANEY, C. E.

The Honorable
The CHAIRMAN OF THE
BOARD OF WORKS.

TOULINGUET, September 18th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

Referring to the matter of erecting a Breakwater at Back Harbor, at the same time presuming it may be the intention of the Government to give directions on that subject, I will take the liberty to offer, as an opinion, that a great portion of the expenditure, after the materials in lumber, &c., are collected, can be directed towards the employment of labourers, who, I have every reason to fear, will require assistance from some such source during the approaching winter. The very short catch of fish from the shore fishery, together, now, with the returns from the Labrador, will, I believe, warrant my offering these observations.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PEYTON, J. P.

EDWARD M. J. DELANEY, Esq., C.E.,
St. John's.

Board of Works.

ABSTRACT REPORT AND ESTIMATE OF WORKS AND REPAIRS PROPOSED TO BE CARRIED OUT IN 1863.

Report of the state and condition and approximate estimate of expense to be incurred on Public Buildings, during the year 1863 :—

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This building at present is essentially in good condition, and if no new requirements were made, would involve very little expense beyond the ordinary repairs incidental to such an Institution.

The estimate made and submitted on a former occasion of the expense of additional works, scarcely any of which have been carried out, amounted to the sum of £878.

The Medical Superintendent has lately furnished a requisition for the items he considers necessary for the completion of the Asylum, numbered 1 to 13 inclusive, which, together with the expense incurred during the last year, would involve an outlay of several thousand pounds. This requisition has been under the consideration of the Chairman of the Board of Works, and he has deemed it quite inexpedient, in the present condition of the Colony, to approve of such an expenditure ; and can only agree to such an expense being incurred as may be absolutely necessary, and which, he thinks, may be limited to the items 1, 2, 7 and 12, which are estimated not to exceed three hundred pounds.

A substantial wood building has been erected last autumn, on the site of the building recently destroyed by fire, which may serve hereafter for a coal-house, having a spacious loft for hay or fodder.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

This building was inspected a few days since, and found in every respect in good condition, and fully equal to its requirements.

The keeper states that the only matters now wanting are a coal-house, and an iron or wood funnel to carry off the steam from the boiler in the wash house. Those items, if approved, may cost from £25 to £30—incidental repairs may amount to £5—£35.

Board of Works.

SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The Hospital has, during the last season, received considerable improvements, and more extensive accommodation has been provided. It is now in much better condition than at any time heretofore, and will require but small outlay for several years. Due attention has been given by the Board of Works to the requirements of the Medical Attendants, and in their annual report they have given the fullest expression of their approbation on the arrangement and condition of the whole of the interior of the building so far as it extends.

Several demands are, however, made by the Medical Attendants, with a view of meeting contingent wants, as well as some existing, which, if approved, would doubtless greatly contribute to the convenience and completion of the Institution. Those most needed, are a meat-house or larder, a coal-house, with vegetable house or cellar underneath.

To fit up baths through the building, having proper stop cocks, service and waste pipes, &c., together with the water closet, would be found expensive, exceeding the sum of £200, whilst if one of the rooms in the basement could be appropriated to this service, it would be sufficiently large to contain two baths, and may not cost over £25.

The estimate would then stand :—

Meat, coal, and vegetable houses.....	£200	0	0
Bath room fitted up.....	25	0	0
Ordinary and Incidental expenses	25	0	0
	£260	0	0

This sum of £260 is less than half the amount calculated to cover the expense of all the matters contained in the requisition.

There are some partial leaks in the roof and at the junction of the new work with the old porch, they are now in progress of being repaired.

RIVER-HEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This has been a continued source of expense, since it was first occupied; it had some repairs last season, and will require £5 or £6 more, during the present year. It would doubtless be much more economical to construct a small lock-up in that neighbourhood, where there is unoccupied public ground, than to continue paying rent for such an infirm concern, together with the expense incurred in sustaining it.

Board of Works.

COURT HOUSE BUILDING.

The Court House has had considerable repairs on the roof and in the offices, during the past year; the platform at the south entrance being found quite decayed and unsafe, was entirely removed and renewed, and the iron paling repaired. The whole of the exterior is in good condition, with the exception of two of the dome lights, which are found to leak; they are now being repaired as well as the ceiling in the Supreme Court Room, and in the Chief Clerk's Office.

The lock-up in the basement has had some repairs, and will require incidental expense during the year to the extent of £6 or £8	£8	0	0
Ordinary and incidental expenses, including the roof.....	60	0	0
Repairing ceiling and cornice in Supreme Court Room, and Chief Clerk's Office.....	14	0	0
Fixing wainscoting to Post-office to prevent injury to the plastering	3	0	0
	£85	0	0
Should it be considered expedient to paint the Post Office hall and gallery, two coats in oil, and stop and whiten the ceiling and cornices, the expense would be.....	£30	0	0
If all the wood work in this item should be painted as provided, and the plaistering done in distemper of the same colour, the expense would be reduced to	18	0	0
The painting of all the wood work and walls in the Supreme Court Room would cost	32	0	0
If the walls be done in distemper, this expense will be reduced to	20	0	0
Painting all the wood work and stopping and whitening ceiling of eight offices on principal floor.....	12	0	0
Sessions Court	8	0	0
Entrance hall, lobbies, stairway, and balustrade	15	0	0
These items of painting, whitening, &c., &c., will cost ....£	115	0	0
Less, if walls in Court-room be done in distemper	12	0	0
	£103	0	0

Board of Works:

CUSTOM HOUSE.

This building is generally in good condition, and requires very little repairs, except the chimneys; their condition has been reported on several times, and estimates of expense submitted. These chimneys were built from the foundations to the height of the ceiling of the long room, and to that level they appear to be fairly constructed. There are four in number, and no two of them in one plane; those in either end of the building are made to incline obliquely, and meet each other under the roof. The unskilful manner in which this has been contrived, and the insufficiency of the support relied on, which has already greatly subsided, leaves the upper shafts unsupported and unsafe, and renders it necessary to take them down to the springing of the arches, and rebuild them, each shaft standing on its own basis. This service, including the making good of the roof, flooring, ceilings, plumbing, &c., &c., is estimated to cost £180. A further amount of £210 was provided to take down and rebuild the retaining wall, to secure it with iron clamps and stays, to the rock at the eastern end, and to build a stone wall, pier, and coping, at the south-east angle, where the road is broken down and unsafe, and also for cast iron railing on coping, £210.

Some of the out offices, in the area, have had the covering stripped off the roofs, and required to be renewed, which, with ordinary annual expense, may be set down at £20—being altogether, for the service of the Custom House, £410.

COLONIAL BUILDING.

A report of the condition of this building was submitted more than two years ago, upon which no action has been taken; the same applies now, with perhaps, some small increase, and is as follows:—"Requires "to have the exterior walls well and closely examined; many of the "ashlers, that are badly fractured and starred, taken out and replaced; "the kneelers and barges of the portico, with the columns, to be re-"paired or renewed; the projecting belting courses to be dressed down "on the top bed; the joints throughout the building to be thoroughly "pointed and filled in with strong white lead putty, and the whole to "have three coats of the best oil paint."

"Some small repairs are required on the roof and lantern, and also "in some of the offices; the whole, including scaffolding, &c., &c., is "estimated at £500."

In addition to the above, the retaining walls and coping at the east and west sides of the front entrance, require to be taken down and rebuilt, and the coping re-set and secured, will cost £15—making this service altogether, £515.

Board of Works.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The whole of interior and the roof of this building are in fair condition; the exterior walls on the north front and both ends, require but small repairs, whilst the wall of the centre section, on the south front, is in a very bad condition. It was badly built at first, with the view of showing a fair face on the stones, they being set in work without any reference to their natural bed, many of them about two square feet of surface, and not more than two or three inches in thickness, at their base; they have, in many places, separated from the body of the work, and have been forced out, to a considerable extent, so much so, that it has now become absolutely necessary to have a great portion of it taken down and rebuilt, care being taken that the new work be securely clamped and bound with iron passing through, and clinched on the inside, and to have all set flush in the best Portland cement.

It may be here stated that when these defects were first observed and reported on; they were very far from appearing so extensive as they are at present, and the amount set out for that service in the estimate, which was only £120, will be found insufficient. It is not possible to ascertain the expense of this item, until the work is broken out and inspected; it may possibly cost double the amount allowed, and is assumed to be two hundred pounds.....	£200	0	0
A large portion of the retaining area wall, extending from the west side of front entrance porch, and round by the western angle towards the south, is forced in by the pressure of the soil; this portion contains about 162 perches, and will cost in rebuilding, 20s. ℔ perch, amounting to.....	162	0	0
Labourers' hire and cartage, in excavating and removing rubbish.....	15	0	0
Fixing and securing stone coping	10	0	0
The expense of these two items amount to.....	£387	0	0
Ordinary and incidental expenses.....	250	0	0
	£637	0	0

The furniture, with the exception of the dining room, is ample, and always kept in excellent order; the tables, chairs, &c. &c., in the dining room are now over thirty years in use, they have had most wear, and have never been renewed.

Board of Works.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Some repairs and alterations have been made in this building the last season, and it does not appear to require any outlay this year, beyond ordinary and incidental repairs, which may amount to £25 or £30.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE.

The incidental expense for this station for small repairs, signal boxes, blocks, tackles, haul-yards, glazing, &c., &c., may amount to £6.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD-ROOM.

Ordinary repairs and incidental expense may amount to £3.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

Lunatic Asylum, Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 12				£300	0 0
Asylum for the Poor				35	0 0
Saint John's Hospital				260	0 0
Lock-up at River-head				6	0 0
Court-house				85	0 0
Supplementary estimate, to be considered £103.					
Custom-house				410	0 0
Colonial Building				515	0 0
Government-house, expense of south front	£200	0	0		
Area wall	187	0	0		
				387	0 0
Ordinary and incidental expense				250	0 0
Penitentiary				30	0 0
Block-house and guard-room				9	0 0
				£2287	0 0

Respectfully submitted.

PATRICK KOUGH,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

SAINT JOHN'S,
26th January, 1863.

Board of Works.

RETURN FROM POOR ASYLUM, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Received at Poor Asylum from 11th December, 1861, to 11th February, 1862.....	21216	Pickets
Fencing Poor Asylum Grounds, about	6000	"
	15216	"
Sent to Lunatic Asylum, (Dr. Stabb)	7100	"
Remaining on premises, for cross fences,&c.....	8116	"

With sufficient longers, posts, shores, &c.

A quantity of refuse pickets, longers, posts and shores, &c., cut up for firing, &c.

Received at Poor Asylum from 14th January to 27th March, 1862:

360 Loads firewood, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. ℔ load, with a quantity of splits, &c.

Delivered froom Poor Asylum to Mr. Matthew H. Warren, from 28th April to 23rd December, 1862, the material found by Mr. M. H. Warren:

2 Tons 7½ cwt. Oakum—(picked by old cripples.)

From five to eight old men (paupers) all the summer employed in front of the Poor Asylum, grubbing and taking away the rubbish to fill other places, with wheelbarrows. Covered the same with gravel and sand taken from rear of building, and made ground of the same; also trenched the field of potatoes twice, and barrrowed the rocks away at same time. Dug 150 barrels of potatoes, picked and put them in cellar, cleaned the ground, and picked all the stones and put them in heaps on the ground before the snow came. Other old men, not able to work on the outside, were employed in sawing, cleaving and making splits for the use of the building, &c.

Board of Works.

All the labour performed by paupers in the Poor Asylum would amount to a considerable sum, if paid for by days' works.

In addition, there are two tailors (paupers) employed, making coats, vests and trowsers, and repairing old ones, &c., for the establishment.

JOHN DOWNEY,

Keeper, Poor Asylum.

POOR ASYLUM,
9th February, 1863.

Board of Works.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN POOR ASYLUM, FROM 1ST JANUARY, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1862, PER MONTH.

Months.	No. paupers per month.	Admitted.	Discharged.	To Hospital.	Deceased.	Absconded.	To Lunatic Asylum.
January	78	8	2	1			
February	88	9					
March	96	8	4	....	....	1	
April	116	26	4	....	....	....	1
May	97	11	19				
June	98	20	4	1	....	2	
July	96	6	3	3	....	2	
August	91	3	1	....	....	....	1
September	90	1	1	1	1	1	
October	92	6	3	....	1		
November	97	9	....	1	....	2	
December	97	3	....	1			

Number of paupers in Poor Asylum, 9th February, 1863, 101.
Cost of each inmate per month, 30s., including fuel.
Bed-clothing and clothes, £5 per year.

JOHN DOWNEY,
Keeper Poor Asylum.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, IN REPLY TO AN ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, UPON THE DEMISE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 150.

DOWNING-STREET,
8th March, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have received the Address of Condolence to the Queen, which has been presented to Her Majesty by the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.

I have to request that you will announce to the House of Assembly that I have duly laid their Address before the Queen, and that I have been commanded to express to them the satisfaction which Her Majesty has derived from their loyal expressions of sympathy and attachment.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

SIR A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE, ON THE SUBJECT OF VESTING PROPERTY OCCUPIED BY THE NAVAL SERVICE, IN THE LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, OR COMMISSIONERS.

(Circular.)

Newfoundland.

DOWNING STREET,
20th March, 1862.

SIR,—

It appears to have been the case in many of Her Majesty's Colonies, that property conveyed for the purpose of being made available for Naval services of the United Kingdom, has been conveyed, not to the Lords of the Admiralty, as such, but to individuals, on whose death or abandonment of office, a fresh conveyance would become necessary. This inconvenience has been represented to me by the Lords of the Admiralty, who have requested that I would communicate the enclosed Draft-Bill to the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, in order that it may be submitted to the different Legislatures. I should wish you, in accordance with their Lordship's desire, to take such steps as may appear to you best calculated to procure the enactment, by the Legislature of the Colony under your Government, of a law to the effect, and, if possible, in the terms suggested by their Lordships.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

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

Despatches.

DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, IN REPLY TO DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, ALSO COPY OF MINUTE OF COUNCIL, ON SUBJECT OF TELEGRAPH LINE, TO CONNECT St. PIERRE AND MIQUELON WITH St. JOHN'S.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 193.

Downing-Street,
29th November, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to convey to you my approval of the answer which you returned to Count de la Ronciere's note, which was enclosed in your despatch, No. 63, of the 6th instant, relative to the desire of the French Government to connect a line of telegraph from St. Pierre and Miquelon with the one which is established at St. John's.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. Bannerman,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

MEETING OF COUNCIL,
1st November, 1862.

The Governor laid before the Council a letter from the Count de la Ronciere, Commandant of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, stating that the Government of France were desirous to construct a Telegraph Line from St. Pierre, to connect with the line from St. John's to North America; but, before entering into a negotiation with the Telegraphic Company of St. John's, the Count was desirous to ascertain the sentiments of the Governor on the subject, and if he would use his influence to facilitate the execution of a project which would be a fresh tie between the two nations, and would give a new impulse to their mutual interests.

The Governor replied to the Count de la Ronciere, that he would at all times be glad to use the little influence which he possesses to facilitate any undertaking which might promote the mutual interests of England and France, by a more frequent and easy communication between the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Governor may safely give the same assurance on the part of the Executive Council, when they are made aware of how the plan is to be carried out.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SESSIONAL ALLOWANCES CLAIMED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Copy.)
Newfoundland,
No. 146.

DOWNING-STREET,
February, 1862.

SIR,—

I have received and given my best attention to your Despatch No. 84, of the 19th of December, accompanied by proceedings both of the Legislative Council and of the Assembly of Newfoundland, on the subject of the Sessional Allowances claimed by the Legislative Council.

Despatches.

I am very sensible of the honor which the Legislative Council and Assembly have done, me in wishing me to furnish a decision of the question on which they have been unable to agree.

I do not feel that it would become me to undertake the office of an actual arbitrator between two Branches of the Legislature; but, since they have desired to know my sentiments, I have inquired into the practice in the principal neighbouring Provinces, and I find that in Canada, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, the members of the Legislative Council receive precisely the same personal allowances as the members of the Assembly. In Canada this course is fixed by a permanent Act; and in New Brunswick it is, at the commencement of each Parliament, enacted for the whole duration of that Parliament, so as to extend to the Council the courtesy of settling the matter once for all, and preclude its annual discussion.

Seeing such powerful and uniform precedents, and considering that a perfect equality in respect of personal allowances of the present nature, would seem best calculated to maintain the desirable harmony of feeling between co-ordinate branches of the Legislature, I am bound to say that my opinion would be in favor of following the same course in Newfoundland.

I will only add, that I shall be very glad if this view should appear to both Chambers in Newfoundland sufficiently reasonable to induce them to adopt it, and thus put an end to a difference which they have manifested their desire to bring to a conclusion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor

Sir A. BANNERMAN,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, ENCLOSING THE REPLY OF HIS GRACE TO A RESOLUION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA, RELATIVE TO A UNION OF N. A. PROVINCES.

(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.

No. 182.

DOWNING STREET,
6th July, 1862.

MY LORD,—

I have duly received your Lordship's Despatch, No. 47, of the 21st of May, accompanied by a copy of a Resolution which was passed in the House of Assembly on the 15th of April, 1861, relative to an amalgamation of part, or all of the British Provinces in North America. The resolution points out that the question might be considered, either of a distinct union of the Maritime Provinces, or of a general union of them with Canada, and suggests that it might be desirable, upon so important a subject, to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and to promote a consultation between the leading men of the Colonies.

Your Lordship explains that, for various reasons, your Government were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to act on this Resolution last year, but that they now wish it to be brought under consideration.

No one can be insensible to the importance of the two measures which are alluded to, and I am far from considering that they do not form a very proper subject for calm deliberation. They are, however, of a nature which renders it especially fit that if either of them be proposed for adoption, it should emanate, in the first instance,from the Provinces, and should be concurred in by all of them which it would affect. I should see no objection to any consultation on the subject amongst the leading members of the Governments concerned; but whatever the result of such consultation might be, the most satisfactory mode of testing the opinion of the people of British North America, would probably be by means of Resolution, or Address, proposed in the Legislature of each Province by its own Government.

Despatches.

Beyond this expression of the views of Her Majesty's Government, as to the preliminary steps which might be taken towards the decision of this great question, I am not prepared to announce any course of policy upon an invitation proceeding from one only of the British North American Provinces,and contained in a Resolution of so general and vague a character as that which you have transmitted to me. But if a Union, either partial or complete, should hereafter be proposed, with the concurrence of all the Provinces to be united, I am sure that the matter would be weighed in this Country, both by the public, by Parliament, and by Her Majesty's Government, with no other feeling than anxiety to discern and to promote any course which might be the most conducive to the prosperity, the strength, and the harmony of all the British communities in North America.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Mulgrave,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 168.

Downing-Street,
6th July, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a Resolution which appears to have been passed by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, last year, and which has lately been sent to me for consideration, and I also enclose a copy of the answer which I have made on the subject to the Earl of Mulgrave.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor
Sir A. Bannerman,
&c., &c., &c.

Despatches.

(Copy.)

Nova Scotia.

In the House of Assembly, Monday 15th April, 1861, the Honorable the Provincial Secretary moved, that the House do come to the following Resolution :—

Whereas the subject of a Union of the North American Provinces, or of the Maritime Provinces of British America, has been from time to time mooted and discussed in all the Colonies.

And *Whereas*, while many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all these Provinces, or of a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented, which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government—

Therefore *Resolved*,—That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the other North American Provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government and the opinions of the other Colonies, with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest.

Which Resolution, being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

Despatches.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, WITH INCLOSURE, RESPECTING OFFER OF SIR Wm. HOOKER, TO COMPILE A SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNT OF THE FLORA OF B. N. AMERICA, UPON CERTAIN CERTAIN TERMS.

QUEBEC, 13th Nov., 1862.

SIR,—

I some time since received a communication from Sir Wm. Hooker, Curator of the Royal Gardens at Kew, requesting me to bring under the notice of the Government of this Province the proposition to compile and publish a scientific account of the Flora of British North America.

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a private report from the head of the Administration here, stating his willingness to propose to Parliament a vote for defraying in part the expense of the proposed publication, and suggesting the contributions which might be made by the other Colonies of British North America towards the object.

I shall feel much obliged if you will let me know whether your Administration would feel disposed to recommend the Parliament of your Colony to assist, and to what extent, in this desirable object.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,) MONCK.

His Excellency
The Governor of Newfoundland.

Despatches.

(Copy.)

Memorandum in reference to Sir W. J. HOOKER'S *communication to His Excellency the Governor General.*

The value in an economical, as well as in a scientific point of view, of a Flora of British North America,upon the plan proposed,would be considerable ; and as there seems but slight hope of its being undertaken, for a long time to come, without assistance from some public source, it appears to be a question quite worthy of the attention of the Government, to consider whether its publication could be accomplished without involving a larger expenditure of public money than the country could reasonably devote to it.

The expenses of the undertaking, in so far as it is proposed they should be defrayed by Government, might, from the data before me, be estimated nearly as follows :—

The "Flora of British North America," meant to include Newfoundland and British Columbia, as well as Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, would occupy probably three 8vo. volumes of about 500 pages each. These would be prepared for publication by Dr. Hooker (understood to have the materials already by him) for a fee of £150 per volume, to include all expenses of authorship and correction of the press, *inde*	£450	0	0
Besides which, each volume would be accompanied with about 50 Illustrations of a plain useful character, executed in outline lithograph, costing Government for artists' work about £50 per volume, *inde*.....	150	0	0
Author's and artist's labor being thus provided for, publication and sale to the public at a certain reasonable price, to be fixed ; say 20s. per volume, including plates, would be secured by Government's subscribing for 100 copies of the work for its own use, say 300 volumes at 20s...	300	0	0
Total cost to Government.....Stg.	£900	0	0

Despatches.

Now if this amount were to be jointly contributed by the various Provinces and Colonies, each paying its fair proportion, say:—

£300, Canada, $\frac{1}{3}$rd.....	£300	0	0
225 each, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	450	0	0
75 each, Newfoundland and British Columbia one-twelfth, each	150	0	0
	£900	0	0

In that case the undertaking might be carried out without imposing an undue burden on any one of the Provinces, especially as the expenses might probably be distributed over a couple of years.

It could not reasonably be expected that Canada alone should undertake the entire cost of a work in which the other Provinces ought to feel just the same interest, and from which they would derive quite as much benefit as herself; and the first step to be taken on the part of this Province would seem to be, to ascertain, through the proper channel, whether or not the others would be disposed to divide with us the expenses of the undertaking.

J. S. McDONALD.

9th November, 1862.

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure by Stipendiary Poor Commissioner, on account of Shipwrecked Crews, for the year 1862.

1862.				
Jan. 15.	—Crew of Ryan's boat, of St. Mary's, (5) lost at Renews, to go home.....	£2	10	0
" "	Crew of Lamb's boat, (4,) wrecked at St. Mary's, to enable them to go to Red Island.....	4	0	0
" 20.	—Brig *Lioness* :—			
	Paid Robert Hickey, for diet and passage of 8 men to St. John's	8	0	0
Feb. 11.	—Paid James Verge, of Trinity, for provisions supplied to a shipwrecked crew in April, 1861, certified by B. Sweetland, Esq., vessel not named	2	11	6
" "	—Brigantine *Sonora*, lost near Burin in January last:—			
	Paid William Carson for attendance on —— Hogan, one of the crew,in small pox, who died at Burin, 2nd February. This amount paid Carson by order of Magistrate, for clothes destroyed and burnt, as well as for attendance.....	7	10	0
" "	—Brigantine *Sonara* :—			
	Paid Richard Hodder, for conveying 7 men from Burin to John's.....	40	0	0
	Paid Nicholas Coady, for lodging 9 men of *Sonora*, and expense of deceased Hogan.	18	0	0
	Carried forward	£82	11	6

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£82	11 6
Feb. 27.—Schooner *Victory*:—			
	Paid Jas. Flinn, for conveying 5 men from Muddy Hole to Greenspond.....	5	0 0
Mar. 26.—*Eliza*, wrecked near Bay Bulls, 23rd March:—			
	56 men, 2 days—paid Dr. McKie.....	5	12 0
April 3.—*Rosebud*. lost on 31st March—26 men from			
	St. John's to Bay Roberts.....	3	7 6
" 4.—	*Emily Tobin*—master and mate from St. John's to Trinity Bay	2	0 0
" " —	*Melrose:*—9 men from St. John's to Carbonear	4	10 0
" 5.—	*Victoria*—5 men from hence to Toad's Cove	0	10 0
" " —	Paid Matthew Doyle, for passage of 16 men from Anticosti to Gaspe, in spring of 1861, being part of crew of ———	10	0 0
" 7.—	*Christiana*, lost in Blackhead Bay:—27 men to Harbor Grace, £8 2s., and 21 men to N. Shore, £12 12s.....	20	14 0
" " —	*Victoria*:—1 man hence to St. Mary's.....	0	6 0
" " —	*Alma*, of Brigus:—46 men to Brigus	6	18 0
" " —	Ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto	1	16 0
" 8.—	*Elizabeth Margaret*:—9 men to Harbor Grace and North Shore.....	3	12 0
" " —	*Jura*:—8 men at Bay Bulls, 1½ days	0	12 0
" " —	*Alma*, at Bay Bulls:—57 men, one day.....	2	17 0
" " —	*Elizabeth Margaret*:—37 men, 2 days, at Bay Bulls	3	14 0
" 9.—	*Elizabeth Margaret*:—37 men hence to Harbor Grace and Job's Cove, &c.....	16	5 0
	Carried forward	£170	5 0

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£170	5	0
April 11.—	*Atlas*:—Matthew Rourke, missed his vessel; received this sum to go home to St. Mary's	0	6	0
" "	—*Caroline*:—61 men to Harbor Grace and North Shore, &c.....	30	15	0
" "	—*Elizabeth Margaret*, at St. John's:—9 men, 2 meals and bed—paid John Higgins.....	0	18	0
" "	—*Alma*, one man sick, 3 meals and bed:— Paid John Higgins.....	0	3	0
" "	—*Eliza Martin*, 9 men, 2 meals and bed:— Paid Mrs. Duggan.....	0	18	0
" "	—*Eliza Martin*, 5 men, 2 meals and bed, Mrs. Britt.....	0	10	0
" "	—*Eliza Martin*, 15 men, 2 meals and bed, Mrs. English.....	1	10	0
" "	—*Wm. Stairs*, James Kehoe,to go to Bay Bulls	0	2	0
" 12.—	*Christiana*, 10 men's lodging, per Mrs. Wood	0	12	6
" "	—*Wm. Stairs*, 4 men to go to Bay Bulls.....	0	8	0
" 14.—	Thos. Keefe, of *Laurel*, of Harbor Grace, missed his vessel at ice—to go home.....	0	6	0
" "	—*Roxana*, 2 men hence to Ferryland.....	0	6	0
" "	— Ditto Ditto to Renews.....	0	6	0
" 15.—	*Mary*, Carbonear, 38 men to go home.....	18	12	0
" 17.—	*Caroline*, Harbor Grace, 8 men to Trinity Bay	4	16	0
" "	—*Victoria*, 11 men from Bay Bulls to St. John's	1	2	0
" "	—*Elizabeth Margaret*, one man sick, car hire to St. John's, Bay Bulls.....	0	8	0
" "	—*Laurel*, one man from Bay Bulls, to St. John's	0	2	0
	Carried forward	£232	5	6

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£232	5	6
April 18.—	*James Henry*, 3 men hence to Bay Bulls....	0	7	6
" " —	*Rosebud*, 16 men hence to Bay Roberts.....	3	4	0
" " —	*James Henry*, one man hence to Furmeuse...	0	4	6
" " —	*James Henry*, 3 men hence to Bay Bulls....	0	7	6
" " —	*James Henry*, 5 men to Bay Bulls.....	0	12	6
" 21.—	*Emily Tobin*, conveyance of 26 men to Bonavista.....	9	10	0
" 22.—	*William Stairs*, lost at Baccalieu, 72 men,			
" " —	*Jessie Browne*, Ditto 45 men,			
" " —	*Eliza Jane*, Ditto 30 men,			
" " —	*James Henry* Ditto 50 men, 2 days,			
	Paid Richard Hatch of Red Head Cove, for the above.....	10	0	0
" 23.—	*Sarah*, 55 men from Catalina:—			
	Paid Thos. Drake.....	16	0	0
" 24.—	*Melrose*, men to Harbor Grace, Bay-de-Verds, &c.....	17	18	9
" " —	*Christiana*, expenses of 49 men at Fort Amherst.....	6	8	0
" " —	*Roxana*, one man hence to Renews.....	0	6	0
" " —	*Jura*, 8 men hence to Old Perlican and Grates Cove.....	4	10	0
" 24.—	*Mary*, Carbonear, 42 men, breakfast at St. John's.....	2	2	0
" " —	*Mary*, 5 men hence to Scilly Cove.....	3	0	0
" 28.—	*James Henry* from Bay Bulls to Fermeuse...	0	7	0
	Carried forward	£307	2	9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward	£307	2	9
April 29.—	Brig *Adah*, wrecked at Come-by-Chance:— Expenses of crew at Brigus, and for travelling to St. John's.....		3	17	0
"	" —*Roxana*, expenses at Brigus.....		0	9	7
"	" —*G. M. Johnston*, ditto		1	8	0
"	" —*Wm. Stairs*, ditto		1	0	2
"	" — Ditto, sick man at Brigus.....		0	12	0
"	" —*Roxana*, at Harbor Grace, 9 men to St. John's		4	0	0
"	" —*Melrose*, 11 men, ditto to North Shore		1	13	0
"	" —*Roxana*, Michael Ryan, at Harbor Grace, to Holyrood		0	6	0
"	" —*Melrose*, 5 men, Harbor Grace to Grates.....		0	10	0
"	" —*Roxana*, 1 man, ditto to Renews....		0	10	6
"	" —*Jura*, 3 men, ditto to Grates Cove		0	6	0
"	" —*Christiana*, 3 men, ditto to Island Cove		0	6	0
"	" —*Roxana*, 3 men, ditto to St. John's..		1	12	0
"	" —*G. M. Johnson*, 5 men, ditto to do. ..		2	10	0
"	" —*Roxana*, 1 man, ditto to do. ..		0	10	0
"	" —*G. M. Johnson*, 4 men, ditto to do. ..		0	12	0
"	" —*Elizabeth Margaret*, 3 men, to Holyrood ..		0	9	0
"	" —*Elizabeth Jane*, 3 men, to do. ..		0	12	0
"	" — ditto 1 man, to Torbay....		0	9	0
"	" —*E. M. Johnston*, 3 sick men at Harbor Grace		1	2	6
"	" — ditto, 2 do. do.		0	10	0
"	" —*Roxana*, 1 man, to Witless Bay		0	7	6
		Carried forward	£330	15	0

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£330	15	0
April 29.—*Emily Tobin*, 3 men at Harbor Grace.....		3	6	0
" " —*Mary*, 2 men " to Heart's Content		0	4	0
" " —Ditto, 2 men " to New Perican..		0	4	0
" " —*Terra Nova*, 1 man.....		1	0	0
" " —Ditto 1 sick man, lodgings.....		1	1	0
" " —Telegrams		0	12	4
" " —*Christiana*, 3 men.....		0	3	0
" " —*E. M. Johnston*, 3 men, to St. John's.....		0	15	0
" " —*Christiana*, one man ill, sick lodgings at Harbor Grace.....		1	17	6
" " —Isaac McLiver, at Harbor Grace.....		0	2	6
May 3.—*Coquette*, of Catalina, at Pinchard's Island :— Paid John Gilles, for board and lodging, 30 men, one day, at 2s.....		3	0	0
" 6.—*Ruby*, 43 men to Brigus.....		6	3	0
" " —Ditto, 2 men to Harbor Grace.....		0	10	0
" 7.—*Jessie*, 19 men at Trinity.....		1	18	0
" 13.—*Victoria*, of Tilton Harbor, at Bonavista :— Paid Mr. S. Mifflin, for food.....		4	4	0
" " —*Ruby*, of Brigus, 7 men to Brigus.....		1	1	0
" " —*Cadmus* and *Victoria*, at Bonavista, 2 men, 17 days.....		4	0	0
" " —*Emily Tobin*, 60 meals at Old Perlican.....		3	0	0
" " —*Hope*, 3 men, 9 meals "		0	9	0
" " —*G.M.Johnston*, 3 men, 30 meals "		1	10	0
" " —*Roxana*, 3 men, 9 meals "		0	9	0
Carried forward		£366	4	4

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£366	4	4
May 14.—*G. M. Johnston*, at Harbor Main, 17 men..		3	3	0
" " —*William Stairs*, " 6 men..		1	0	6
" " —*Elizabeth Margaret*, " 1 man..		0	3	6
" " —*Mary*, " 12 men..		1	10	0
" " —*Roxana*, at Northern Bay, 14 men..		0	17	6
" " —*John Martin*, of Carbonear, wrecked in the fall of 1859 :—				
Paid passage of the passengers in *Ellen Gisborne*		10	8	0
" " —*Mary Ann*, Swan's Island—				
Supplies to crew, by David Candow, Tickle Cove.....		3	12	11
" " —*Cadmus*, 19 men supplied by David Candow		13	2	6
" " —Paid William Blundon, of Bay-de-Verds, for board and lodging 10 men, wrecked in a boat, 6 days		4	10	0
" " —*Victoria and Cadmus*, paid for conveying 32 men from Bonavista to Cat Harbor.....		17	0	0
" " —*Cadmus*, Bonavista—				
3 meals each, to 40 men.....		4	10	0
" 16.—Boat's crew of 5 men, John Shea, master, wrecked near Catalina, diet 8 days.....		3	15	0
" " —*Emily Tobin*, at Catalina, 12 men, 1 day....		1	10	0
" " — Ditto Ditto 2 men lodging, 7 days		0	10	0
" " —Brig *Leah*, lost last fall, 7 men, 4 days.....		1	7	6
" 17.—*Mary Ann*, at King's Cove, 38 men, 4 days..		4	0	0
" " —*Coquette*, at King's Cove, 13 men, 1 day....		1	19	0
Carried forward		£439	3	9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£439	3	9
May 17.—	*Victoria*, at King's Cove, 5 men.....	2	0	0
" "	—*Cadmns*, at King's Cove, 5 days.....	6	15	0
" "	—Ditto 12 men, for journey.....	0	10	0
" "	—Ditto 9 men, Ditto.....	1	10	0
" "	—*Mary Ann*, 38 men, for journey.....	1	0	0
" "	—*Coquette*, 13 men, ditto	0	10	0
" "	—*Cadmus* at King's Cove, 7 men, 1 meal.....	0	7	0
" "	— Ditto ditto 7 men, 2 days.....	1	10	0
" "	—*Victoria* & *Cadmus* at King's Cove, 7 men...	2	2	0
" "	—*Cadmus*, 4 men, 9 days :—			
	Paid Widow Rice.....	5	8	0
" "	—*Elizabeth Jane*, at Perlican, 46 men, 1 meal	2	6	0
" "	—*Wm. Stairs* ditto 7 men.....	0	7	0
" "	—*James Henry* ditto 15 men.....	0	15	0
" "	—*Linda* ditto 6 men.....	0	6	0
" "	—*Emily Tobin*, at Perlican, 3 men.....	0	3	0
" "	—*Linda*, Ditto 14 men.....	0	14	0
" "	—*Mary Jane*, Ditto 12 men.....	0	12	0
" "	—*William Stairs*, Ditto.....	1	0	0
" "	—*James Henry*.....	1	5	0
" "	Lodgings, paid Thomas Hyde.....	0	5	0
" 19.—	*Cadmus* & *Victoria*, at Bonavista :—			
	Paid Dr. Skelton, attendance on 10 men...	4	0	0
" 21.—	*Coquette*, at Flat Islands, 42 meals.....	1	10	0
	Carried forward	£473	18	9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward	£473	18	9
May	21.—*Cadmus* & *Victoria*:— Conveying 9 men from King's Cove to Greenspond.....		6	0	0
"	24.—*Cadmus* and *Victoria*, at Bonavista— Paid James Saint, for firewood.....		3	0	0
"	" —Ditto ditto 12 bowls.....		0	5	0
"	" —Ditto ditto house hire.....		2	0	0
"	26.—Brig *Hope*, at New Perlican, 15 men.....		0	15	0
"	" —*Emily Tobin*, ditto 10 men, 3 days		5	5	0
"	" — Ditto ditto ¼ cwt bread...		0	7	6
"	" —*Roxana*, ditto 6 men.....		0	6	0
"	" —*Reindeer*, ditto 2 men.....		0	2	0
"	" —*Emily Tobin*, Master.....		0	14	0
"	" — Ditto ditto 5 men, 2 days.....		0	12	6
"	" —*Dash*, ditto 27 men.....		1	7	0
"	" —*Dash*, passage of 28 men to Trinity.....		4	4	0
"	" — Sea-stock ditto.....		0	10	6
"	" —*Emily Tobin*, conveying 5 men to Trinity, from New Perlican.....		0	15	0
"	" —*Emily Tobin*, 24 meals, 7 men.....		1	4	0
"	" — Ditto beds, 7 men.....		0	5	0
"	" — Ditto bread for travelling.....		0	2	0
"	" —*Hope*, at New Perlican, 2 men, 10 meals...		0	12	0
"	27.—*Hope*, lodging Wm. Gestrian, extreme case of illness, 6 weeks, per George Lewis.....		6	0	0
"	30.—*Emily Tobin*, at Hant's Harbor, 10 men, 1 day		1	10	0
"	" —*Hope*, ditto 20 men, 1 day		3	0	0
"	" —*Hope*, ditto 12 men, 2 days		3	12	0
"	" —*Roxana*, ditto 10 men, 1 day		1	10	0
		Carried forward	£517	17	3

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£517	17	3
May 30.—	*Hope*, at Hant's Harbor, 1 man, 2 days....	0	6	0
" " —	*Jessie Brown*, ditto 25 men, 2 days.....	7	10	0
" " —	Ditto provisions for journey.....	0	15	0
" " —	*Jessie Brown*, at Hant's Harbor, 20 men, 2 days	6	0	0
" " —	Ditto provisions for journey.....	0	10	0
" " —	*Emily Tobin*, 2 men returned, who could not cross the bay :—			
	Paid John Sheehan.....	0	8	0
" " —	*Hope*, New Perlican, 13 men, 65 meals....	3	5	0
" " —	*Roxana*, ditto 5 men, 10 meals :—			
	Paid John Handy.....	0	10	0
June 2.—	*Roxana*, at Heart's Content, 11 men : —			
	Paid Charles Button.....	0	16	6
" 3.—	Brig *Hunter*, lost at sea, Dec. 20, 1861 :—			
	Lodging for crew, at Devonshire Inn, paid to Thomas Wood.....	21	1	0
" 9.—	*Sarah Hudson*, at Catalina :—			
	Expenses of crew.....	31	8	8
" 16.—	Brig *Christina*, at St. John's :—			
	Tea, beds, and breakfast, for 24 men.....	3	12	0
" 20.—	*Coquette*, at Greenspond :—			
	Paid William Cox & Co.....	13	13	7
" " —	*Cadmus*, at Greenspond :—			
	Paid William Cox & Co.....	4	18	11
" " —	*Mary Ann*, at Greenspond :—			
	Paid William Cox & Co.....	1	0	10
" " —	*Coquette*, at Greenspond :—			
	Paid Brooking & Co.....	4	10	0
	Carried forward	£618	2	9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£618	2 9
June 26.—*Coquette*, Greenspond, Dr. Skelton, medical services.....		2	0 0
July 1.—*Alarm*, of Carbonear, at Placentia:—			
Board and lodging crew.....		0	3 0
Expenses travelling.....		0	10 0
July 8.—*Roxana*, *Christiana*, and *James Henry*, at Pouch Cove:—			
Paid Henry Moor for 13 men.....		1	0 0
" " —*Emily Tobin*, at Old Perlican, 10 men, 1 meal		0	10 0
" " —*Roxana*, ditto 22 " "		1	2 0
" " —*Hope*, ditto 25 " "		1	5 0
" " —*Jessie Brown*, ditto 25 " 2 meals		2	10 0
" " —*J. M. Johnston*, ditto 42 "			
Paid Wm. Kavanagh, Old Perlican		2	2 0
" " —*Wm. Stairs*, *James Henry*, *J. M. Johnson*, *Linda*, and *Hunter*, 90 to 100 men:—			
Paid Robert Evans, Pouch Cove.....		8	0 0
" 15.—*Emily Tobin*, Trinity—John Parrott.....		0	6 0
" " —*Jessie Brown*, "		1	2 0
" " —John Parrott, "		0	10 0
" " —*Jura*, " 2 men, 9½ days.....		2	7 0
" " —*Jessie Brown*, " 12 men		0	12 0
" " —*Roxana*, " 2 men, 25½ days.....		7	13 0
" " —*Hope*, " Pitcher.....		0	12 0
" " —*Jessie Brown* " 6 men		0	6 0
" " —*Emily Tobin* "		0	12 0
" " — Ditto, "		1	1 0
" " —*Hope's* crew, "		0	19 0
" " — Ditto, "		0	13 0
Carried forward		£653	17 9

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£653	17	9
July 15.—*Hope's* crew, Trinity.....		0	7	0
" " —*Jessie Brown*, "		0	8	0
" " —*Hope*, "		0	5	0
" " —*Emily Tobin*, " Paid Brooking & Co...		1	9	0
" 23.—John Lewis, Island Cove.....		30	6	0
August 1.—Captain Snelgrove at Harbor Grace :— Paid Punton & Munn, for provisions to travel north.....		3	15	6
" 7.—*John Hastings*, of Arichat, wrecked near Harbor Breton, in May :— Paid Newman & Co., for two men's expenses		2	13	10
" 25.—*Roxana*, at Perlican.....		0	10	0
" " —Brig *Hope*, ditto.....		5	0	0
" " —*Jura*, ditto—paid Job,Brothers....		0	3	9
" 26.—*J. M. Johnson*, at Perlican.....		0	10	0
" " —*Jessie Brown*, ditto—paid John Burt....		2	17	0
Sept. 5.—*Hunter*, Grates Cove, 14 men.....		0	10	6
" " —Ditto Lynch's vessel, 17 men.....		0	12	9
" " —*Hope*, Grates Cove—paid Bowring, Brothers		1	9	7
" 11.—*Emily Tobin*, at St. John's :—				
" " —25 men in poor house, 3 weeks, paid Henry Seymour, for provisions.....		14	17	9
October 1.—*Cadmus*, at Tickle Cove, 12 men 9 days— paid Andrew Mullowney.....		2	0	0
" " —*Cadmus*, conveying 12 men from Tickle Cove to Gooseberry Islands—paid Walker and Mullowney		7	0	0
" 7.—*Racer*, Matthew Doyle, Master, expenses of crew at Anticosti, and passage to, and expenses at Gaspe, 1861— Paid Baine, Johnston & Co., for John Eden		16	8	7
	Carried forward	£745	2	0

Shipwrecked Crews.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS' RELIEF.—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	£745	2	0
Oct. 13.	—*Cadmus*, Dun Master, at Fogo :—			
	10 men, in April—paid Muir & Duder....	8	12	1
" 21.	—Paid John Fitzgerald, Western Bay :—			
	44 men, 2 meals.....	4	8	0
	40 men, 1 meal.....	2	0	0
" "	—*Victoria*, *Cadmus*, and *Mary Ann*, at Bonavista :—			
	Paid S. Mifflin, for clothing.....	8	15	0
" 28.	—*Quickstep*, lost on passage from Labrador, 4th October, 7 men, 9 days—paid George Pomroy	3	3	0
" 29.	—*Coquette*, at Flat Island—paid Frederick Hiscock, for 22 men, 5 meals each.....	1	17	6
Nov. 3.	—*Piscator*, lost 29th October, at Gull Island :—			
	Expenses at Bay Bulls, per Dr. McKie....	0	4	6
" 8.	—*Sarah*, Hudson, Master, at Catalina :—			
	House-room and fuel, for crew—paid J. Janes	1	0	0
Dec. 3.	—*Victoria*, *Cadmus*, and *Mary Ann*, at Bonavista :—			
	Paid James Saint, for clothing.....	35	15	2
" 5.	—*Laurens*, William Shea, expense of crew, at Bonavista, Catalina, and Harbor Grace :—			
	Paid William Shea.....	5	0	0
" 10.	—*Hope*, Andrews, at Grates Cove, lost at ice :—			
	92 meals for 2 men, one disabled :—			
	Paid Joseph Antle.....	4	12	0
" 27.	—Brig *Kelpie* :—			
	Paid Roger Mooney, expenses in St. John's, to go across to Harbor Grace.....	1	0	0
		£821	9	3

J. SHEA.

31st December, 1862.

Examined and found correct.

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

Poor Returns.

POOR EXPENDITURE FOR THE

District.		Jan.			Feb.			March.			April,			May.			June.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s	d.
St. John's	Permanent Poor	116	1	0	114	16	0	114	16	0	114	19	6	111	19	6	96	10	1
	Casual Poor ...	297	7	2	261	17	0	330	16	10	397	4	3	273	0	0	133	13	6
	Orphanages ...	.....			.....			121	18	1	.....			.....			115	10	0
	Road work, .. (Spring)....	100	6	9	419	6	10	200	0	0	2447	6	4	1234	5	6	....	....	
	Labrador sharemen	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
	Incidentals	.....			.....			92	3	1	.....			.....			39	0	3
	Salaries	.....			.....			124	0	9	.....			.....			124	0	9
Carbonear ...	.....	54	2	6	70	0	0	0	15	8	260	1	4	.....			167	4	11
Harbor Grace.	.....	12	8	0	127	5	0	63	16	3	178	14	5	326	12	6	273	12	9
Harbor Main.	....	47	11	1	9	15	0	31	15	6	118	17	3	31	4	2	10	6	6
Ferryland	.....	59	14	0	8	10	7	13	2	6	224	14	3	53	7	3	24	16	6
Placentia.....	.....	119	3	3	124	18	4	85	15	9	92	0	0	262	15	2	73	5	3
Brigus	.....	226	14	3	10	0	0	.....			450	12	8	155	9	2	5	1	3
Burin.....	.....	265	18	0	101	0	5	.....			5	10	0	472	3	6	59	10	0
Bay-de-Verds.	.....	129	9	5	40	5	0	10	15	0	2	13	0	25	2	0	200	19	6
Twillingate ..	.....	4	0	0	13	0	7	....	....		.....			9	11	0	10	3	6
Trinity.....	.....	4	10	0	.....			84	15	10	91	15	9	835	1	7	363	4	0
Bonavista	.....	.....			22	15	0	....	....		.....			355	3	6	72	5	5
Burgeo & LaPoile	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....			3	0	0	.....		
Bay St. George	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			62	10	0
Fortune Bay..	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		

Poor Returns.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

July.			August.			Septemb'r.			October.			Novemb'r.			December.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
89	2	10	90	1	5	99	17	5	102	0	2	110	3	2	128	14	6	1289	1	7	
147	3	8	137	19	6	128	19	8	159	9	7	181	4	5	264	1	4	2712	16	11	
.....			.....			115	0	0	.....			.....			123	10	0	475	18	1	
3009	3	0	191	14	9	.....			.....			192	2	1	....	.....		7794	5	3	
.....			.....			.....			.....			42	17	9	73	9	8	116	7	5	
.....			.....			9	0	6	.....			.....			63	4	1	203	7	11	
.....			.....			124	0	9	....	.....		..	.....		124	0	9	496	3	0	13088	0	2
117	17	6	17	0	6	.....			80	7	6	30	6	3	43	18	6	841	14	8	
153	17	9	284	2	7	.....			80	5	9	0	1	3	101	12	7	1602	19	1	
592	6	6	5	19	9	30	19	9	27	8	0	7	0	6	109	12	6	1022	16	6	
63	0	0	2	10	0	7	10	0	5	0	0	65	17	2	12	6	6	540	8	9	
52	13	3	107	13	8	31	10	6	246	11	6	103	17	6	7	10	0	1307	14	2	
1290	13	4	6	18	3	0	1	3	64	14	8	12	1	3	210	0	11	2432	7	0	
142	9	11	6	2	3	1	5	0	19	18	0	60	2	8	4	6	9	1138	6	6	
575	11	9	145	0	0	1	5	0	63	8	6	8	10	0	11	10	0	1214	9	2	
15	3	8	.....			4	10	0	93	1	1	59	5	6	12	3	5	220	18	9	
176	11	10	54	10	10	20	3	9	55	6	8	11	13	0	181	6	8	1878	19	11	
.....			142	6	3	14	6	6	30	0	0	106	7	6	13	15	0	756	19	2	
.....			.....			9	5	7	4	10	0	65	19	10	50	5	10	133	1	3	
62	10	0	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			125	0	0	
16	15	0	15	15	2	.....			.....			.....			.....			32	10	2	13248	5	1

SPECIAL RELIEF.

Twillingate District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802	4	6	
Bonavista	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	0	8	
Trinity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	1	5	
Carbonear	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	2	6	
Bay de Verds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	14	7	
Ferryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	17	0	
Placentia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782	12	3	
Burin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	16	5	
Burgeo and LaPoile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	0	0	
Harbor Main	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2	6	
St. John's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	11	3	4525	3	1
			Total Expenditure	.....	.....			£	30861	8	4

Amount received from Receiver General	.....	£30850 10 7	Currency.
Proceeds of Hoops from W. L. Mews, Trinity Bay	.....	10 17 9	
		£30861 8 4	Currency.

J. SHEA,
Commissioner Poor.

Examined and found correct—

Vouchers having been produced for the expenditure of Thirty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-one Pounds, Eight Shillings and Four Pence, (£30,861 8s. 4d. Cy.)

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Acting Financial Secretary.

Saint John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1862.

Poor Returns.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF £7,794 5*s.* 3*d.* CY., ON ACCOUNT OF THE ABLE-BODIED POOR, IN THE YEAR 1862, SHEWING THE AMOUNTS PAID IN CASH FOR LABOUR, AND THE AMOUNT PAID FOR IN PROVISIONS.

January 4.—To Cash paid labour, Streets, St. John's....	£52	2	7
" —Ditto	ditto	16	4	2
10.—Ditto	ditto	6	0	7
" —Ditto	ditto	1	2	1
20—Ditto	ditto	3	6	3
" —Ditto	ditto	9	5	11
29.—Ditto	ditto	9	2	6
" —Ditto	ditto	19	13	4
30.—Ditto	ditto	5	10	11
" —Ditto	ditto	18	6	7
" —Ditto John Warrington, for advances to labourers, Torbay	6	4	9
Feb'ry. 2.—Ditto paid labour, St. John's Streets	18	12	5
" —Ditto	ditto	7	3	6
12.—Ditto	ditto	6	1	4
" —Ditto, Bowring, Brothers, nails and iron for Burin.....	9	9	5
" —Ditto, rope for South-side quarry.....	4	9	3
" —Ditto, labour, St. John's Streets.....	19	18	5
27.—Ditto	ditto	4	12	3
" —Ditto	ditto	20	3	8
" —Ditto, T. Byrne, travelling expenses when employing poor, South Shore.....	2	1	7
" —Ditto, labourers, St. John's Streets.....	21	9	4
March 12.—Ditto	ditto	4	14	11
" —Ditto	ditto	24	13	2
" —Ditto	ditto	5	7	5
" —Ditto paid blacksmith's work.....	3	18	8
15.—Ditto, labourers, St. John's Streets.....	26	4	4
" —Ditto	ditto.....	6	4	9
22.—Ditto	ditto.....	28	9	4
" —Ditto	ditto.....	9	1	2
26.—Ditto	ditto.....	9	9	11
Carried forward	£379	4	6

Poor Returns.

	Brought forward	£379	4	6
March 26.—Paid labourers, St. John's Streets.....		32	3	4
31.—Ditto John Maher, Iron work used in employing able-bodied poor.....		72	6	5
April 4.—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets.....		6	19	6
" —Ditto ditto.....		38	19	4
8.—Ditto P. Day, superintending labourers, Bay Bulls.....		3	0	8
15.—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets.....		28	4	6
" —Ditto ditto.....		7	0	0
" —Ditto ditto.....		9	7	8
" —Ditto for shovels.....		0	13	10
16.—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets.....		34	9	5
" —Ditto ditto.....		9	12	3
28.—Ditto ditto.....		42	10	7
" —Ditto ditto.....		10	8	3
" —Ditto freight wood, from Petty Harbor....		0	17	4
" —Ditto R. Munday, advances to poor of Pouch Cove.....		5	3	7
" —Ditto Bowring Brothers, clothing for poor..		27	10	10
May 1.—Paid freight lumber from Petty Harbor....		3	13	8
" —Ditto ditto		1	11	8
" —Ditto ditto		0	12	2
3.—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets		48	11	2
" —Ditto ditto		11	9	7
" —Ditto ditto		2	12	0
6.—Ditto freight from Petty Harbor		0	12	5
" —Ditto labour, St. John's Streets		42	7	10
" —Ditto ditto		11	4	7
13.—Ditto ditto		36	13	8
" —Ditto ditto		10	12	3
" —Ditto smithwork, Torbay		6	1	0
" ---Ditto freight from Petty Harbor.....		3	2	7
" ---Ditto smithwork, Torbay.....		0	17	9
23.---Ditto labour, St. John's Streets		7	4	9
" —Ditto ditto		27	3	0
27.—Ditto freight lumber from South Shore		2	7	9
" —Ditto ditto		9	4	7
" —Ditto ditto		5	10	9
29.—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets		23	7	3
" —Ditto J. Dwyer, superintending labourers, St. John's		19	6	8
" D. Chaffe, ditto Petty Harbor.....		2	12	0
	Carried forward	£985	11	1

Poor Returns.

	Brought forward	£985	11	1
May 31.	—Paid blacksmith, Petty Harbor.....	0	5	8
"	—Ditto labour, St. John's.....	5	17	4
"	—Ditto freight from South-shore	10	16	7
"	—Ditto J. Warrington, advances to poor, Torbay.....	5	19	7
"	—Ditto T. Byrne, travelling expenses, to and from South Shore	3	8	6
"	—Ditto freight from Trinity.....	3	7	2
"	—Ditto landing lumber.....	1	12	11
"	—Ditto for potatoes for Torbay.....	0	10	5
"	—Ditto for labour, Portugal Cove.....	1	17	5
"	—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets.....	24	7	4
June 7.	—Ditto ditto.....	8	10	9
"	—Ditto freight from South Shore.....	9	2	6
15.	—Ditto Clift, Wood & Co., for seed potatoes for labour, Petty Harbor, and Portugal Cove.....	44	4	0
16.	—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets.....	7	6	8
20.	—Ditto ditto.....	11	19	11
"	—Ditto ditto.....	4	10	3
"	—Ditto ditto.....	2	14	2
24.	—Ditto freight from South Shore.....	18	15	4
25.	—Ditto T. Power, superintending labourers, Belle Isle.....	2	12	0
"	—Ditto freight from Portugal Cove.....	17	0	4
"	—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets.....	18	0	7
"	—Ditto ditto.....	4	1	8
July 5.	—Ditto landing lumber.....	1	14	8
"	—Paid John Maher, smith work for St. John's	22	9	8
"	—Ditto ditto ditto Pouch Cove.	2	12	0
"	—Ditto ditto ditto Petty Harbor	0	15	3
"	—Ditto ditto ditto Torbay.....	8	8	9
"	—Ditto ditto ditto Quidi Vidi..	7	13	1
"	—Ditto paid labourers, St. John's Streets.....	4	11	0
9.	—Ditto D. Bulger, superintendent of labour, Portugal and Broad Coves.....	15	3	4
15.	—Ditto freight from South-shore.....	7	1	3
"	—Ditto cartage to Portugal Cove.....	0	4	4
"	—Ditto labour landing lumber.....	5	2	8
"	—Ditto freight from South-shore.....	6	18	7
"	—Ditto ditto	1	14	8
	Carried forward	£1277	12	5

Poor Returns.

	Brought forward			£1277	12	5
Aug. 14.—Paid piling lumber				2	3	4
June 13.—Ditto labour, St. John's Streets				23	1	8
Aug. 18.—Ditto J. Warrington, superintending labourers Torbay and Flat Rock				30	6	8
" —Ditto cartage				1	15	4
Oct. 11.—Ditto Wm. Mundy, superintending labor, Pouch Cove.....				13	0	0
				£1347	19	5
Peter McPherson, for provisions given for labour, viz :—						
St. John's.....	£878	13	5			
Broad Cove.....	8	6	8			
Torbay.....	35	6	5			
Ditto	14	19	11			
				937	6	5
William Kitchin, for ditto viz :—						
St. John's.....	£463	2	11			
South Shore.....	29	15	5			
Blackhead.....	10	14	1			
Outer Cove	101	12	4			
Torbay.....	285	19	1			
Flat Rock.....	151	9	0			
For property purchased from outport poor.....	76	3	4			
				1118	16	2
Michael Nowlan, for supplies to poor, South Shore and Holyrood.....				165	9	6
Henry Seymour, for supplies to able-bodied poor, viz :—						
South-shore	£167	14	4			
Flat Rock	3	5	5			
Belle Isle	32	19	5			
Broad Cove.....	29	15	0			
Portugal Cove.....	234	5	2			
Saint John's	0	5	0			
Torbay.....	60	8	10			
Petty Harbor	70	15	3			
Pouch Cove	70	9	1			
Freshwater	42	13	7			
Blackhead	4	8	4			
Bay Bulls	34	0	9			
Bawleen	8	9	0	759	9	2
Carried forward			Stg.	£4329	0	8

Poor Returns.

	Brought forward....		.... Stg.	£4329	0 8
By amount received for sundries sold and supplied public Institutions	£120	2 4			
Received at sundry times from Stipendiary Poor Commissioner....	4208	18 4			
			Stg.	4329	0 8
			Cy.—	£4856	8 11

July 17.—Paid by Dr. Shea for provisions, on account of able-bodied poor, per Wm. Kitchin	£804	2 3			
" " — " M. Nowlan, by Dr. Shea, for provisions for able-bodied poor.....	696	2 0			
" 21.— " P. McPherson for provisions for able-bodied poor	1095	17 4			
" " — " Henry Seymour, by Dr. Shea, for provisions for able-bodied poor.....	300	0 0			
" " — " Harvey Tucker, & Co., by Dr. Shea, for Molasses for able-bodied poor	41	14 10			
				2937	16 4
				£7794	5 3

Of the above expenditure, there was disbursed by John H. Warren, Esq., the sum of.....	£4856	8	11
The sum by Stipendiary Commissioner.....	2937	16	4
	£7794	5	3

J. SHEA,

Commissioner Poor.

Saint John's 31st December, 1862.

Poor Returns.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PUBLIC WORK DONE BY THE ABLE-BODIED POOR, DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Cathedral Wall, opposite Court-house, a most substantial wall with flag covering	£197	5	0
Drain near Bell's Shute	138	0	0
Safety Wall, near Old Chapel	294	5	0
Drain at Hutchings's Lane	309	5	0
Job's Bridge, embankment walls repaired, gravelled and rounded off	139	10	0
Queen's Street Sewer cleaned, repaired, covered with flags, road gravelled and rounded off	88	0	0
King's Road Drain, opened, cleansed, covered with flags, and road repaired	53	10	0
Prescott Street Sewer, trenches dug, walls built, stone covering, bottoming with board, drain in Water-Street, near W. & G. Rendell's, Prescott Street, gravelled and rounded off	800	0	0
Abutments at King's Bridge	36	0	0
Quantity of building stone remaining on hand	26	0	0
Bridge in Darling Street, over Tarrahan's Town stream, with considerable filling in with rubbish throughout that street, and other repairs	65	0	0
New railing and painted, along retaining wall at Old Chapel Hill	34	0	0
Road repaired from foot of Theatre-hill, along Duckworth Street to Court-house, thereon to Cathedral Street; also, Upper Road of Old Chapel Hill	75	0	0
Road repaired, raised, gravelled off, from New Gower Street to Dicks's Square	60	0	0
Beck's Cove Firebreak, filled up, rounded off, with paved drains on each side	35	0	0
New railing of Job's bridge, with cross sleepers and newly stayed, all with two coats of paint	200	0	0
A new drain of considerable length, on the Forrest Road, with stone covering, and general repairs to road	130	0	0
Sundry repairs of bridges, on Waterford Bridge, Petty Harbor, and Bay Bulls Roads	55	0	0
Carried forward	£2735	15	0

Poor Returns.

Brought forward	£2735	15	0
Sundry repairs on the Portugal Cove Road, together with a new substantial Bridge near Mullowney's farm, with stone walls and embankments.....	50	0	0
Portugal Cove Road considerably improved and widened, near Woodley's farm, towards Major's Path.....	51	0	0
Drains at Magotty Cove repaired and considerably improved, particularly Quidividi Firebreak.....	35	0	0
The land in the rear of the Poor Asylum, and labour in fencing same.....	325	0	0
Walls built at Poor Asylum, on banks of stream running through the Asylum Grounds, making road along the same, with various other work in connection therewith.....	85	0	0
Considerable improvement to St. John's Hospital, both interior and exterior, kitchen garden fenced and tilled; important surface drains made.....	105	0	0
Labor in collecting and carting some hundreds of loads manure to Poor Asylum grounds, for use of its land	82	0	0
New road made from Riverhead Road near Sudbury, to Poor Asylum.....	55	0	0
Amount of labor employed in cutting ice for ice house..	18	0	0
Colonial Building.—Substantial and fancy fence erected, trees transplanted, and other ornamental work done; repairs to Bannerman road, paved surface drains, and new railing fence along Government House grounds, from Cottager's dwelling.....	295	0	0
24 Wheelbarrows made.....	24	0	0
23 Nuisance boxes made, including material, hinges, &c.	41	10	0
Amount of labor in keeping roads to cemeteries free of snow, ice, &c., also to Portugal Cove, to Torbay, Flat Rock, Pouch Cove, Goulds, to Quidi Vidi, &c., in order to continue traffic with St. John's.....	83	0	0
Amount of labor in cleansing the town of St. John's of snow, ice, filth, &c., causing a much more cleanly and healthy state than was usual so early in spring.	55	0	0
Amount of labor in making road from Waterford Bridge to Lunatic Asylum, stone retaining wall, &c.....	120	0	0
Amount of labor excavating site of Old Court House, to obtain material for road repairs.....	20	0	0
Carried forward £4180		5	0

Poor Returns.

Brought forward	£4180	5	0
Amount of labor in making and repairing roads and bridges on the South side of St John's harbor.....	165	0	0
Considerable repairs to minor drains and bridges in and about St. John's and vicinity.....	80	0	0
Amount of labor cleansing drain from Factory gate, down by Cathedral, thence to Duckworth street, covering same with flags, and repairing road.....	40	0	0
Raising middle, gravelling and rounding off Gower Street, from Military Bake-house, to English Cathedral, with paved drains in portions of said road, heights lowered and side-walks formed.....	147	0	0
Drains cleaned out, paved, on Military Road and Queen's Road	25	0	0
Building embankment wall at Prindlesdale Bridge, with stone embankments to same, and railing on the same	10	0	0
Road from foot of Theatre Hill, along Duckworth Street to Patrick Brazil's, taking some thousands of loads of material, in order to raise the centre of road and rounding off the same	295	0	0

PORTUGAL COVE:

A large amount of very valuable work has been done. A very fine piece of road made leading to Protestant Town, opening up thereby a valuable tract of Agricultural land of the finest description. A portion of the Public wharf repaired, with embankment walls on each side, taking some hundreds of tons stones, with a new and substantial railing, and painted;—also a large quantity, consisting of nine hundred or a thousand long spruce shores, suitable for wharf purposes; various bridges made anew about Broad Cove and the Horse Cove line	641	8	8

POUCH COVE:

A new launch has been erected there, affording great facilities to fishermen in launching and hauling up their boats in boisterous weather; this, in place of an old one useless for years, but which stood upwards of 40 years. This undertaking is looked upon by the inhabitants as a very great boon; also Biscan Cove road			
Carried forward	£5583	13	8

Poor Returns.

Brought forward.... .... £5583 13 8

considerably cut down, thereby lessening the risk to all frequenting the woods. Various road work has also been done, as to cause much praise to the overseer, Mr. Mundy. Total value..... 306 3 10

TORBAY :

At Torbay, under the energetic supervision of Mr. John Warrington, a fine and level line road has been opened up, bridged, and nearly completed, of about 2½ miles long, opening up thereby much valuable land, and entirely cutting off the precipitous hills of Flat Rock—said line being anxiously looked for by the inhabitants of Pouch Cove, Flat Rock, Torbay, and other settlements, and has for years past been petitioned for, yet it had never before been attempted. No less than 17 bridges have been built upon it, three of which of considerable size, redounds much credit to the Inspector, in point of appearance and strength. By the opening of this line a large amount of spruce pickets and firewood was brought into the St. John's market. Total value..... 1241 13 6

PETTY HARBOR :

A large amount of firewood received; considerable road work there, and at the Goulds..... 272 16 0

BELLE ISLE :

2 extensive bridges newly built, many minor bridges also built and repaired, and considerable repairs to roads made..... 113 5 0

SOUTH SHORE :

From this locality a large amount of sawn timber has been furnished, amounting to 149½ M., which is found useful, not only in making and repairing bridges, but in the construction of the Penitentiary fence now in the course of erection; also a considerable number of important bridges built, repaired, and much creditable work done..... 626 10 3

£8144 2 3

Value of Property received from able bodied poor, and how disposed of, during the year ending 31*st December*, 1862.

Description of Property.	Building Stone.	Flags.	Paving Stones.	Wood	Pickets, Posts and Longers.	Billets. Bdls.	Staves	Hoops	Ladders.	Fish.	Plank.	Total Value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Pieces.	No.	No.	M.	Bdls.	No.	Qtls.	M.	
Receipts and Value.	3252	1199	273	7910	26348	5619	2	1949	19	19	149	
	£487	£180	£41	£48	£107	£35	£6 10s	£32.	£4 10s.	£13 12s.	£290	£1244 12 0
How disposed of.												
For general repairs, Roads and Streets, St. John's, making Drains and building Walls	3252	1199	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
" Court-house	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800						
" Poor Asylum	.....	.....	.....	2267	6590	600						
" Lunatic Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	7626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
" Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	1240							
" Penitentiary	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	1000						
" Colonial Building	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500						
Sold sundry Persons	....	.....	66	5450	3875	.....	2	1949	.....	19		
Remaining	.....	.....	.....	193	5917	1719	.....	.....	19	.....	139	
Total	3252	1199	273	7910	26348	5619	2	1949	19	19	149	£1244 12 0

The plank remaining will be used in constructing the Penitentiary Fence and repairing Bridges, the Pickets in fencing the Lunatic Asylum and Poor Asylum grounds, and the Billets as fuel for the various Public Buildings.

Poor Returns.

Statement of the number of barrels of Seed Potatoes, and the amount thereof, sent to the several Outport Districts, as under, in the Spring of 1862, *and charged against the respective Road Grants of said Districts, under Act* 25, *Victoria, Cap.* 3.

District of	Harbor Grace	259	Barrels	£82 11	0
"	Carbonear	170	"	55 5	0
"	Harbor Main	234	"	96 0	0
"	Brigus and Port-de-Grave	60	"	24 7	1
"	Bay-de-Verds	398	"	133 11	9
"	Trinity, South	316	"	96 16	7
"	Ditto North	30	"	12 15	8
"	Ferryland	552	"	180 6	3
"	Placentia and St. Mary's	147	"	44 11	10
		2166	Barrels	£726 5	2

RICHARD HOWLEY,

Acting Financial Secretary.

St. John's, 13th Feb., 1863.

Miscellaneous.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ON THE PETITION OF SAMUEL G. ARCHIBALD.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Assembly,
7th February, 1863.

PRESENT:

Mr. GLEN, *Chairman*,
" MOORE,
" KENT,
" RENDELL,
Dr. WINTER.

The Petition of SAMUEL G. ARCHIBALD was read by the Clerk.

The Documents connected with Mr. Archibald's case, were laid before the Committee by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Archibald requested the Committee to summon as evidence in his case, Kenneth McLea, W. H. Mare, and H. K. Dickinson, Esquires. Ordered that these witnessss be summoned for the next day of meeting.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven o'clock.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
8th February, 1863.

The Committee met,

PRESENT:

Mr. GLEN, *Chairman*,
" MOORE,
" KENT,
" RENDELL,
Dr. WINTER.

HENRY K. DICKINSON, Esq., examined—

I have examined the documents in connection with Mr. Archibald's case. From the amount of work performed by Mr. Archibald, I think he would not be over compensated by the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds.

H. K. DICKINSON.

Miscellaneous.

KENNETH MCLEA, Esq., examined—

Do not consider Mr. Archibald would be overpaid by the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds. He had a large amount of labor to perform, and appears to have done it well. I would not have done it for that amount.

K. McLEA.

W. H. MARE, Esq., examined—

Considering the amount of work performed by Mr. Archibald, he would not be over compensated were he to receive from £250 to £300. I do not think a person could be found to perform the service as efficiently as Mr. Archibald has done it, for that amount. I know I would not be able to attend to it; nor would I do it for that amount.

W. H. MARE.

The Committee then adjourned until to-morrow at Twelve o'clock.

COMMITMEE-ROOM,
House of Assembly,
9th February, 1863.

Committee met this day,

PRESENT:

Mr. GLEN, *Chairman*,
Dr. WINTER.

The Committee adjourned for want of a quorum.

COMMITTEE-ROOM,
House of Assembly,
12th February, 1863.

PRESENT:

Mr. GLEN, *Chairman*,
" MOORE,
" RENDELL,
" KENT,
Dr. WINTER.

The Committee proceeded to consider the Petition of Samuel G. Archibald.

Mr. KENT moved, seconded by Mr. MOORE,

That the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds be recommended to the House, to be paid to Mr. Archibald, deducting therefrom, the amount

Miscellaneous.

received by him from the Executive; this sum to be in full compensation for his services as Commissioner to investigate the claims of parties seeking compensation for injury done to property during the election riots; with the understanding that the said Commissioner shall adjudicate on all matters submitted to him, antecedent to the Report, and that the Clerk be instructed to draw up a Report in accordance with this resolution, to be signed by the members of the Committee, and presented to the Assembly.

The Committee then adjourned.

MR. RODDICK'S REPORT ON AND ACCOUNT OF HARBOR GRACE GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXPENSES WITH COMMISSIONERS, BY JOHN MUNN, ESQ., CHAIRMAN.

HARBOR GRACE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5th January, 1863.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Institution, held in the Class Rooms this day,

PRESENT:

JOHN MUNN, Esq., *Chairman*,
JOHN HAYWARD, Esq.,
W. DONNELLY, "
H. W. TRAPNELL, "
Capt. JOHN RYAN,
" D. GREEN.

Principal RODDICK having laid before the Committee the Class Books, Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure, and the general Report for the past year, all which, being carefully examined and compared, were found correct and satisfactory. It was proposed by Mr. Trapnell, seconded by Capt. Ryan, and unanimously carried, that they be passed and adopted.

Proposed by W. Donnelly, seconded by Mr Hayward, and unanimously agreed to—That the thanks of the Commissioners be tendered to Mr. Roddick, for his continued exertions in promoting the best interests of this invaluable Institution, and that he be requested to continue the same zealous course in the formation of the mind and character of the youth entrusted to his care.

JOHN MUNN,
Chairman.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT, H. G. G. SCHOOL, 1862.

To the Commissioners of Harbor Grace Grammar School;

GENTLEMEN,—

In submitting to you, for your information, a Report of the affairs of this Institution for the year just closed, I beg leave to state—

1.—That the number of pupils in attendance quarterly was as follows;—During the first quarter, forty-nine; the second, forty-eight: the third, forty-two; and the fourth, fifty-four—making an average quarterly attendance of forty-eight.

2.—Of these pupils, six were instructed in Latin, twenty-one in Spanish, five in Navigation, nine in Practical Mathematics, eight in Book-keeping, four in Drawing, twenty-five in Composition, twenty-five in Natural Science, six in the use of the Globes, and all in Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading, and Spelling.

3.—The accompanying statement of income and expenditure shows a balance against the School of £42 7s. 0d., currency, which is caused wholly by the repairing and painting of the premises. At the Annual Meeting, on the 6th of January last year, I did not think the premises would need repairs and painting till another year was gone; but the long, damp spring showed clearly that it would be a wise economy to incur these expenses. Your Chairman, therefore, on my representation, ordered the work to be proceeded with.

4.—You assented last year to the erection of substantial posts and a gate, at the entrance to the School-house from Harvey street; but owing to the large sum expended on painting, &c., I did not venture on that additional expense. This improvement may possibly be effected when the balance becomes more manageable.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. RODDICK.

Harbor Grace, 5th January, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

Harbor Grace School in account with the Commissioners.

Dr.

1862.					
Jan.	1.—	To balance from last year	£9	14	4
Feb.	8.—	" Steel pens for school	1	6	0
"	24.—	" Sundry books, as per account	0	15	0
March	4.—	" Copybooks, &c., from Glasgow, £9 17 1 stg.	12	6	4
"	7.—	" Printing and advertising	1	0	0
"	8.—	" Grating, funnels, &c., for school	2	3	3
"	22.—	" Insurance on £400, premium 1¼ per cent	5	0	0
June	18.—	" Prize books and stationery	4	0	11
"	" —	" Thermometer and sets book-keeping	0	10	6
July	29.—	" Coals for school	5	4	6
Aug.	5.—	" Paper, ink-powder, and slate pencils	1	14	8
"	13.—	" Repairs on premises previous to painting	3	2	7
Sept.	6.—	" Painting, labour only	12	0	0
"	13.—	" Lead, oil, turpentine, &c., per account	24	9	0
Nov.	13.—	" Sundries, ditto	1	5	11
Dec.	31.—	" 25 per cent. on school stationery (£20 13 5)	5	3	4
"	" —	" Annual allowance to Master	25	0	0
"	" —	" Cleaning school-room, lighting fires, &c	4	0	0
			£118	16	4

Cr.

1862.					
Jany.	1.—	By School Fees	£18	9	7
April	1.—	" ditto ditto	18	5	0
July	1.—	" ditto ditto	18	5	0
Oct.	1.—	" ditto ditto	21	9	9
Dec.	31.—	" balance	42	7	0
			£118	16	4

E. E.

JOHN MUNN,
Chairman.

Harbor Grace,
5th January, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Government, Chairman, and Secretary, and Members of the Board of Works, in reference to charges made of the Chairman not acting in accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Institution.

BOARD OF WORKS,
6th September, 1862.

The Hon. ROBERT CARTER,

Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

I am instructed by the Board, to annex for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the following extracts from Board's Minutes of this date.

I have &c.,

(Signed) JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

[EXTRACTS:]

BOARD OF WORKS,
6th September, 1862.

PRESENT:

J. B. WOOD, Esq.,

T. HALLERN, Esq.,

T. S. DWYRE, Esq.,

WM. BOYD, Esq.,

The Secretary informed the Board, that he was instructed by the Chairman to state that he would not be present at this meeting, owing to business connected with his duty as Surveyor General obliging him to leave in the steamer, for the Northward:

Miscellaneous.

Whereupon—

On motion of Mr. DWYER, seconded by Mr. Hallern—

Resolved,—That Mr. WOOD do act as Chairman of this meeting in the absence of the Chairman,—

And Mr. WOOD took the chair accordingly.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had been instructed to submit for their consideration the following documents:—[The Secretary having read sundry documents.]—

On motion of Mr. HALLERN, seconded by Mr. DWYER,

Resolved, *nem. con.*—That the Board do not consider it expedient to proceed with any business until the accounts of the expenditure for each particular service under their control, to the present date, are submitted for their examination.

Resolved,—That the Chairman be also requested to inform the Board why the By-laws have been departed from, in so far that no meeting has been called since the 14th June last, and during which period a large expenditure of the public monies has been made without their consent and in direct violation of the Bye-laws.

Resolved,—That the Chairman be requested to lay before the Board a statement of what Public Works he has undertaken since the last meeting, and the probable cost thereof.

Resolved,—That a copy of the 4th Bye-law be transmited to the Hon. Executive Council, together with the foregoing Resolutions.

Copy of the 4th By-law, as per Journal of the Assembly, 1856, *Appendix*, *page* 228.

"That the accounts against the Board shall be furnished in duplicate quarterly, on the 20th days March, June, September, and December; and no account should be paid that shall not have received the sanction of the Board, or a Committee of Audit, to consist of at least three members of the Board, including the Chairman, providing always that this regulation shall not apply to the payment of daily labourers, employed under the Board, nor to the road contracts, which shall be paid when approved by the Chairman, on the certificate of the Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
13th September, 1862.

SIR,—

I have received and laid before the Governor and Council your letter of the 6th instant, inclosing copy of the Minutes of proceedings of a Meeting of the Board of Works held on the same day, and am directed to transmit to you, in reply, for the information of the Board, a copy of the Minute of Council in reference to the matters to which these proceedings relate.

(Signed,) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN STUART, Esq.

Copy of Minute of Council, referred to in preceding Letter:

13th September, 1862.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, held this day; a letter was laid before the Council, from Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Board of Works, of the 6th instant; stating that he was instructed by the Board to annex for the information of His Excellency the Governor, extracts from the Board Minutes of that date. These extracts having been read over and considered by the Council; the Acting Colonial Secretary was directed to inform the Board that on the return of Mr. Warren, their Chairman, the documents sent to the Council will be immediately submitted to that gentleman, for his explanation, and no time will then be lost by the Council in taking the whole matter into consideration.

It may be proper to inform the Board that Mr. Warren asked for leave of absence for ten days, which was granted by the Governor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
20th September, 1862.

SIR,—

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a Minute of Council having reference to Minutes of proceedings adopted at a Meeting of the

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Board of Works, on the 6th instant, copy of which is also herewith enclosed, I am directed by the Governor to request you will furnish me, for the information of His Excellency in Council, with a full explanation of the several matters therein contained which reflect upon your conduct as Chairman of that Board.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

J. H. WARREN, Esq.

ST. JOHN'S,
September 26th, 1862.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 20th inst. in relation to certain Resolutions of the Board of Works, of the 6th inst., and requesing " that I will furnish for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a full explanation of the several matters therein which reflected on my conduct as Chairman of the Board." In reply I beg most respectfully to state, that the accounts of expenditure for each particular service under the controul of the Board to the 6th inst., audited by the Financial Secretary, will be submitted to the Board forthwith, into the correctness of which I do not fear to invite the strictest investigation, together with all other information in matters connected with any of the Board operations it may be in my power to afford.

With regard to the " Bye Laws being departed from, in so far that no meeting has been called since the 14th June last, and during which period a large expenditure of public money has been made," I beg to say that my frequent absence from St. John's, during that period, on public business connected with the Surveyor General's department; at same time as Chairman of the Board of Works, being desirous of making myself thoroughly acquainted with the state of roads, public buildings, &c., in the extern districts, prevented meetings of the Board being convened on the days appointed by the Bye-laws. The expenditure during that time was chiefly confined to articles furnished upon yearly contracts, or articles delivered on tenders already accepted by the Board

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for cleansing the town, immediately necessary repairs on bridges to a small amount, and for fixed salaries; and although, in the literal strictness of a Bye-law, the charge of having acted irregularly in paying some of these, prior to being examined by the Board, may be made, yet as much inconvenience would have been experienced by the parties in delaying their payments when due, I did not think or believe, where the public interests were not in any way damaged, that punctuality with deserving contractors could or would have been made the subject of complaints against me.

It must, of course, have been known to the members of the Board, that expenditure on these accounts was being made, and whilst it was in the power of any one member, by the 1st Bye-law, to have required a meeting, yet no such step was adopted to cause enquiry or express dissatisfaction, if any existed with my proceedings.

Had the legitimate course been followed, which I presume every member knew was open to him, the information sought for would have been readily furnished, and much annoyance obviated to the Government as well as pain to myself, regretting as I do that in my unavoidable absence on leave from St. John's, the Resolutions referred to should have been passed without previous notification.

I can confidently assure His Excellency and Council, that since appointment to my office, I have ever been actuated by a desire to discharge its onerous and responsible duties faithfully—have unsparingly devoted myself to its satisfactory performance, and I trust with a due regard to the financial condition of the Colony.

It may not be improper to observe where I am impeached for irregularity by the members of the Board, that on the 10th inst. after resolving on the 6th that it was inexpedient to proceed with business until the Chairman had furnished certain documents, &c., they assembled at the instance of Mr. Terence Hallern, resolved and gave orders for the removal of a fountain connected with the General Water Company near Mr. Hallern's, a service over which I have yet to learn the Board had any control, and so far as I am aware, no funds available therefor, although twelve pounds was voted for the same by them.

In conclusion, I have to express my deep regret that his Excellency and Council should have been so troubled in this matter, and hope the investigation I earnestly court will convince them that any public funds disbursed through me, have been faithfully and prudently appropriated to the public service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. WARREN.

Hon. R. CARTER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
20th Sept., 1862.

SIR,—

With reference to the Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Works, dated 6th inst., the Governor in Council has passed the order (copy of which is herewith enclosed) and I am to request that you will, in conformity therewith, furnish me with the information therein required,for the purpose of being laid before that Body.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ROBERT CARTER,

Act. Col. Sec.

JOHN STUART, Esq.,

Secretary.

Order in Council referred to in preceding letter, 20th September.

The letter which was directed to be sent to the Board of Works on the 13th instant, in reference to the communication made to the Council through the Secretary of the Board, of date the 6th instant, having been read—

The Bye-Laws referred to by the Board,in the Appendix to the Journal of the Houe of Assembly, 1856, p. 228, having also been read—the Governor suggested that it would be desirable that the Council should have some further information relative to the Bye-laws in question, which can be easily obtained from the Secretary; with that view it was resolved that Mr. Stuart may direct his attention to the first Bye-law of the Board, which is as follows:—

"*That a general meeting of the Board shall take place, at their Office, on the first Wednesday of every month, and special meetings shall be convened by the Secretary as often as the Chairman may find it necessary for the transaction of business, or as often as any member of the Board shall require; such meetings to be held for the dispatch of business.*"

1st,—The Council wish to be informed whether the present Board have held such monthly meetings as are referred to in the first Bye-law, and whether any member of the Board has considered it necessary (the same Bye-law giving him the power) oftener to require such meetings to be held for the dispatch of business.

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2nd.—In reference to the 4th Bye-law, sent to the Executive Council in the Board's communication of the 6th,Mr. Stuart is requested to state whether the accounts against the Board had been furnished quarterly in duplicate, as is provided for by the 4th Bye-law, excluding payments of daily labour employed by the Board and Road Contracts.

3rd.—There appears to be no provision in the Act or in the Bye-laws of the Board which authorize them to elect or appoint any one in the absence of their Chairman, (he holding the office under the second section of the Act,) to officiate in that capacity. Mr. Stuart will please state from his experience as Secretary to the Board, whether he thinks that inconvenience may arise, in the absence of the Chairman, when there is no provision made for another to act legally in his stead.

BOARD OF WORKS,
23rd Sept., 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 20th inst., enclosing a Minute of Council of same date, requesting that,in conformity therewith, I will furnish you with the information therein required, for the purpose of being laid before the Hon. Executive Council, and in reply I beg to state as follows:—

The present Board have generally, altho' not universally, held meetings on the first Wednesday in each month, being at times prevented by circumstances from so doing. Meetings have, however, been held upon an early day after, and intermediate meetings from time to time for dispatch of business, as will appear from the annexed extract of meetings taken from the Minute Book.

Upon one occasion only has the Board been summoned by suggestion of a member, and that was in absence of the Chairman, and subsequent to the passing of the Resolutions transmitted to the Council on the 6th instant.

The accounts are rendered quarterly,as required by the Bye-laws, and upon approval by the Board, ordered to be paid, but I would remark that the delay in contractors and others not sending in their accounts at the proper time, frequently causes irregularity in the meetings of the Board.

The accounts for the same quarter were not submitted, owing to the absence of the Chairman.

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I am of opinion that benefit would result from the adoption of a Bye-law enabling the Board to appoint a member of their body to act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Statement of the date of Meetings of the Board of Works, since its formation under the present Government.

1861.

No. 1.....20th June
2.....24th "
3..... 4th July
4.....19th August
5.....28th "
6.....30th September
7..... 2nd October
8..... 9th "
9.....11th December
10.....23rd "
11.....26th "

1862.

12..... 8th January
13.....22nd "
14..... 5th February
15..... 5th March
16..... 6th "
17..... 9th April
18.....30th "
19..... 4th June
20.....12th "
21.....14th "
22..... 6th September
23.....10th "

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
29th September 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by his Excellency in Council, to forward to you the accompanying copies of communications from the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Works, in explanation of the circumstances referred to in the 2nd and 4th Resolutions of the Board, of the 6th instant, and to acquaint you that the Chairman has been directed to place before the Board detailed accounts (which his Excellency trusts will be found satisfactory) of the particulars mentioned in the first and third Resolutions.

His Excellency is of opinion, that the multifarious and somewhat inconsistent character of the duties imposed on the Board has occasioned the difficulty; but his Excellency has no doubt that until the Legislature can remedy this evil, attention on the part of the officers, and considerate forbearance on the part of the members of the Board, will, aided, perhaps, by such an alteration in the Bye-laws as is suggested by the Secretary—produce that harmony in their future proceedings which is so essential to the right discharge of their duties.

His Excellency further directs me to say that while he regrets that any misunderstanding should have arisen at the Board, he has been pleased to notice the interest taken by the present members in the various matters entrusted to their management; and he has also been glad to find that the irregularities now complained of, and which his Excellency hopes will not again occur, have arisen solely from the zealous, although, perhaps, disproportionate attention of the Chairman to other official duties.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN STUART, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Works.

Miscellaneous.

BOARD OF WORKS,
17th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor, by instruction of the Board, to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a report from the Committee of the Board, appointed to prepare a Reply to the letter of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Board's Resolution of 6th September last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

The Hon. Captain CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BOARD OF WORKS,
17th October, 1862.

PRESENT:

J. H. WARREN, Esq., *Chairman.*
WM. BOYD, Esq.,
T. HALLERN, Esq.,
J. B. WOOD, Esq.,
S. RENDELL, Esq.,
THOS. S. DWYER, Esq.

Mr. BOYD, from the Select Committee of the Board, appointed on the 3rd inst., to prepare a reply to the letter of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Board's Resolutions of the 6th September last, presented the following Report, which was read by the Secretary:

ST. JOHN'S,
17th October, 1862.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Works at their last meeting, having had laid before them certain resolutions and copies of correspondence between the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Works, and having taken the matters therein referred to into their best consideration, beg leave to report:—

The Committee do not consider the short absence of the Chairman from St. John's on public business, is any justification that no meeting

Miscellaneous.

of the Board was held between the 14th June and 6th September, nor do they consider that any delay should arise in the payment, when due, of deserving contractors, as the members of the Board are willing to attend at all times when the public service requires them.

The Committee having examined the accounts submitted to them, find, that from 31st March to 1st September, the sum of £2,684 stg., has been expended without the consent of the Board, as per annexed list, exclusive of contracts entered into, fixed salaries, servants' wages, and daily labor.

With regard to the Members of the Board knowing that expenditure was being made on account of the different Public Works, as referred to in the Chairman's reply to the Executive, the Committee assume that the Board were aware of the expenditure going on agreeably to contracts and agreements entered into with their consent, but they had no knowledge of the large amounts being expended by the Chairman in direct violation of the Bye-laws of the Board.

On the 10th of September, a meeting of the Board was called together by order of one of the Members, for the purpose of abating what was reported to them as a Public Nuisance, then in course of erection, which they believed, came under their control, and for the removal of which, they voted a sum not exceeding £12 cy., from funds supposed by them to be available for that purpose.

The Committee would also bring under notice, that the Resolution passed unanimously by the Board, appointing from their body, the Chairman, Secretary, T. S. Dwyer, and Wm. Boyd, to select and purchase materinls on the most suitable terms in the market, to give employment to the poor in making up clothing for the different Public Institutions, was not carried out by the Chairman, he having ignored the co-operation of the other members of the Committee, and, upon his own responsibility, selected and purchased, and confined this with other goods required for the different Public Institutions, exclusively to one establishment, such account amounting to £704 8s. 1d. stg., from 31st March to 1st September, thereby defeating the object the Board had in view, namely, purchasing on the most favorable terms, and diffusing generally the patronage of the Government.

The Committee have no doubt the Board will admit that connected with the Public Institutions, there may be a moderate amount which cannot be provided for under contracts, and which may be entered upon, if essential, without being laid before them for assent by the Chairman; yet they would respectfully submit that if the Chairman of the Board

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assents to, or orders expenditure amounting to nearly £3000, which the Board have no knowledge of until the quarterly accounts are laid before them, they do not consider the Board answerable therefor, and that it is to the Chairman the Government must look for any responsibility connected therewith, should the propriety or necessity thereof be called into question.

(Signed) S. RENDELL,
WILLIAM BOYD,
T. S. DWYER.

Amount expended on the following Public Works, from 31*st March to* 1*st September*, 1862, *without consent of the Board, exclusive of Contracts entered into, fixed Salaries, and daily labor.*

Light Houses	£446	7	6
Streets	71	0	4
General Repairs of Roads	96	15	1
Repairs, Fuel and Light, Colonial Building	94	7	10
Court Houses and Gaols	331	11	4
Repairs do. do.	100	6	10
Repairs Customs	12	4	4
Lunatic Asylum	752	17	0
Hospital	213	2	10
Poor Asylum	224	11	5
Repairs Government House	16	13	6
Post Office	28	0	3
Harbor Grace Barracks	3	10	11
Contingencies Board of Works	19	17	1
Repairs Block House	11	17	10
Pumps and Tanks	7	14	0
Placentia Road	131	5	5
Clothing Account	120	5	4

On motion of Mr. WOOD, seconded by Mr. HALLERN—
Resolved:

That the foregoing report be adopted and transmitted to the Honorable Executive Council.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
4th November, 1862.

SIR,—

Having received from the Secretary of the Board of Works a copy of a Report of a Committee of that Body on the subject of the correspondence relative to certain matters of complaint against you, preferred by the Board, in reference to certain expenditure incurred without their previous sanction; and further, in selecting, at your own discretion, the establishment for the purchase of goods for the Board. I am directed to transmit to you the copy of the report in question, and to request you will make such observations thereon as you may deem necessary, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.

ST. JOHN'S, November 10th, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th inst., enclosing a Report of a Committee of the Board of Works, under date of the 17th of October, relative to certain expenditure incurred without their previous sanction, and referring to my having selected an establishment, in particular, for the purchase of goods so required.

In reply, I beg to state for His Excellency's information, that the account of the establishment alluded to was considerably larger for the June quarter, than in the others, for goods not under contract, principally occasioned by my having given them an order last fall (and before the purchasing Committee mentioned was formed) so as to secure for the institutions, articles most suited to their requirements—of uniform style and durable quality, and they (Bowring, Brothers) having beenthe importers of similar articles for those whohad previously supplied the institutions,

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were aware of those required, and for such order being given them, they had agreed to furnish at Fifty per cent, on cost, landed and delivered here. The amount for this order did not appear until the June quarter, in consequence of their non-arrival in time to be charged in the March quarter. Their account for that quarter was passed by the Board without objection, or intimation not to continue dealing with them.

Knowing the inferior character of some of the goods supplied to the institution, prior to my appointment to office, as shewn me by Dr. Stabb and others, and the extravagant prices paid for them, and having been reminded frequently, by the hon. the Premier, that he held me responsible for the expenditure of the Public Institutions of the Colony, and expected a considerable saving to be effected, and reciprocating his wishes with every desire to cause a more creditable care of the interests of the Institutions than hitherto done, I adopted the course for which I am now blamed, and would respectfully state, from my long experience and acknowledged acquaintance in purchasing and selecting manufactured goods, that a considerable saving to the Colony has been effected. To substantiate these views, I enclose a letter from Dr. Stabb, received in answer to one I wrote him, asking for a disinterested opinion upon the course pursued by me.

In the course thus adopted, I had no sinister object of my own to subserve, as is well known to, and can be vouched for by the respectable firm referred to, and was alone influenced by what I deemed, and still deem, to have been most advantageous to the public interests. My usual course has been to have a requisition submitted to me from the Superintendents or Heads of the Institutions, for what may be required, when I desire the cheapest places to be ascertained, at which the articles may be obtained, and most suitable, previous to my causing orders to be issued for them.

I beg to enclose also, for His Excellency's information, the account of Messrs. Bowring, Brothers, shewing the articles had under the order I I refer to, and that fifty per cent. only is charged, and if the original invoices be wished for, they can readily be furnished, as previous to my paying the amount I demanded the same and examined them.

I beg most respectfully to state, that some members of the Board have enquired why other establishments or persons named by them, had not been patronized by those dealings, or for work of the Board, when I assigned as my reason that I had invariably contracted on the cheapest and best terms, and I venture to assert that in no instance can the con-

Miscellaneous.

trary be established, nor, however advisable it may be thought "to diffuse the patronage of the Government," am I aware, that in so doing, I should be justified, if it would lead to unnecessary increased expenditure?

It may not be improper here to observe that I had insisted on a thorough investigation by the Board, of the vouchers for my expenditure, as impeached or so insinuated, and as these were, in amount at least, found to be correct, I might reasonably have expected the candour and justice of this acknowledgment to a public officer.

Whilst desirous of affording every information to the Government on the Report of the Committee of the Board of the 17th of October last, I am unwilling to trespass too much, by entering into details of various matters and circumstances which from time to time have occurred at the Board, yet assuming, as it is true, (though the calculations were made in my absence, by, as I understand, Mr. Boyd and Mr. T. S. Dwyer, and without my explanation being sought,) that the amount for various services set forth in the Report had been expended by me, I beg to make what I was prepared to have stated to the Board or Committee, if required, and which in some instances, I take it, they must have known, the following explanation of these amounts as per statement annexed, marked A.

In conclusion, I would further respectfully state, that though it may appear I may not have literally adhered, in some instances, to the Bye-laws, and from which I did not intentionally depart with any wish or desire to assume a position derogatory or disrespectful to other members of the Board—I can truly and conscientiously declare that I have not unnecessarily caused the expenditure of any sum, and have been most anxious and careful in all cases to see that the public monies were justly and economically applied, and I do most unfeignedly regret that any act of mine, in my official capacity as Chairman of the Board of Works, should have occasioned any difference between me and the members of the Board, with whom, I believed I was acting in cordial union, and that the Government should be troubled with a correspondence on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. WARREN.

The Hon. Captain Carter,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

HOSPITAL OF THE INSANE,
October 8, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

In reply to your questions concerning the prices of Messrs. Bowring, Bros.' goods, supplied to this Institution, particularly of those ordered by yourself, I can only speak of some articles, the prices of which I heard named, and which were made under former *contract* prices,—but as to the quality of the goods, I can say that it is altogether superior to that which we have been in the habit of receiving, and on this point alone, I am clearly of opinion that a saving has been effected of 40 per cent.,at least. If to this saving you add the difference in prices, between those on contract articles and those ordered, (notwithstanding the better quality and therefore higher market prices of these latter,) I have little doubt of there being, upon the whole calculation, a difference of 30 per cent. in favour of the present system. I should be pleased to see this calculation made by the Secretary, I am so confident of the result. Any articles I have been instructed by you to obtain in town, outside of any contracts, have been selected with regard to their quality and price, and on the best principles of economy.

I take this opportunity of submitting to the Board that hundreds of pounds per annum may be saved to the Asylum funds by baking their own bread, keeping their own cows, and extending their farming operations, for which so much labour is available, if there were land enough to cultivate (which the purchase of Thomas's Island would supply.)

My own views go further also, as there would be no doubt that money could be saved by a competent agent purchasing all articles for our consumption, on the lowest cash prices, as you have particularly done, during the past year, where objectionable contracts did not prevent your doing so.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed), HENRY H. STABB,

Physician Superintendent.

JOHN H. WARREN, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT. A.

Light-houses, £447 7s. 6d. Being for general supplies, freights, &c., paid only when certified by Inspector Oke. Supplies selected and purchased by him at the cheapest rates.

St. John's Streets, £71 0s. 4d. Boards, nails, stones, &c.

General repairs Roads, £90 15s. 1d. Various repairs St. John's and Outports.

Repairs, fuel and light, Colonial Building, £84 7s. 10d.

Repairs of offices, fuel, gas, and repairs of House of Assembly.

Repairs, fuel and light, Customs, £12 4s. 4d. By orders of the Department.

Court Houses and Gaols, £333 11s. 4d. Ordinary supplies, furnished only when certified by Sheriff and Magistrates.

Repairs Court House and Gaols, £100 6s. 10d. Wm. Freeman's, and other accounts, paid only on certificate of Mr. Kough.

Lunatic Asylum, £752 7s. On ordinary supplies, including 12 months' stock of manufactured goods, beds, &c., as ordered from Messrs. Bowring, Brothers, but only paid on certificate of Dr. Stabb,—also for expenses of building stable,—award to C. F. Bennett & Co., by order of Executive. Repairs and expenses of stable, certified by Hon. P. Kough.

St. John's Hospital, £213 2s. 10d. Ordinary supplies, incidental expenses, &c., partly certified by Dr. McKen, and Hon. P. Kough.

Poor Asylum, £224 11s. 5d. Ordinary supplies, lumber, and potatoes,—setting crop, and details to be seen on reference to Board of Works books.

Post Office, £28 3s. Repairs, gas account, certified by Post Master General.

Repairs of Government House, £16 13s. 6d. Orders paid at instance of Hon. P. Kough.

Harbor Grace Barracks, £3 10s. 11d. By order of Executive.

Contingencies Board of Works, £9 17s. 11d. Stationery, telegrams, and incidentals.

Repairs Block House, £11 17s. 10d. Sundry repairs, as requested by the Commandant and Executive. Work certified by Hon. P. Kough.

Miscellaneous.

Pumps and Tanks, £7 14s. Repairs done in localities where there were no water pipes.

Placentia Roads, £131 5s. 5d. Entered on Board of Works' books, to prevent over paying from A. Shea, who, in the road bill of last session, made provision for old liabilities to be paid by me as Surveyor General.

Clothing account, £120 5s. 4d. Purchased in March quarter, but accounts not appearing, were not paid before June quarter.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th November, 1862.

SIR,—

With reference to the Report of a Committee of the Board of Works, upon the reply of the Chairman to the charges of incurring expenditure which should have been first approved of by the Board, I now beg leave to transmit, for the information of its members, a reply received from Mr. Warren to the Report of the Committee in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

JOHN STUART, Esq.,
Secretary.

BOARD OF WORKS,
26th January, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to transmit for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Council, the following Minute of the Board, passed this day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN STUART,

Secretary.

Hon. Captain CARTER,
Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

Extract from Minutes.

BOARD OF WORKS,
January 26, 1863.

PRESENT:

J. H. WARREN, *Chairman*,
WM. BOYD, Esq.
T. HALLERN, Esq.
J. KAVANAGH, Esq.
T. S. DWYER, Esq,
J. B. WOOD, Esq.
S. RENDELL, Esq.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed to prepare a reply to the communication of the Hon. Executive Council, on the subject of the answer from the Chairman of the Board, under date Nov. 10, 1862, in answer to certain charges against the Chairman, presented the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That a copy of the Chairman's letter to the Executive, in reply to a communication made to them by a Committee of the Board, having been laid before them, they do not consider or recognize in said reply, any sufficient or valid reasons to the complaint therein set forth.

Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. BOYD,

Seconded by Mr. WOOD,

Resolved.—That the Board concur in the foregoing Resolution, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Hon. Executive Council.

(Signed) JOHN H. WARREN,
Chairman.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF B. N. A. ASSOCIATION, ENCLOSING RULES OF THAT SOCIETY, AND INVITING THE CO-OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE COLONY IN ITS SUPPORT.

British North American Association,
Temporary Offices,
21, Old Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 1st March, 1862.

Sir,—

I am desired by the Council of the British North American Association, to transmit to you the Rules and Regulations, which were approved and adopted at a public meeting, held yesterday, as well as copies of the resolutions passed thereat, and, at the same time, to invite, in the name of the Council, the cordial co-operation of the Government, and also, as far as you may be able to influence it, that of the people of your Province who may approve of the objects the Association has in view. A considerable expense, variously estimated at from £1500 to £2000, will be incurred in the formation of the Association, but that liability defrayed, the Council have every hope that the annual subscriptions of the members, with such donations as they have reason to believe they will, from time to time, receive, will be sufficient to cover the annual current expenses.

At the public meeting which was held to consider the advisability of establishing such an Association, the Hon P. M. Vankoughnet, the Canadian Delegate to England in the matter of the Intercolonial Railway, speaking on behalf of himself and his absent coadjutors, Messrs. Howe and Tilley, of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was understood to say he felt assured that when the question of the formation of the Association was brought under the consideration of the Provincial Governments, that they would, one and all, not only assist by a grant of money in its organization, but cordially co-operate in promoting its permanent establishment.

I am therefore desired to request that you will be good enough to obtain the views of your Government, at their early convenience, as the extent of the usefulness of the Association, will, in a great measure, be determined by the amount of assistance the Council may expect to receive at the hands of Newfoundland and the other Provinces.

Miscellaneous.

The Rules, which are enclosed herewith, explain fully the objects in contemplation, and I am desired to add, in connection therewith, that the Council will be glad to receive, at all times, any suggestions which may be considered likely to promote the interests and influence of the Association.

You will not fail to notice that one of the chief objects is the establishment of a Library, particularly one of reference as regards British North America; and the Council beg that you will kindly make such arrangements as will insure the regular transmission of all parliamentary and other papers likely to be useful, as affording statistical information regarding the Provinces. As the success of the undertaking will, to some extent, depend upon the number of its members, the Council are of opinion that steps should be taken to make known its existence and objects throughout the Provinces, for the purpose of obtaining members,and they will be glad to receive any advice or suggestions from you, as to the best course to be adopted to give effect to their views in this respect.

I shall not fail to keep you regularly advised of the proceedings of the Association, and, in the meantime, drawing your special attention to Rules 3 and 4, as relating to the members of your Legislature desiring to become members of the Association,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient faithful servant,

JOSEPH NELSON,

Secretary, (pro. tem.)

The Honorable H. W. Hoyles,
Attorney General,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
19th June, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st March last, enclosing copies of the Rules of the British North American Association, recently established in London, and which, with its enclosures, I submitted to His Excellency the Governor, and also to the other members of the Administration.

It has afforded us all much pleasure to hear of the existence of an Association in the Mother Country, having for its object the diffusion of intelligence respecting the resources, population, and other statistics of the North American Colonies, and we shall be happy to make arrangements for the regular transmission of such books and documents as may be considered useful for your library, and when the Legislature is in session, to bring the matter before them, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of that Body in the objects of the Association.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT CARTER,
Act. Col. Sec.

JOSEPH NELSON, ESQ.,
Secretary, British North American Association,
21, Old Broad Street, E. C., London.

RULES OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

1. The British North American Association is formed to diffuse information as to the British North American Provinces, to promote Colonial union and correspondence, and to enable the Imperial and Colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time through its instrumentality, as an established centre of communication, on all topics of mutual interest.

2. The Association shall collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Provinces, in respect to emigration and the employment of capital and labour, and also such facts as shall record the development of their commerce and their progress in the arts and sciences.

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3. Any person, whether residing in the Provinces or the United Kingdom, can be admitted as a Member of the Association on being nominated by two Members, and approved by the Council for the time being, but no person shall be entitled to the privilege of Membership until his annual subscription shall have been paid.

4. All Members of the Provincial Parliaments, being Members of the Association, shall, while in London, be *ex officio* and extraordinary Members of the Council, with the power of voting.

5. The annual subscription shall not be less than £2 2s., and every Member shall, on his election, pay the same for the current year, and no Member shall be entitled to vote or to enjoy any other privilege of the Association so long as he shall remain in arrear with his subscription. Any Member, if resident in the United Kingdom, may compound his future annual subscriptions by one payment of Twenty Guineas, and if a resident in the Provinces, by a payment of Ten Guineas.

6. The Council shall have the power to admit persons, resident in the Provinces and visiting this country, as visitors to the Association, on such terms as they may from time to time determine.

7. Any Member intending to withdraw from the Association, must signify his intention to do so in writing to the Secretary, provided always that such Member shall be liable to the payment of his subscription for the current year.

8. There shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, and such Honorary Officers as the Council may appoint as the Honorary Officers of the Association.

9. There shall be three Trustees, to be chosen by the Council, in in whom the property of the Association shall be vested, and who shall have the power in respect to the same, to adopt such measures, under the direction of the Council, as may appear expedient for the interests of the Association, and the Trustees shall be *ex officio* Members of the Council.

10. The government of the Association shall be managed by a Council of Thirty Members (in addition to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees,) of whom three shall form a quorum. The Council shall elect their Chairman, and shall have the appointment of Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers and servants, whether honorary or stipendiary.

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11. The Council shall hold an ordinary meeting once a month, and minutes of the proceedings thereat shall be regularly kept by the Secretary.

12. A special meeting of the Council shall be called on a written application from two Members, to elect a new Member, such new Member not being a resident of Great Britain.

13. The Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such Bye-laws, consistent with the general rules of the Association, as they shall think necessary, and they shall have the power of filling up any vacancies which may occur in their number after the annual meeting.

14. Ten Members of the Council shall go out at every annual meeting, according to seniority of service next after the first two years; (the first and second vacancies to be determined by ballot among themselves;) but they shall be immediately eligible for re-election.

15. The Annual Meetings of the Association shall be held in the month of June, for the purpose of the Election of Members of the Council of the succeeding year, and of receiving an abstract of the state of the finances, with a report of the general concerns of the Association for the past year. At the Annual Meeting, any Member may bring forward suggestions for improving the working of the Association, provided he has given notice of his intention to the Council seven days before the meeting; and if any new rule or alteration of an old rule be duly proposed and be approved of by two-thirds of the Members then present, the same shall be considered as adopted by the Association, subject to the confirmation of another General Meeting. The Council shall call an Extraordinary General Meeting on the requisition of twenty-five Members.

16. Notice of every Meeting shall be given by public advertisement at least fourteen days before the day of meeting, and such notice shall specify the object or objects of such meeting. The quorum requisite to constitute such Meeting shall be seven Members.

17. The Associatin shall possess a Library, with Maps, Charts, &c., connected with the British American Provinces. It shall also be regularly supplied with such leading papers and publications of the chief towns and cities of the Provinces as the Council may think fit.

18. The Association shall, from time to time, under the superintendence of the Council, publish statements, and accompany them with maps and other illustrations, as occasion may require.

Miscellaneous.

19. The Chairman shall be entitled to vote on all questions, and shall have the casting vote.

20. The Treasurer shall, *ex officio*, be one of the Trustees.

21. The Association shall not, and may not make or distribute any dividend, gift, division, or bonus, or money unto or between any of its Members.

At the First General Meeting of the Members of this Association, held at the Westminister Palace Hotel, on Friday, the 28th February, R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P., in the chair, the Rules for the Governance of the Association having been read:—

It was moved by Mr. Robert Carter, seconded by Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P., and Resolved.—

"That the Rules now read be approved, confirmed, and adopted, and that the Association be now formed in accordance therewith."

It was moved by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P., seconded by Mr. Wm. Jackson, M. P., and Resolved,—

"That the following gentlemen do form the Council of the Association until the first Annual General Meeting:—

R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P.
Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada,
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scocia.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick,
} *Ex Officio.*

Lord Alfred Paget, M. P.
Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.
Sir James Ferguson, Bart, M. P.
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.
J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M. P.
The Hon. Robert Bourke,
Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart.
Hon. Justice Haliburton, M. P.
Hon. Robert Grimston.
Hugh Childers, Esq., M. P.
H. W. Blake, Esq.
Robert Benson, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
H. Montgomerie, Esq.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.
George Carr Glyn, Esq., M. P.
Sir Minto Farquahar, Bart., M.P.
Sir Francis Head, Bart.
Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P.
Capt. Whyte Jervis, M.P.
Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M.P.
Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.
Charles Franks, Esq.
P. Rose, Esq.
Wm. Chapman, Esq.
Edward Watkin, Esq.
Charles Bischoff, Esq.
John. M. Grant, Esq.

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It was proposed by Mr. Andrew M. Uniacke, seconded by Mr. Robert Benson, and Resolved,—

"That the Council be requested to place themselves in communication with the Provinces, and public bodies and individuals either at home or abroad, with the view of making known the formation of the Association, and of obtaining annual subscriptions and contributions towards its preliminary expenses and maintenance, and gifts of books, papers, &c., to the library."

It was proposed by Mr. Wm. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P., and Resolved,—

"That the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., be appointed Treasurer to the Association, and that the Bankers be Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co."

A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

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CORRESPONDENCE, &c., ON THE SUBJECT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF A LEGALIZED COPPER CURRENCY INTO THE COLONY, &c.

Extract from Minutes of Council on the Copper Currency.

The Governor laid before the Council the following Address which was presented to him on Friday last, the 5th instant, by several gentlemen forming a deputation from a Public Meeting which was held a few days ago, calling the Governor's and the Council's attention to the present condition of the copper coinage now in circulation.

St. John's, 3rd September, 1862.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the citizens of St. John's, in Public Meeting duly convened, beg leave most respectfully to call your Excellency's, and your Excellency's Council's attention to the present condition of the copper coinage now in circulation.

There is no copper coin particularly authorized to be put into circulation by the Government of the Colony, and hence the necessities of the trade have induced that the coins of all countries be generally received ; and the tokens of various commercial firms and private individuals have latterly been allowed to circulate without interruption.

Within the last few days, some parties, for purposes of their own, have selected out of this heterogeneous mass of coins, one or two, viz ; the ship half-penny and the fish half-penny, and by refusing to receive them, so far shook the public confidence that for some time they were withdrawn from circulation, thereby greatly embarrassing the holders, particularly amongst the poor.

Seeing that in the present state of things it has thus been demonstrated that one or two individuals have it in their power, at any time, by a wanton interference after this manner, with the copper coinage, which has no statutable protection in this Island, to produce the greatest amount of inconvenience and much loss and suffering amongst the public.

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We pray your Excellency to adopt such measures in the premises as will apply a prompt and effectual remedy to an evil that has already occasioned much excitement, and which, if not checked immediately, will be productive of great injury to all interests of the Colony.

(Signed,) J. V. NUGENT,
Sheriff,
H. C. B. THOMAS,
Secretary.

St. John's, 3rd Sept., 1862.

Resolutions adopted at the Public Meeting referred to.

Resolved,—That a regular and uninterrupted circulation of all coins generally in use amongst the public, is essential to the interest of all classes of society, and that any interference of private parties to interrupt and impede that circulation, is calculated to produce much inconvenience to all, and great suffering to the poor.

Resolved,—That this Meeting regards it as an essential preliminary step, that an order should issue from the Governor in Council, putting an immediate stop to the introduction into this Colony of any copper coins not *bona-fide* the standard money of a recognized Kingdom or Colony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting wish to refrain from excluding the standard copper money of any such recognized Kingdom or Colony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting consider it absolutely necessary for the protection of the present holders of the copper coins called "Tokens," already in circulation in this Colony, that the Government should at once adopt a stamp, to be impressed upon such coins, in order to render them a legal tender in the Island of Newfoundland, to imitate which stamp will be felony.

Resolved,—That this Meeting recommend that the Inspector of Weights and Measures be authorized to affix the aforesaid stamp to all copper Tokens, except as hereinafter mentioned, furnished to him for the purpose, within two weeks from the adoption of this arrangement by his Excellency.

Resolved,—That this Meeting consider it advisable that the Legislature, in their next session, take immediate steps for the introduction of a standard copper coinage, suitable to the wants of the Colony.

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Resolved,—That this Meeting consider that on the issue of such standard copper coinage, all the aforesaid duly stamped tokens be, within a given date, withdrawn from circulation by the Government.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Government should refrain from affixing such stamp on the copper tokens, known as fish half-pennies, the same having, for some time past, been withdrawn from circulation in the Colony, and having passed from the hands of those who were *bona-fide* sufferers by their depreciation.

Resolved,—That this Meeting consider that the Government should also refrain from affixing such stamp upon any new token whatever, which this Meeting believe to be of recent importation and still in the possession of the individuals, who, for their own profit, are importing such spurious currency.

Resolved,—That a respectful Address be prepared and presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council, calling the attention of His Excellency to the subject of the Copper Currency, and praying a remedy.

Resolved,—That a deputation consisting of five, the Chairman, the Secretary, and three to be named by the Meeting, be appointed to present the said Address to His Excellency the Governor, and to lay before His Excellency the Resolutions adopted by this Meeting.

In accordance with which Resolution, the Sheriff appointed Messrs. Sclater, H. Winton, and Christopher Brown, together with himself as Chairman, and Mr. Thomas as Secretary, to wait upon the Governor with the above address.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honor to receive the copy of the Address which you have just presented, directing my attention to the present condition of the Copper Currency now in circulation; and sending me copies of various Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held on the 2nd instant.

The Address prays that the Governor will adopt such measures in the premises, as will apply a prompt and effectual remedy to an evil which has already occasioned much excitement, and which, if not checked immediately, will be productive of great injury to all interests of the Colony.

I beg to assure you that it would afford me (and, I am sure also, the members of the Council) much satisfaction if we had the power to apply a prompt and effectual remedy to any evil that is productive of injury, or affects the interests of the people of this Colony.

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I have carefully read over the Resolutions which were passed at the Public Meeting, and without entering into detail on the suggestions which they involve, I may say the Governor and Council have no power to carry many of them into effect, and some of them would be perfectly illegal.

It appears that the great inconvenience which has arisen within the last few days, has been occasioned by the refusal of many persons to receive those tokens, of small circulating medium, round, thin pieces of copper, impressed with various devices, such as ships, fish, &c., &c., and which have, for so many years, been current in this Colony for pence and half-pence, there being no legal copper coinage in Newfoundland.

A sudden stop to the usual practice must be attended with great inconvenience, and, I am aware, from personal knowledge, that it has created not a little distress among the poorer classes ; and, I trust, all those whom they are in the habit of dealing with, will continue to receive the copper exchange which they have got for their labour, and which only they can give in return, for the necessaries they may require ; but it is a matter in which the Government cannot interfere.

In the last Session of the Legislature, the Attorney General brought in an Act to regulate the Currency, and introduce the Decimal system. Various objections were made to it, and the honorable gentleman withdrew it, in order to introduce it, amended,next Session. Should it pass, we shall have no more such copper panics as the present one, for, in lieu of the present copper currency, we shall have such coin struck as Her Majesty shall see fit to direct.

I beg to call your attention to the 9th section of the present Currency Act, the XIX Vic., Cap. 11 ; you will find that on certain conditions,the Governor has power to stop the circulation of certain copper coins, and to substitute other copper coins in lieu thereof.

I should have felt happy if I had been in a position to call in the present, and substitute other coins; but we have no such substitutes, nor can they be got until the Legislature sanctions a measure for their introduction, and the coining of such substitutes is entirely the prerogative of the Crown.

Government House, 5th September, 1862.

His Excellency's Reply having been read, was approved of and confirmed by the Board.

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The Governor then laid before the Board another communication from the same parties, suggesting "the advisability of the Governor in Council, recommending to the Inhabitants that they should again meet and determine on a value to be given to the Copper Tokens now in circulation, which your Excellency would probably also advise being fixed at one-half of the amount at which they have been hitherto received by the Public, this standard to remain in force until a statutable provision on the subject of the currency shall have been made by the Legislature in Session convened."

St. John's, 5th Sept., 1862.

May it please Your Excellency.

We, the undersigned Members of a deputation to your Excellency from the citizens of St. John's, with reference to the present state of the Copper Currency in circulation in this Island, have to thank your Excellency for the urbanity with which you have been pleased to receive the address they had the honor to present to your Excellency.

The deputation regret that the present state of the law is such as to prevent your Excellency in Council from interfering in the premises, except so far as to forbid future importations on a large scale through the Customs, and they now, therefore, would most respectfully beg leave to suggest the advisability of the Governor in Council recommending to the Inhabitants, that they should again meet and determine on a value to be given to the copper tokens now in circulation, which your Excellency would probably also advise being fixed at one-half of the amount at which they have been hitherto received by the public, this Standard to remain in force, until a statutable provision on the subject of the currency shall have been made by the Legislature in Session convened.

We have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) J. V. NUGENT,

Chairman,

H. C. B. THOMAS,

Secretary.

His Excellency
The Governor in Council.

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The Council having taken the matter referred to into consideration, they are unanimously of opinion, that however advisable it may be that another public meeting should be called, relative to the address presented to His Excellency on the 5th instant, it would be inadvisable for the Executive Council to recommend any such public meeting to adopt any particular course, the Council being, at the same time, satisfied that the opinions and suggestions of a public meeting summoned for the purpose, must have great weight with those who can, by continuing the usual practice, put a stop in the mean time to the great inconvenience (particularly among the poorer classes) from the sudden departure from the custom of receiving the copper coins which have hitherto been in circulation.

The Council would again direct the attention of the deputation to the XIX Vic. Cap. 11, with the Governor's remarks thereon, and also to the Revenue Act, which exempts from payment of duty,bullion and coin, and these copper tokens are admitted to be coin, (although spurious.)

One of the resolutions regards it as an essential preliminary to put an immediate stop to the introduction into this Colony, of any copper coins not bona fide, &c.

The Government have no power to do this, as these coins may be brought in small quantities in various ways, but the Governor will take the responsibility of giving directions to the Receiver General to direct the officers of the Customs to detain any box or package which may be supposed to contain such spurious copper tokens.

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL WATER COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

In their last Annual Report, the Directors of the General Water Company expressed this belief that the whole of the work then unperformed would be completed in the month of June following, and the result was in accord with this opinion. By the end of May the rock cutting near the Windsor Lake, which was the main difficulty in the construction of the works, was reduced to the necessary depth, and the pipes in this section, which were required to complete the connection between the Lake and the Town, were soon laid. The Engineer having reported the works to be ready to go into operation, and all needful preparations being made, the water was turned on and brought into the Town on the 16th day of June, without any accident. The pipes in the different streets had been laid in the previous year, and the hydrants set in their places at a distance of one hundred yards apart. The laying of the service pipes had been some time in progress, so that the water became available at once for the suppression of fire, and by the 1st day of July the greater number of the consumers were in a position to obtain their supply.

Since the introduction of the water the laying of the service pipes has been continued, and the Directors have also been engaged in extending the supply into several streets and localities where pipes had not previously been laid.

The marked success with which the introduction of the water was attended has not since been seriously interrupted, and the few accidents that have occurred are believed to be less than are commonly incident to the early operation of such works. The extent of pipes laid exceeds $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and, of the whole range, but two pipes have burst. The other interruptions in the new works have been caused by a little slackness in parts of the jointing, or other causes equally open to remedy. The works purchased from the St. John's Water Company are defective in many respects, from imperfectly cast pipes and worn out services, and, in these works, the greater part of the difficulty has been experienced.

There has not been any interruption of consequence in the new work for the past three months, and the Directors believe that all radical defects in the pipes have now been disclosed. These facts prove the excellence of the castings and the workmanship, for had not both been of

Miscellaneous.

a superior description, the great pressure from water at an elevation of five hundred feet, must have produced results very different from those that have been experienced.

The water has been introduced into 1048 buildings; 72 hydrants have been placed in the various streets in the town, and 17 fountains have been erected by order of the Government, for the use of the poor. Houses paying less than twelve pounds rent are exempted from the obligation to take the water, but in many instances the tenants of these humble dwellings have requested to be furnished with a supply, which has been given them accordingly.

But besides the use of the water for household purposes, and the suppression of fire, parties are eagerly availing themselves of it as an agent for driving machinery. The Company have six contracts with parties for water-power, but they have for the present declined to make any further engagements, until they have had an opportunity of practically testing how far what has already been done in this respect affects the general supply to the town.

The excellent quality of the water is universally admitted. A large amount of labor is saved by its pressure. This article of prime necessity, which before was in scant supply and often unwholesome, is now abundant at all times; while the properties of the water are such as to lessen the consumption of tea and soap, thus making it of further value in this view of domestic economy.

In the supply furnished by the fountains, the poor have a great boon. The old tanks were wholly wanting in capacity for the needs of the people, while the water was often impregnated with putrid animal matter. The obvious privations and injury to health resulting from these causes were among the severest of their trials. Moreover, where water can only be obtained in stinted measure, it will not be used for those cleansing purposes so essential to the preservation of health; and the consequent waste of vigour and life is inevitable, though those who suffer are not always conscious of the cause. The public fountains bring an abundant and gratuitous supply home to every poor man's door; and hereafter the people will have but themselves to blame, if the healthy and invigorating condition of cleanliness be absent from their persons or dwellings. Another advantage comes of the fountains. Being constantly running, there is, necessarily, a considerable waste of water; but the fountains are so placed that the water falls into the gratings of sewers, the contents of which it is thus made useful for carrying off.

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The water had been but a short time introduced when its power to extinguish fires was well tested. A fire broke out in a wooden house in Waldegrave street, in connection with a very crowded wooden district, where, under former circumstances, property to the extent of several thousands of pounds would have been destroyed. The hose from two hydrants were promptly brought to bear on the fire, and with such effect that in less than five minutes it was completely extinguished, the loss being confined to the house in which it originated. On several subsequent occasions, the result has been equally satisfactory, and the general conviction prevails that, in ordinary circumstances, fire will be confined to narrow limits; and that a fire on a large scale in this town is scarcely possibly hereafter.

In connexion with this view, the Directors think some further provision is required to secure due efficiency in the suppression of fires. There are five Volunteer Hose Companies, (two of them being the well-known and valuable Phœnix and Cathedral Fire Brigades) and of the services of these Companies too much cannot be said in just commendation. They are, however, five distinct and independent bodies, and as such, they are wanting in those conditions of unity and accord so necessary for success in the accomplishment of a common object. Looking to the spirit which has hitherto characterized these bodies, there will be but little difficulty in giving effect to any well devised plan of organization that shall contemplate a more efficient application of their services in arresting the progress of fires. The Directors trust, therefore, that this point will engage the attention of the Legislature.

As soon as the great effectiveness of the supply in extinguishing fires had been made apparent, the attention of the parties interested was directed to the rates of premium of Insurance, which it was felt could no longer be justly maintained at the former scale.

It is satisfactory to know that the Fire Insurance Companies have met this view, in many cases, by reducing their charges; and no doubt this reduction will be further extended as soon as events shall demonstrate the high degree of security conferred on the property of the town by the Water Supply.

The accounts for the year are herewith transmitted. They exhibit also the aggregate cost of the works which, excluding duty paid on pipes, &c., and stock on hand amounts to the sum of £85,695 12s. 7d. currency. The sum originally estimated for was £50,000 in full, but the increase in the expense of constructing the works, has arisen from causes the Directors had no power to control. They feel assured they

Miscellaneous.

adopted the best of the available sources of supply; and the other means emoloyed were those that in their judgment would bring the work to completion at the least expense. The engineering difficulties were greater than they had reason to expect, and these caused the increased outlay. But the calculations of the Directors were not more at fault than in the case of similar undertakings in places where experience was at hand, which, in this country, was wholy wanting at the inception of the work. But though obtained at a large cost, the works are as perfect as have ever been constructed, and will accomplish various ends of great utility and value to the public. The community have an unlimited supply of water for the protection of property, with a natural pressure, which, in the highest parts of the town, is abundantly effective. The people have wholesome water for all domestic uses, where formerly the supply was uncertain in measure and quality, and in a sanitary view; the best antidote is here afforded to the origination and spread of disease, from which the public suffered severely in the dearth of water which prevailed before.

These are all vitally important interests to society at large, and conserved, as they are, by the unlimited supply of water the town enjoys, no dispassionate judgment will deny that the outlay has produced its own equivalents; and a little time alone will be required to make this the universal opinion of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. SHEA,

President.

St. John's, 31st December, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL WATER

Dr.

Balance due Union Bank, 31st May, 1861				£5234	2 0
Ditto Savings' Bank.....				1481	14 0
Cost of Pipes, Leadpipe, Sinks, &c., imported, and hose.....	£1809	6	0		
Shipping charges thereon.....	41	6	7		
Commission thereon.....	47	11	1		
Freight of the above.....	141	18	5		
Duties paid thereon.....	187	4	6		
Wharfage of Pipes, &c., and storage, &c.	111	6	6		
Cost of tank house.....	75	0	0		
Cost of covers for fire plugs.....	103	10	0		
	2517	3	1		
Amount award to St. John's Water Co...	8250	0	0		
				10767	3 1
Expended for wages, labor, &c., for the works, inclusive of opening pipe-tracks, laying pipes, and filling up, from the rock-cutting at Windsor Lake, into, and through the town.....	14056	16	2		
Diet, cooking, &c., for laborers at the works	1904	2	0		
				15960	18 2
Salaries, including Engineers and all Officers.....				1002	15 10
Compensation for land, &c.....				213	10 0
Contingent expenses, cartage, lumber, powder, &c.....				774	14 9
Interest on stock, paid to 1st February last	2875	5	2		
Ditto, to Bank, &c., on current account	178	11	7		
				3053	16 9
Balances due on Water act. to 31st Dec. next	112	7	6		
Ditto ditto for Public Buildings	10	15	0		
				123	2 6
				£38611	17 1

We have carefully examined the accounts, and compared them with the vouchers, and find them to be all correct, and that the above statement is a correct summary of such accounts.

(Signed) ROBERT KENT, W. H. MARE, } *Auditors.*

Miscellaneous.

COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1862.

					Cr.	
Stock disposed of since 31st May, 1861 ..	£22250	0	0			
Ditto to St. John's Water Company, account award	8170	0	0			
				£30420	0	0
Balance of loan due Savings' Bank	1620	0	0			
Due Savings' Bank, loan to pay Interest (Stock)	2680	14	0			
				4300	14	0
Amount of Water dues for the year to 31st Oct., 1862				633	12	6
Balance retained on G. Browning's contract				186	10	0
Balance due Union Bank				2405	14	4
Ditto Commercial Bank				604	9	9
Ditto Agent at Greenock				60	16	6
				£38611	17	1

Error and omissions excepted,

(Signed,)

St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st May, 1862.

W. J. WARD,
Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL WATER

Dr.

Balance due	Savings' Bank,	31st May, 1862	£4300	14	4			
Ditto	Union Bank	ditto ..	2405	14	0			
Ditto	Commercial Bank	ditto ..	604	9	9			
Ditto	Agent at Greenock	ditto ..	60	16	6			
						7371	14	7
Cost of pipes, lead pipe, sinks, &c., imported			597	9	7			
Shipping charges thereon			9	18	7			
Commission thereon			15	12	7			
Freight of above.....			17	12	8			
Materials furnished by J. Fenwick			16	2	4			
						656	15	9
Duties paid on above						61	4	2
Expended for wages, labour, &c., for the works, inclusive of opening pipe tracks, and laying services through the town			1327	9	8			
Salaries, including Engineer and all Officers			306	10	1			
Compensation for land, &c.....			37	0	0			
						1670	19	9
Contingent expenses, cartage, lumber, &c.						520	2	5
Interest on stock to 1st August			1834	6	8			
Interest to Banks, &c., on current account			737	15	2			
						2572	1	10
Balance due on water accounts			23	15	4			
Ditto at debit Board of Works			12	0	0			
						35	15	4
						£12888	13	10

We have carefully examined the accounts, and compared them with the vouchers, and find them to be correct, and that the above statement is a correct summary of such accounts.

(Signed) ROBERT KENT, W. H. MARE, } *Auditors.*

Miscellaneous.

COMPANY, FROM THE 31st MAY TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

					Cr.		
Stock sold since last Statement.....					£1620	0	0
Lead pipe, Sinks, Cocks, &c., sold.....					613	5	4
Balance due	Savings' Bank.....	3163	2	2			
Ditto	Union Bank.....	3036	18	3			
Ditto	Commercial Bank.....	4127	6	3			
Ditto	Agent at Greenock.....	245	3	2			
					10572	9	10
Amount of water dues, collected from 31st October, to date.....					82	18	8
					£12888	13	10

Errors and omissions excepted.

(Signed) P. M. BARRON,

Secretary.

St. John's Newfoundland,
December 31st, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE COST OF THE WATER WORKS, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

DR.

Amount at debit, Water Works Account.....	£90,554	14	6

CR.

Duties paid on pipes, sinks, stops, cocks, &c., &c.,.....	£2,383	16	0
Stock on hand.....	2,475	5	11
Balance.....	85,695	12	7
	£90,554	14	6

(Signed) A. SHEA,

President.

Miscellaneous.

An Account of the Interest on the Capital Stock, and of the Annual Expenses of the General Water Company.

					Currency.		
Amount Stock issued	£80,000	0	0				
Ditto Debt owing to Banks.....	10,800	0	0				
				90,800	0	0	
Amount unpaid claims :—							
	Sterling.						
Collector	£100	0	0				
Appraisers.....	400	0	0				
Rev. Mr. O'Connor	80	0	0				
Small Bills.....	40	0	0				
	£620	0	0	715	0	0	
				£91,515	0	0	
Interest on this amount at 5 per cent				£4,575	0	0	

Annual Working Expenses :—

		Sterling.		
Office Rent .....per annum		£30	0	0
Engineer	"	167	0	0
Two Pipe Layers.....	"	138	0	0
Assistant	"	52	0	0
Collector 5 p. c. on collection	"			
Appraisers.....	"			
Directors	"			
Secretary.....	"			

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER TO OUTPORT MAGISTRATES, AND PUBLIC NOTICES RELATIVE TO SETTLEMENT UPON THE WASTE LANDS OF THE COLONY.

(Copy.)

Circular.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, 22nd May, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the accompanying—— copies of a public notice for the encourangement of parties desirous of settling on the waste lands of the Colony ; and in requesting you will give them full publicity, I shall at the same time be glad to receive from you a report as to whether there are any, and what people in your District who might be disposed, in your opinion, to take advantage of those free grants ; and also any remarks as to the mode in which, in your opinion, the permission could be most advantageously availed of by them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Magistrates of the several Outport Districts :—

Twillingate	12	Copies.
Bonavista	15	"
Trinity North	20	"
Bay-de-Verds	15	"
Carbonear	14	"
Harbor Grace	15	"
Port-de-Grave	15	"
Harbor Main	10	"
Harbor Breton	15	"
Burin	12	"
Placentia	15	"
St. Mary's	12	"
Ferryland	12	"
Bay Bulls	12	"
Lamaline	10	"
Grand Bank	10	"
Burgeo and LaPoile		

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor in Council being desirous of relieving the industrious poor from the necessity of seeking Pauper Relief, by encouraging them to settle on the unoccupied lands of the Colony, invites their attention to the following sections of an Act of the Legislature, recently passed, for promoting the settlement of Crown lands, and promises to every poor settler who shall take advantage of this enactment, to defray a proportion of the cost of erecting a dwelling upon the land which he shall clear and cultivate, and to provide him with seed for his first year's crop.

1st and 2nd Sections of the Amended Land Act 23 Vic., Cap. 3.

"I.—It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Council, to issue free licenses of occupation, for a term not exceeding five years, of any ungranted and unoccupied wilderness lands, to such person or persons as shall be desirous of permanently settling and cultivating the same, in quantities not exceeding fifty acres to each settler, such settler being qualified to obtain a grant under the provisions of the first section of the local statute 7 Vic. Cap. 1; and to every such person desirous of erecting a saw or other mill upon any such land, a similar license for two hundred acres of such land; but in no case, whether it be a license for the erection of a saw or other mill, or any grant of land made under the provisions of this Act, shall there be more than one-third fronting on any river, by two-thirds deep; and in cases of grants on the coast, the frontage on such coast shall not exceed two hundred yards.

"II.—To such persons as shall have occupied and settled on the land so licensed, for a period of five years after the date of the license, and shall have cultivated, within that period, two acres of the said land, or to such persons as shall have erected a saw or other mill thereon, and worked the same for the period of three years, it shall be lawful for the Governor to issue grants in fee, under the Great Seal of this Island, for for the quantity of land specified in such License, upon such persons paying the charge of five shillings for each of such grants."

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, May 17, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

Extracts from the Minutes of Council of Saturday, 12th July, 1862.

Applicants for assistance under the said Order, must produce to the Surveyor General a Certificate, signed by a Magistrate, Clergyman, or Crown Surveyor, stating that he had visited the Land situate at for which the Applicant had received a Licence of occupation under date of and that such Applicant had in the Months of erected thereon, and then occupied a House feet long, feet wide, feet high Roof, containing Rooms and Chimnies, and that the probable cost of such House was, in materials and in labour which Certificate shall be accompanied by an Affidavit, and by Vouchers, verifying, as far as possible, these particulars, and (if required) by further proof,and upon the production of such Certificate and evidence, a sum of Money shall be paid to the Applicant, such as the Governor and Council may in each case determine, but in no case exceeding one-half the cost of the erection.

Every application for the Price of Seed shall be accompanied by a like Certificate, and by Vouchers shewing the extent of Land cleared and sown under the License; the quantity and value of Seed used, and the then present condition of the Crops.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE, TOGETHER WITH PUBLIC NOTICES RELATIVE TO ABLE-BODIED PAUPERISM AND FAILURE OF THE LABRADOR FISHERY.

(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd May, 1862.

Circular.

GENTLEMEN,

The rapid growth of pauperism of late years, which has produced so much embarrassment to the pecuniary condition of this Country, and which evil, if not met by most vigorous action, will result in utter ruin to our resources, has necessitated the adoption of a Minute by His Excellency the Governor in Council, of which I enclose you copies, declaring that for the future no relief can be granted to any able-bodied paupers (and which will be rigorously enforced); and I am to desire that you will give every publicity to those copies of the Minute of Council in question, by causing them to be posted upon or near the doors of Churches and other public places; and you will further request the co-operation of all Clergymen and others interested in the well-being of the people, to assist you in making those parties principally concerned alive to the necessity, now the season for earning money is going on, not to spend it all at once, but by present habits of industry and frugality, to have the means of subsistence during the winter for themselves and their families; which, if not procured by such means, neither the circumstances of the Colony, nor a due regard to the sick and infirm poor, can enable the Government to supply to them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Magistrates of the several Outport Districts.

P. S.—You will furnish me with a report as to your proceedings in this matter.

Twillingate	15	Copies.
Fogo	10	"
Bonavista	25	"

Miscellaneous.

Trinity North	25	Copies.
" South	20	"
Bay-de-Verds	20	"
Carbonear	15	"
Harbor Grace	25	"
Port-de-Grave	20	"
Harbor Main	15	"
Harbor Breton	20	"
Burin	20	"
Placentia	25	"
St. Mary's	20	"
Ferryland	20	"
Bay Bulls	20	"
Greenspond	10	"
Lamaline	10	"
Bay St. George	10	"
Burgeo and LaPoile	10	" each.

50 copies posted in St. John's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following Minute, adopted in relation to Poor Relief, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on Saturday the 17th of May, A. D., 1862, is published for general information:—

The Council having had under their serious consideration the rapid growth and wide extent of pauperism in this Colony; the gross imposition appearing by the reports of the Inspector to be generally practised by undeserving applicants for relief; the insufficiency (particularly in the Outports) of the only means available to the Government for enforcing the observance of Rules prescribed for confining relief within legitimate bounds; the inadequacy of the ordinary Revenue to meet the extraordinary expenditure thus occasioned, and the consequent inability of the Government to continue the supply heretofore afforded; and having considered also the pernicious consequences shown to have been produced by a periodical and gratuitous distribution of food, in the destruction of every feeling of self-reliance, and of all motive for industrious effort, and in the creation of habits of helpless indolence on the part of the poor; evils which have called forth the strongest expression of condemnation from some of the highest persons in the Colony, and especially in a communication addressed to His Excellency on the 10th February, 1861:

Miscellaneous.

Resolved,—That in future, Government relief shall be confined to the sick and infirm, and to destitute widows and orphans; and in order that all who have been in the habit of relying upon Government aid may have timely notice of this change, with the view of their providing for their subsistence during the next winter, or of their proceeding to countries where they may find remunerative employment at that season, copies of this Minute be circulated throughout the Island without delay.

By His Excelency's Command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

St. John's, May 17, 1862.

(Copy.)

Circular.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, St. John's,
26th October, 1862.

SIR or GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor, to enclose for your information and guidance, copy of Minute of Council adopted on the 25th instant.

The object of the Government in this proceeding is to relieve at as little cost as possible, and in such manner as may be most advantageous to the public and least injurious to the recipients, the distress which the failure of the Labrador fishery will doubtless occasion.

His Excellency is of opinion that those ends will be best attained by giving to those requiring it employment at fair wages for a period of about six weeks on the roads, or in other works of public utility; but in carrying this Minute into effect, it will be necessary that the claims of every applicant should be closely investigated, in order to restrict such employment to the class above designated, and to those occasional instances of distress, (few it is believed in number) in which extreme destitution arising from the total failure of the Shore fishery in one or two small localities, may justify an application for relief.

In determining the time in which payment is to be made, you will be governed by the present circumstances of each applicant; where entire

Miscellaneous.

destitution exists, payment may be made in part from week to week, as it is earned, but in all cases where practicable, it should be postponed until the winter months.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Poor Commissioners at
Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Brigus, Bay-de-Verds, Bay Roberts, Trepassey, South and West Shore of Trinity Bay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following Minute adopted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on Saturday the 25th instant, in relation to the failure of the Labrador Fishery, is published for general information:—

"His Excellency the Governor in Council, having had under consideration the unprecedented failure in the Labrador Fishery during the past summer, and the distress that will probably be occasioned by that calamity, is pleased to direct that the Minute of Council of the 17th of May last shall be so far departed from as that employment on the Public Works may be given to such Labrador Fishermen as have failed, from this cause, to realize sufficient for their winter's support; such employment to be continued for such time only (not exceeding six weeks) as will enable them to earn sufficient for their maintenance until the commencement of the Seal Fishery, and payment to be made in food, at such times as the Commissioners may consider most desirable.

"In adopting this course, His Excellency in Council desires again to direct the attention of the Poor Commissioners and public generally, to the Minute of Council above referred to—to the terms of which it is the intention of the Government rigidly to adhere, except in cases such as the present, when, from circumstances that could neither have been prevented nor foreseen, a large class of the population are temporarily deprived of their ordinary means of support."

By His Excellency's command,

R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 27th October, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

THIRD REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FOR 1862.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, January, 23rd, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you, for His Excellency's information, my Third Report of the Post Office Department, and the accompanying Returns, shewing the operation of the Department, for the year ended the 31st December, 1862.

The revenue for the year, viz., £1215 1s. 1d., as per statement No. 5, shows a deficit of £77 10s. 2d., as compared with that of the previous year, owing partially to the failure of the Fishery, but more particularly to the withdrawal of the Galway Steamer and also the *Victoria*. I trust, however, the Galway Steamers will resume the service in the spring; and, if so, there is no doubt but our Postal Revenue will come up to the same standard as that of last year, at least.

The item for mail transportation has been reduced nearly two hundred pounds, by the withdrawal of a portion of the overland summer service round Conception Bay, without detriment to the public. The regulations for the winter service are the same as last year, and appear to give satisfaction, from the fact of no complaints having reach me on the subject.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year is £462 6s. 1½d., being a small increase over the previous year. It would greatly facilitate the business of the Office if they were more generally adopted; it would also add to our Revenue if prepayment (by stamp) of all letters transmitted by Post through the Colony was insisted upon; it is invariably the case that all refused letters are unpaid, and have to be returned to the writers with additional expense to the Department.

The number of Packet and local letters received and despatched, the year, was about 132,000.

The number of newspapers despatched and received was 160,776, about 92,000 of which were despatched to the Outports.

The number of Registered Letters received and despatched for the year was 673. Of this number, 309 were registered at St. John's, 138 in the Outports, and in other countries, 226, being an increase of 46 over that of the former years.

Miscellaneous.

The mails for Fogo and Twillingate were despatched, during the summer months,fortnightly,by private conveyance,as regularly as circumstances would permit; but, at the same time, I have learned that some dissatisfaction prevails, owing to the want of a regular Packet communication; it would be desirable that a contract should be made for the service this spring. The winter service is in operation, and performed as heretofore.

The Ferry at Connaigre Bay is again resumed, by a persen named John Harris. He commenced on the 1st of October. He crosses the Bay twice a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter, conveying mails, at the same time, between Harbor Breton and Hermitage Cove.

A good deal of irregularity occurred in the Mail Service (local and Imperial) last winter, from circumstances over which we had no control. It is to be hoped the weather will prove more favorable to our operations this year.

It is with very deep regret that I have to record the total loss of one of our best Packet boats and crew, between LaPoile and Harbor Breton, on the 9th May last, whilst conveying the mails. The Master, William Buffett, who had been employed in the Postal Service for several years, was a most industrious and indefatigable Packet master, and had always and at all times given the most entire satisfaction. The poor fellow has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss.

The following are the Returns above referred to:—

No. 1.—Account Current.

2.—Statement shewing the amount of Inland and Colonial proportion of British Postage collected, for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

3.—Statement of British Postage collected during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

4.—Postage Stamp Account, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1862.

5.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, for the year ended 31st December, 1862.

6.—Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks, &c., and amounts paid for Mail transportation, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

7.—Statement of the number of Dead Letters received during the year, and how disposed of.

8.—Statement of the number of registered letters sent through the General Post Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

9.—Report of all applications for missing letters &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

10.—Statement shewing the gross amounts collected for postage and postage stamps, at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1862.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the mail service, with few exceptions, has been fairly performed during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

Hon. R. CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE UPON THE INTRODUCTION INTO THE POST OFFICE OF THIS COLONY WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISDAND, &c., OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John's, 9th February, 1863.

SIR,—

I have perused the enclosed documents (which you were kind enough to send me) with reference to the introduction of the "Money Order System" between this Colony and Prince Edward Island, and also, as to its general adoption with the other British North American Provinces.

The incalculable benefit (by the security which the money order system affords) to persons remitting small sums, is beyond all doubt; besides, it would completely destroy that temptation so prevalent in Post Offices, viz.: tampering with money letters.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the subject be brought under the notice of the respective Governments of the British North American Provinces, and also the Postmaster General, as to its general adoption.

As the amount of business on its introduction must be necessarily small, there will be no expense required to be gone into, beyond a set of books and the blank forms.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that when it comes into operation in this Colony, I shall use my best efforts to have it carried out to the satisfaction of the Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN DELANEY.

The Hon. H. W. HOYLES,
H. M. Attorney General.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Prince Edward Island,
18th October, 1862.

SIR,—

I have reason to believe that great convenience would arise from the extension of the money order system to the transaction of business between this Island and Newfoundland.

I therefore address your Excellency, in the hope that, if you approve of my suggestion, you will bring before your Government a proposal for the introduction of this system; and I shall be glad to learn that your Government is inclined to enter into negotiations for the introduction of a measure which I am inclined to think would be of great convenience to both communities.

I have &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency
Sir A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Prince Edward Island,
6th January, 1863.

SIR,—

Referring to my communication of the 18th October, 1862; I have the honor to enclose a Minute of the Executive Council of Canada, which has been forwarded to me by the Governor General.

In this Minute, certain general principles are suggested as the basis for the introduction of the money order system between Canada and this Island.

These principles have been approved by my Council, and in the event of your Excellency's Government deeming it desirable to concur in my proposal for the introduction of a similar measure between Newfoundland and this Island, I would suggest the expediencey of uniform arrangements on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency
Sir A. BANNERMAN,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF A REPORT OF THE HONORABLE THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, DATED 13TH NOVEMBER, 1862; APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On a Despatch, dated 18th October, ultimo, from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, suggesting the extension of the money order system to the transaction of business between that Island and the other British North American Provinces,

The Hon. the Postmaster General reports that it is desirable to extend the exchange of money orders to the other British North American Provinces, including Prince Edward Island; that the basis of such an arrangement should be the granting of such orders, reciprocally, and settlement of balances in sterling, in order to avoid troublesome questions arising upon differences or fluctuations in relative values of currency; that such orders should be limited to amounts of £10 sterling upon a single order; and that the advices of such orders must pass through the Head Quarters Offices of both Provinces before payment of the orders to which they refer; that with these leading principles agreed upon with Prince Edward Island, the arrangements of minor details would present no difficulty.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation of the Hon. Postmaster General.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF A LETTER

Received from Assistant Judge LITTLE *in reference to certain proceedings which took place at Burin, relative to an assault made on certain parties using the Bultows; and which parties complained by petition to the Assembly of a denial of a hearing by the Court.*

(Copy.)

JUDGES' CHAMBERS,
2nd March, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you, of the 28th ulto., with copies of an address from the House of Assembly and a petition from one John Curtis and others, alleging the destruction of their Bultows by a lawless mob, and that they appealed to the Circuit Judge upon the case without effect, and requesting me to furnish such report thereon as I may deem necessary, for the information of His Excellency the Governor.

I beg to state, in reply, that the statement contained in the petition "that on the arrival of the Circuit Judge in Burin, petitioners laid their case before him, but without effect," is quite incorrect. They are under a serious misapprehension, for they did not lay their case before me, nor did they apply to me nor to the prosecuting officer, Mr. Emerson, Q.C., the proper person to have applied to for the institution of criminal proceedings, if there were legal grounds, so far as I know, for the purpose of instituting any proceedings on the subject of their complaint. If they had applied to me, I should have referred them to him, or to the Stipendiary Magistrate, to make a formal statement of their complaint, and if the matter were such as to warrant the institution of criminal proceedings in the Circuit Court, the prosecuting officer would have presented a Bill to the Grand Jury thereon, and conducted the proceedings in the usual way to a conclusion; or if the matter were a trivial dispute, it would have been disposed of by the Magistrates.

I may, however, observe, that I learned some of the petitioners placed their case in the hands of an Attorney of the Court, Mr. O'Mara, for the purpose of taking some steps against their opponents; that gentleman did not bring it before me, but before the Magistrates, and I understood that he caused the parties accused to be summoned to answer whatever charge was preferred against them, before the Justices of the Peace at

Miscellaneous.

Burin. I became acquainted with this fact and the existence of the dispute between the particular parties concerned, from the circumstance of my making the usual enquiry in open Court, according to my practice on Circuit, as to whether there was any person present who had any matter to bring before the Court—when the persons who had been summoned to appear before the Magistrates came forward, and supposing, I fancy, they were to appear before the Circuit Court, stated that they had come to answer a summons about taking up a Bultow. Upon asking Mr. Simms, the Clerk of the Court, if there was any such summons returnable in the Circuit Court, he informed me that the parties were mistaken, that the summons was returnable before the Magistrates. Mr. Hooper, the Stipendiary Magistrate, who was in Court at the time, then stated that he had granted a summons at the instance of Curtis and others, against the persons who appeared, and that he and his brother Magistrates, Mr. Berteau and Mr. O'Neil, intended hearing the complaint and disposing of the case as soon as the Circuit business of the day was closed, so as to enable them to use the Court Room.

Before closing the Court, I took the opportunity, without entering into the merits of the complaint, which it would have been very irregular for me, under the circumstances, to have entered into, as the case was pending before a subordinate tribunal; after enquiring if the parties had professional assistance, when I learned that the complainants had, but the accused had not, to repeat the general observations I had previously addressed to the Grand Jury of Burin, on the use of the Bultow and of Cod-seines in that district; that every man had, at Common Law, the right to fish in such a manner as he thought best, provided he did not interfere with the rights of others; that although, as I had heard the great majority of the people appeared to be opposed to the use of the Bultow, as they said it destroyed the mother fish, and many to the use of Cod-seines, for various reasons; still, as the law stood, people had a right to use both or either, provided they did not infringe on the rights of others actually fishing at the time with the hook-and-line; that no man was justified in taking the law into his own hands, to prevent what might be deemed by some an improper mode of fishing; that all parties should act with forbearance towards each other in their fishery—and that if those who felt that the practice of using the Bultow or Cod-seine was a grievance, and wished to have the system altered, the legitimate way of having their views considered was by petition to the Legislature.

I then retired from the Court House, and I believe the Magistrates entered upon the complaint. I know nothing of what took place before them; but Mr. Hooper informed me afterwards that both parties were to blame; that about 160 fishermen in Mortier Bay had agreed among

Miscellaneous.

themselves not to use the Bultow ; but the complainants, who were their neighbours, refusing to join in the undertaking, disputes followed between them, and upon a consideration of the case, the Magistrates had dismissed the complaint of Curtis and others. I intimated to Mr. Hooper that I thought it desirable that he would communicate the particulars to the Executive, as some course might be devised to prevent a recurrence of such disputes in future.

I have been thus particular in giving a detail of all I learned respecting this matter, for the information of His Excellency and the Assembly, waiving any exception I might have taken to the regularily of the application under the circumstances ; and I shall thank His Excellency to lay a copy of this communication before the Assembly, if he should think it expedient to do so in reply to their Address.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

P. F. LITTLE.

The Honorable
The Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY, CENTRAL DISTRICT.

(Copy.)

CENTRAL CIRCUIT COURT,
Grand Jury Room,
6th May, 1862.

PRESENT :

William Boyd,	James Bryden,
Thomas Raftus,	Valentine Merchant,
William J. Ward,	Edward Kavanagh,
James Kent,	Thomas G. Morry,
Patrick Grace,	John English,
Henry Thomas,	Alexander Stuart,
William Staunton,	John Coady,
Andrew Gowans,	James Seaton,
William Dooley,	Nathaniel Thomas,

The Grand Jury respectfully present, that they have visited the Penitentiary, accompanied by the Sheriff, and that they found the establishment in admirable order, reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. Brace, the Gaoler and his assistants. The Prisoners under sentence were engaged in teasing oakum, and every thing about the premises indicated the most careful attention.

The Grand Jury would, at the same time, represent that the Building is far from being in that state requisite for the security of the prisoners; they would recommend that malleable iron gratings be placed on the inside of all the windows, and that the grounds be enclosed with a substantial fence of sufficient height to prevent the ingress of strangers and the egress of prisoners; also that a Lodge be erected at the entrance from the public road, where all persons having permission to visit the Penitentiary, should be required to present their orders for admission, the premises being thus secured, the prisoners could be usefully employed in cultivating and improving the grounds.

The Grand Jury also respectfully suggest the following changes and improvements :—

Miscellaneous.

The walls of the cells, being of lath and plaster, are constantly requiring repairs, would recommend that the walls be cased with wood or iron, at least a part of the way up.

The heating of the wards by means of stoves and pipes, giving the prisoners access to the fires, we think should be discontinued, and the building or the prisoners' wards and cells at least, heated by hot air.

The present mode of ventilation in the cells, whereby a prisoner can hold communication with the cell above or below him, is also highly objectionable, and requires a change.

The prisoners entering the Penitentiary, have to pass through the kitchen or the gaolers apartments; an entrance in more immediate connexion with the wards would be an improvement.

The room or ward, at present used for the employment of prisoners under sentence to hard labor, is altogether unfit for the purpose, being without ventilation, and not large enough for the number of persons at present there; we would suggest that an additional building adjoining the Penitentiary, be erected, fit for a work room, washing house, &c., &c.

The Grand Jury would also respectfully suggest that some change should be made in the heating and ventilation of the Court-House and Jury Rooms, a door leading from the Grand Jury Room to the Hall of the Court House, would be an improvement, and also assist in the ventilation of the Room and Court-House.

(Signed) WILLIAM BOYD,

Foreman,

For self and fellow Jurors.

Miscellaneous.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY, HARBOR GRACE, AUTUMN TERM, 1862, AS TO DRAINAGE, &c.

(Copy.)

GRAND JURY ROOM,
Oct. 31st, 1862.

On former occasions the Grand Jury have presented the necessity of drainage in this town ; it has not been commenced, and the Grand Jury again present the necessity therefor, as well for Carbonear as Harbor Grace, and beg to urge on the Government that the work be proceeded with without delay.

The Grand Jury also present that the roads and bridges in the neighbourhood of Harbor Grace and Carbonear are in a bad, and in many places, dangerous condition.

The Grand Jury are glad to see that the alterations and additions to the Gaoler's apartments are in course of completion.

The Grand Jury beg to call the attention of the Government to the great distress which will exist during the coming winter, owing to the failure of the Labrador fisheries, unless that immediate public employment be given to relieve those who have no means of subsistence.

For self and fellow Jurors,

(Signed) WM. H. RIDLEY,

Foreman.

Miscellaneous.

HARBOR GRACE DISTRICT, COPY OF PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY, GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1862.

(Copy.)

The Grand Jury, on their oaths, present, that the public Break to the east of the premises of Messrs. Walker & Ross, be made a landing place of, by building a wall on the water side, and also for the use of the public engines. They would also beg leave to call attention to the very imperfect sewerage of the town, thereby endangering the public health, more particularly between LeMarchant Street, and the lane leading to the N. A. Society's School House. They recommend cross drains to be opened immediately to take off the nuisance from the north side of the street. They would also call attention to certain stove pipes in the town, in dangerous proximity with wood, and recommend an immediate inspestion so as to prevent fire.

Taking into account the present amount of want and destitution; they would beg leave to present the absolute necessity of providing seed potatoes and oats for the poor, as early as possible.

For self and fellow Jurors,

(Signed) ROBERT WALSH,

Foreman.

Jury Room, Harbor Grace,
April 7th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY, CARBONEAR.

COURT-HOUSE, Carbonear,
October 6, 1862.

The Grand Inquest for the District, most respectfully request the early attention of the Government to the almost total failure of the Labrador fishery, and the very short catch in this Bay; these fisheries being the entire resources of the people of this District for this season, thereby great distress is anticipated the coming winter; and we deem the earliest attention to the matter necessary.

The Grand Inquest would request that some public employment be devised for the people. There is no harbor in the Island of Newfoundland with the same population and amount of shipping that so much requires a Breakwater, as at times, from April until June, the water is not smooth enough to heave vessels down at the wharves, which a Breakwater, which we consider may be erected for a moderate sum, would obviate, and would give employment to many that must get relief from Government or starve. Even at this period there is scarcely provision in this place for the people, and we have been informed that the families of men at the Labrador (now quite destitute) have been refused provisions by the supplying merchant.

M. WILTSHIRE,

For self and fellow Jurors.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY AT BRIGUS, 27TH OCTOBER, 1862, ASSISTANT JUDGE ROBINSON PRESIDING; ALSO, MR. LEAMON'S ESTIMATE OF COST OF PROPOSED ERECTIONS, &c.

(Copy.)

GRAND JURY ROOM,
October 27th, 1862.

The Grand July beg leave to make the following presentments:—

1st.—That the present Police Force is both inefficient and insufficient for the performance of the duties required in this town, and your Lordship will please remember that the Stipendiary Magistrate, on giving evidence in the case of Walsh and Kelly, on Friday, swore "that the Police were not able to catch a pig or take a man," and would respectfully request your Lordship to lay the same before the Government.

2nd.—That the road from Mr. Mills's corner to Mr. Garland's house is in a very dangerous state for horses and carts to pass, as well as persons walking at night, and requires widening.

3rd.—That there is a yard walled in belonging to Mr. Curtis, several feet deep, and the top nearly on a level with the Grave Hill Road. The Jury think a fence should be placed by that part bordering on the road, to prevent persons or cattle falling in.

4th.—The Grand Jury feel bound to make known to your Lordship, that they fear many of our fishermen will suffer much from poverty this winter, owing to the failure of the fisheries; and would suggest that the able-bodied poor should be immediately employed on the roads, before the frost and snow set in, to enable them to support their families.

5th.—Great destruction of sheep has been caused, in and about Cupids, Burnt Head, and other places, by dogs, which has caused many families great loss, as this valuable animal would have been the means of subsistence to many, and a help to all.

6th.—The Jury feel sorry that the Court House has not yet been enlarged, but hope the Government will do something to it before the Court comes here again, as it is altogether too small at present.

7th.—That a Road leading to the River Head is very dangerous for passers by, especially in winter; and a railing from Mr. Nathan Percey's store, towards the River Head, passing foot of Meeting-house Hill, would obviate the danger.

Miscellaneous.

8th.—The ruins of a house situated on the South Side of River Head, and owned by Mr. Nathan Percey, and overtopping the road, is a nuisance, and the Jury respectfully ask your Lordship to order the same to be pulled down or secured.

For Self and Fellow Jurors,

(Signed) JAMES N. LEAMON,

Foreman.

As regards the 2nd, 3rd and 7th presentments, I requested the Chairman of the Road Board to prepare an estimate of the necessary expense of railing off these dangerous places, which should, in my opinion, be promptly attended to, to prevent accident to life or person.

As regards the 8th presentment, I directed the Prosecuting Officer to notify Mr. Nathan Percey, and, if the nuisance be not abated by to-morrow, to bring him to trial.

As regards the 4th presentment, I commented at some length upon the appeal, which is so frequently made by Grand Juries to the Government, on behalf of the labouring classes, upon any failure, partial or otherwise, in the fishery—adding, that in no other country did one half the population look to the public taxes, or the industry of the other half, for their support. I referred to the demoralizing effects of the system of credit prevailing in the Colony; to the high prices which such a system entails; and to the want of a self-relying feeling amongst the fishermen; which is necessary for their independence and comfort, and which the numerous resources of Newfoundland would enable them to attain by steady industry.

As regards the 5th presentment, I told the Grand Jury that the people had themselves to blame for the destruction of sheep, and for being deprived of the wealth and subsistence which flocks were calculated to afford them; that their sympathies were rather for the worthless dogs, and and that if they did not assist the authorities in exterminating disowned and starving dogs, they would deserve to suffer for their own apathy, and the Country would continue to suffer, and be deprived of a source of wealth, which, it fostered, would raise it to positive affluence.

As regards the Constables and Court House, those subjects have been presented before.

B. R.,

A. J.

Miscellaneous.

MR. LEAMON'S ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE OF JURY PRESENTMENT AMENDMENTS IN BRIGUS.

Brigus, October 28th, 1862.

The subscriber begs to report, for the information of His Honor Judge Robinson, that to wall and widen the road from Mr. Miller's corner to Mr. Garland's house, would cost about the sum of fifty pounds currency, and to stake and rail the same, about five pounds currency.

Also that a fence by Mr. Carter's wall, by the Grave Hill, would cost about one pound currency.

Also to place a railing from Mr. Nathan Percey's store, along by the foot of Meeting House Hill, towards River Head, would cost about the sum of ten pounds currency.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

JOHN LEAMON,

Chairman Brigus Road Board.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF PRESENTMENT FROM GRAND JURY, FERRYLAND.

We present the condition of the District Court-house and Gaol as fast falling into decay, and if not timely repaired, must cost a very considerable outlay to repair it in its former efficient state.

We present the constant habit of persons casting stones and rubbish into the public roads, and otherwise placing large stones on roads for seats, which is attended with danger and annoyance to the public.

We present the dwelling-house, stable, gardens, &c., of Robert Powels & Sons, as trespassing upon the public right, such as the main beach of Ferryland, which has been open to the public for these last sixty years.

We present Martin Conway, as trespassing upon the launching place of the main beach.

In consequence of the short catch of fish this season in our District, we are apprehensive of much distress, we feel it necessary to warn the Government in time, of the distress that is likely to arise, and if there is a money grant made, our people may have employment, to prevent the like occurrence of last year.

ARTHUR O. B. CARTER,

Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
Ferryland, Oct. 9th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

COPY OF LETTER OF HON. P. TESSIER, TRANSMITTING RESOLUTION OF COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, THAT ALL DUTIES BE PAID IN CASH, AND OF PETITION AGAINST THE RESOLUTION BY MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF ST. JOHN'S, (WHOSE SIGNATURES ARE SUBSCRIBED.)

(Copy.)

SAINT JOHN'S,
March 21st, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 10th inst,, containing H. M. Attorney General's opinion on unpaid bonds for Custom Duties, on which subject a meeting of the Commercial Society was called, and a Resolution passed to the affect.

"That it is advisable and recommended by this Society, that in future all Duties be paid in cash, and that H. M. Government be informed of this Resolution, in order to take any steps they may think advisable thereon.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

P. G. TESSIER,

Chairman.

The Hon. JOHN BEMISTER,
H. M.'s Receiver General, &c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Executive Council of Newfoundland.

We, the undersigned Merchants and Importers of Saint John's, having been given to understand that the Commercial Society have passed the following Resolution, viz.: "That it is the opinion of the Commercial Body that all Duties should be payable in Cash," with the view of its being sent to the Executive for action thereon, beg leave to express our dissent therefrom.

Miscellaneous.

By allowing importers to give Bond for Duties amounting to over £40 sterling (which formerly was but £25) is a great accommodation to the Trade, and considerable advantage to the Revenue, as in case all duties were made payable in cash, the Outports, with the exception of Harbor Grace, (and this is a great consideration) could not possibly pay their duties in cash.

We, therefore, humbly submit these our opinions, and trust that as the Revenue has not hitherto (so far as we know) sustained any loss from the manner in which duties have been paid according to law, there will be no alteration made, unless on a full investigation it be found advantageous to the welfare of the country generally.

Job, Brothers & Co.,
David Sclater & Co.,
Brown & Co.,
Baird, Brothers,
Mortimer & Finlay,
Henry K. Dickinson,
Duncan Weir & Co.,
Jas. & Wm. Pitts,
P. MacPherson,
Reynolds & Co.,
Muir & Duder,
Ayre & Marshall,
Goodridge & Killigrew,
James Bryden,
Peter Rogerson & Son,
Thomas McConnan,
Thomas R. Smith,
J. A. Whiteford,
Thomas McMurdo,
J. O. Fraser,
Robert Peace,
Elmsly and Shaw,
John Steer,
Per John E. Peters,
W. W. LeMessurier,
W. H. Mare,
J. B. Barnes & Co.,
Edward Smith & Co.,
James Fox,
P. Hearn,
Rankin & McMillan,
Robert Carter,
Laurence O'Brien & Co.,
Michael Nowlan,
George F. Bown,
John O'Mara,
Robert Alsop,
John & William Boyd,
Wilson & Co.,
Pro Wm. Hounsell & Co.,
John Bond,
Lewis Tessier,
R. Alexander,
John A. Edens,
P. Jordan & Sons,
Pro Rutherford, Brothers,
James Bucham,
W. D. Morison,
G. Langmead,
F. Dowsley,
James J. Graham,
Wm. Kitchin,
Ed. Power,
P. Hogan.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT FROM S. RENDELL, ESQ., ON SUBJECT OF ICE HOUSES AT PETTY HARBOUR AND MAGGOTTY COVE, PRESERVATION OF BAIT, &c.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S,
November 24th, 1862.

SIR,—

In enclosing to you the account for monies paid in building and fitting up two Ice Houses, one at Maggotty Cove, and the other at Petty Harbour, for the preservation of Bait, I beg to make the following Report thereon :—

That no time was lost, after the purpose was decided upon by the House of Assembly, in procuring and erecting suitable Buildings, under the superintendence, plans, and direction of Mr. S. G. Archibald, as well as filling them with ice,—a portion of the labour expended in cutting and collecting the same was provided by the Poor Commissioners.

A good deal of difficulty was experienced in procuring sufficient saw dust for filling the sides ; and at Petty Harbour bog soil had to be substituted.

When the Ice Houses were completed, it was thought desirable, in the view of giving them a fair trial, to procure and place Bait in them, and a considerable quantity of Herrings were purchased for that purpose at Portugal Cove. These, of course, had to be brought from thence in carts, and although fresh, yet probably they deteriorated somewhat in the transit to the Ice House. This Bait had not become frozen, as was expected, after it was placed there ; but still it kept well for about six weeks, at which time it was tried by many of the fishermen of St. John's, and some cod fish were caught with it in the early part of the season. It must be admitted, however, that the Bait very quickly gave way, and showed evident symptoms of decay very soon after its exposure to the atmosphere.

It therefore seems to be essential for the *long* preservation of Bait, that it should be in a *frozen* state *before* it is put in the Ice House. This can only be adopted as regards Herring Bait, which is procurable in Fortune and Placentia Bays during the winter.

Miscellaneous.

For all practical purposes, it is doubtful if *Caplin* can be preserved in Ice Houses, as an article for Bait.

Squids unquestionably may be preserved for weeks, and prove a most useful Bait afterwards; and as they are to be procured generally in the fall of the year, in considerable quantities, for a short period only, it seems to be a matter of little doubt that if this particular Bait were put away in Ice Houses, it may be most successfully availed of by our Fishermen during the fall of the year, when the want of a supply of Bait is usually so much needed, to keep them on the fishing ground.

I am of opinion that if Ice Houses of moderate cost were instituted on the different Fishing Rooms, or a combination of them, and proper attention given to the placing Bait in them during winter and towards the the fall, that it would be productive of much benefit to the fishermen, and that it is well worthy of consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) S. RENDELL.

Honorable ROBERT CARTER,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

Dr.

To balance due Union Bank	£5380	13	6
" Proportion of premiums on unexpired Risks	1528	0	9
" Balance	16522	10	6
	£23431	5	1

Cr.

By Water Company Stock	£3000	0	0
" Interest on ditto, 5 months at 5 per cent	62	10	0
" Government Debentures and Interest	102	10	0
" Balances of Accounts	266	5	0
" Shareholders Bonds with sureties	20000	0	0
	£23431	5	1

ALAN GOODRIDGE,

President.

EDWARD L. JARVIS,

Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE CASHIER OF THE NEWFOUNDAND SAVINGS' BANK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1862.

The deposits on the 1st January were £153,736 8s. 10d., since when the sum of £32,413 13s. 7d. was withdrawn, and the sum of £29,679 18s. 0d. deposited. The Deposits at the present date being £151,002 13s. 3d., a diminution of £2733 15s. 7d. for the year.

The amount of Discount and Interest received for the year was £7177 8s. 5d., of which sum £4254 5s. 5d. was added to Depositors' acoounts for Interest, £2206 13s. 2d. carried to the credit of Profit account, and the balance disposed of for the expenses of the Institution in St. John's and Harbor Grace, viz.: £716 9s. 10d.

The balance to the credit of the accumulated profit account on the first of January, was £18,399 17s. 3d., to which has been added the profit of the present year £2206 13s. 2d., making together £20606 10s. 5d.; against this have been charged £119 11s. 11d. for interest to Harbor Grace depositors for 1861; £800 9s. for old charges against Government, for interest on current loans; £1692 1s. 3d. lost by old and bad accounts and sale of balance of three ℔ cent. Imperial Consolidated Stock, and £12,890 4s. 2d. paid to the Hon. Receiver General for the purposes of the Colony; leaving a balance to the credit of the account at this date of £5104 4s. 1d., out of this £2000 will have to be paid to the Receiver General on account of the profits of the year, and the Directors have recommended that the remaining sum of £3104 shall be placed at the credit of a Reserve Account, to meet future anticipated lossess upon existing mortgages, &c., &c.

The Deposits are in the following order:—

606	accounts under		£50	0	0
293	"	"	100	0	0
286	"	"	200	0	0
114	"	"	300	0	0
37	"	"	400	0	0
20	"	"	500	0	0
20	"	"	600	0	0
7	"	"	700	0	0
4	"	"	800	0	0
3	"	"	900	0	0
3	"	"	1000	0	0
3	"	over	1000	0	0
1	Harbor Grace Branch		4614	0	0
1397	accounts.				

Miscellaneous.

The Assets are :—

Government Debentures	£85,781	16	11
Cash	12,572	7	1
Special Deposit at Union Bank	12,210	0	0
Bank of England	30	9	0
Water Company Stock	18,475	0	0
Ditto ditto running account	3,163	2	2
Notes under discount	4,169	11	10
Mortgages	18,986	14	10
Gower Street property	340	19	6
Lazy Bank ditto	376	16	0
	£156,106	17	4

CONTRA.

The amount due Depositors	£151,002	13	3
" Balance of Profit Account	5,104	4	1
	£156,106	17	4

The statement of JOSEPH PETERS, Esq., Cashier of the Harbor Grace Branch, shows :—

101 accounts,amounting to £4779 7 11

Which sum is thus accounted for :—

To the credit of Branch at St. John's	£4746	12	2		
On hand at Harbor Grace	32	15	9		
				4779	7 11

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,

Cashier Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by

NICHOLAS STABB,
JOHN WINTER,
F. B. T. CARTER. } *Directors.*

Miscellaneous.

ORDERS ADOPTED ON THE 19TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1862, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE ACT OF THE 25TH VICTORIA, ENTITLED " AN ACT FOR THE BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE SAVINGS' BANK.

It is Ordered,—That after the first day of May next, no one shall be entitled to receive, in his own right, in whole or in part, interest on any amount beyond £500, of monies deposited in the Savings' Bank, whether such amount be in one or more accounts, and whether in his or her own name, or in the name of another for his or her use or benefit: Provided that this order shall not apply to monies deposited by the Supreme Court for Infants, Lunatics, Feme-Coverts, nor to monies of any Charitable Society, nor, until further order, to subsisting accounts now exceeding in amount the sum of £500.

It is Ordered,—That every person who shall hereafter deposit any money in the Bank in any manner by which the operation of the preceding order is, or is sought to be, evaded, or who shall untruly declare to the matters mentioned in the fourth rule of the Bank,shall forfeit the whole amount of Interest due to such person upon *all* Monies deposited by or for him or her, or by or for his or her benefit.

It is Ordered,—That Copies of these orders be inserted in all the Deposit Books.

(Signed) R. CARTER,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1862.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation	75,180	0	0
Due by the Bank, including amounts on Interest	223,071	4	2
Dividend No. 15, payable 21st May, 1862	2,000	0	0
Bonus No 6, ditto ditto	1,000	0	0
Former Dividends unpaid	182	0	0
Reserved Fund	12,000	0	0
Profit and Loss Account (undivided Profit)	1,673	0	0
	£365,106	4	2

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver and Copper Coins in the Vault of the Bank	£50,595	2	5
Notes of other Banks	1,811	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water-street	3,946	2	2
Bills Discounted, Balances due by Agents, &c.	308,753	19	7
	£365,106	4	2

Average amount of Notes in Circulation, and Specie on hand, for the Year ending 31st May, 1862:

1861.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£47,481	£81,906
July	39,681	79,730
August	34,442	76,355
September	37,614	78,658
October	33,667	80,224
November	36,253	101,856
December	41,276	92,690

Miscellaneous.

1862.				
January	.....	£42,360	.....	£79,729
February	.....	42,580	.....	74,904
March	.....	56,555	.....	72,664
April	.....	47,222	.....	74,338
May	.....	55,720	.....	80,038

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

St. John's, 31st May, 1862.

(Signed) { LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
ROBERT GRIEVE.

(Copy.)

St. John's } to wit. }

John W. Smith, of St. John's, Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. SMITH,

Manager.

Sworn to before me, this 14th June, 1862. }

P. W. CARTER, J. P.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1862.

DR.

To Proprietors for paid up Capital.....		£50,000	0 0
" Bank Notes in Circulation.....		31,733	0 0
" Amount due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposits, Receipts, &c.....		57,285	12 7
" Unclaimed Dividends.....		276	0 0
" Reserved Fund.....		3,674	7 11
" Annual Dividend, at 6 per cent	£3,000 0 0		
Of which one-half was paid 31st December, 1861.....	1,500 0 0		
		1,500	0 0
" Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss.....		645	0 11
		£145,114	1 5

CR.

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins....		£57,989	16 4
" Notes and Checques of other Banks.....		41	19 0
		£58,031	15 4
" Local Bills Discounted, Amount due from other Banks, &c., &c.....		72,382	2 11
" Water Stock and Debenture Bonds.....		10,742	4 0
" Bank Premises and Fixtures.....		3,957	19 2
		£145,114	1 5

Miscellaneous.

Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand in each Month, for the year ending 30*th June*, 1862.

Month.	Notes.	Specie.	Month.	Notes.	Specie.
1861.	£	£	1862.	£	£
July	34,098	38,758	January	37,301	30,562
August	34,637	36,369	February	34,523	30,010
September	37,469	32,014	March	32,699	30,100
October	41,540	30,525	April	32,340	35,844
November	45,857	24,338	May	34,898	43,027
December	41,638	25,661	June	32,733	56,580

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the Establishment, 30th June, 1862.

S. RENDELL,
JOHN BOWRING,
G. EHLERS.

Robert Brown, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith, that the above Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN,

Manager.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of July, 1862.

HY. THOS. WOOD,

Commissioner Affidavits, Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous.

FLOATING DRY DOCK—FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, COMMERCIAL BANK ACCOUNT AND GENERAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1862.

The Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, in calling together the Shareholders on this their first annual meeting, in accordance with the Bye-lows of the Incorporation, beg leave to report—

That it was not until the beginning of December last the Dock was completed, moored in its present position, and ready for lifting vessels. Mr. Burgess, the Contractor for building the Dock, had not all the Sections completed quite as soon as he anticipated, and this, coupled with some defects in the working of the machinery and pumps, occasioned some loss of time (at least a month) before the Directors were able to notify the public of their being prepared to dock and lift vessels.

The early attention of the Directors had been given to procuring a convenient and suitable site for the permanent position of the Dock, and after careful enquiry and consideration given to the subject, they came to the conclusion that, taking all circumstances into account, the best available spot was that now occupied, and they accordingly concluded a lease of the premises with Mr. Blackler for fifteen years, at a rental of £35 per annum, commencing on 31st October last. The Directors also entered into a contract with Mr. M. Kearney for building a wharf, together with an office for the Superintendent, at a cost of £119.

These matters being concluded, and all the stock having been paid up, the Directors sought for and obtained from the Government, a Certificate of Incorporation for the Company, under the title of the "St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company," under the Act 19th Vic., cap, 18.

They also, in the desire that no accident from want of proper precaution should arise in the early working of the Dock, thought it prudent to agree with Mr. C. S. Burgess for six months, at a salary of £100 for that time, as the Superintendent of the Dock, he having had long practical experience and knowledge of the duties required, from being occupied in a similar capacity for many years in New York. Mr. C. S. Burgess's term having expired in June, an engagement was made with a Superintendent and Engineer, at a salary of £40 for each service, for six months.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the Dock is now in good working order; and that since the clearing away of the ice from

Miscellaneous.

our coast and from the harbor, in April, it has been occupied almost uninterruptedly, proving a great convenience and accommodation, both to ships belonging to the port and others entering here.

The gross receipts since the Dock has been in operation amount to £1027 12s. 3d., being for 101 vessels taken up. The current ordinary expenditure has been about £600. But as there has been an expenditure on stock account of nearly £700, for balance of contract on building, and necessary moorings of a heavy expensive kind, for securing the property in its present location,over and above the amount of stock subscribed; all which appears in the accounts now submitted and audited, the Directors do not feel justified in recommending the declaration of any dividend on the present occasion; but confidently hope that at the next annual meeting, the present small debt of £237 3s. 2d. will be paid off, and sufficient funds will accumulate to pay a dividend to the shareholders on their outlay.

In the mean time they trust the increased value of the Stock, from having paid about £400 towards Dock property, (an outlay which will not be again needed,) over and above the ordinary expenditure, and out of the earnings of the Dock, will be satisfactory to the Shareholders.

S. RENDELL,
W. B. BOWRING,
ROBERT GRIEVE,
P. G. TESSIER,
R. ALEXANDER,
G. EHLERS,
PIERCE FEEHAN. } *Directors.*

Dr. FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, IN ACCOUNT WITH COMMERCIAL BANK. Cr.

1861.				1862.			
Nov. 5.—J. Furlong, Drilling Holes..	£11	5	0	Aug. 7.—By amount paid into Bank to this date, at different times.	£5000	0	0
" 15.—Michael Kearney	100	0	0	Oct 31.—Cash paid in by Job, Brothers & Co.	100	0	0
Dec. 21.—J. Power.....	61	8	3	Ditto, ditto	12	1	0
" 23.—M.A. Carroll, Smith's account	6	17	0	Balance due the Bank	237	3	2
" 27.—Bowring, Brothers	38	19	6				
" 31.—Captain Cleary	40	0	0				
Paid William Burgess by Cheques, at different times, account Contract.....	5075	0	0				
1862.							
June 30.—Amount charged as Interest to this date	15	14	5				
	£5,349	4	2		£5,349	4	2

Miscellaneous.

FROM COMMENCEMENT

DR. FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,

1862.				
Oct. 31.—To Subscribed Stock.....	£5500	0	0
Current Receipts to 27th Oct., 1862.....	1027	12	3
Cash paid Bank, Job, Brothers & Co.....	112	1	0
Balance due to Commercial Bank.....	237	3	2
	£6,876	16	5

Certified as being correct,

S. RENDELL,
G. EHLERS,
W. B. BOWRING,
ROBT. GRIEVE,
P. G. TESSIER,
R. ALEXANDER,
PIERCE FEEHAN. } *Directors.*

St. John's Newfoundland,
October 31st, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

DOWN TO 31*st OCTOBER*, 1862.

GENERAL ACCOUNT. CR.

1862.							
Oct. 31.—By paid	Contract Building Dock.....				£5575	0	0
"	Interest, Commercial Bank	£15	14	5			
"	Sundries by Cheques, do.	258	9	9			
"	Per Job, Brothers & Co..	337	19	5			
					612	3	7
"	Current ordinary expenditure				577	11	10
"	Cash paid into Commercial Bank				112	1	0
					£6,876	16	5

Errors excepted.

Audited and found correct,

N. R. VAIL,
WILLIAM BOYD.

Newfoundland,
St. John's, to wit.

Stephen Rendell, of St. John's aforesaid, Merchant, President of the Floating Dry Dock Company, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing accounts of the said Company, and the statement of receipts and payments, are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. RENDELL.

Sworn to before me, at St. John's,
this 10th day of November, 1862.

THOS. BENNETT, J. P., for Newfoundland.

Miscellaneous.

Return shewing the Balances due the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Act 13*th Vic, cap.* 4 *; also the Balance due on each year to the Interest and other Expenditure (not including Debentures issued by from* 1855 *to* 1860 *inclusive : Also a Return of the total amount of Government, with the amount of Interest annually payable thereon, the* 31*st December*, 1860, *and the amount paid by the late Responsible Also, the amount paid into the Sinking Fund, under the Consolidation paid according to the Act : and also, the amount arising from the sale*

Balances due the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Public Debt, under the Act 13th Vic., Cap. 4, for the years 1850 to 1854 inclusive,	Balance due in each year to the Sinking Fund by the late Responsible Government, after deducting Interest, &c. (not including Debentures issued by them and still outstanding.)	Net amount of 10 per cent. Duties annually received from 1855 to 1860, inclusive,

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1850	950 6 0	1855	1436 19 3	1855	5447 16 6
1851	524 4 9	1856	3014 10 11	1856	6878 18 7
1852	971 14 4	1857	4974 1 0	1857	9024 9 8
1853	638 2 6	1858	2757 14 4	1858	6938 2 8
1854	1753 5 1	1859	6214 11 9	1859	8396 11 7
		1860	5680 4 8	1860	7648 12 4
	4837 12 8		24078 1 11		44334 11 4

Receiver General's Office, St. John's,
10th February, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

the Public Debt by the former and the late (Responsible) Government under Sinking Fund by the late Responsible Government, after deducting the them and still outstanding) with the Net amount annually received, Debentures issued on the Credit of the Colony by the late Responsible and the annual increase of Interest on the Public Debt, up to, and from Government into the Sinking Fund, under the Act 13th Vic., cap. 4: of the Public Debt Act; the amount of Premium paid; the amount of Crown Lands.

Year.	Amount of Debentures issued.			Amount of Interest annually payable.			Annual increase of Interest.			Amount paid by the late Responsible Government into the Sinking Fund, under Act 13 Vic. Cap. 4.	Amount paid into Sinking Fund under the Consolidation of the Public Debt Acts.			Amount of Premium on Consolidated Stock Debentures paid into Sinking Fund.			Amount paid into Sinking Fund according to the Act.			Amount paid into Sinking Fund arising from the sale of Crown Lands.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1855	45000	0	0	2338	5	0	.....			Nil.												
1856	25044	15	4	1431	13	0	323	11	10	Nil.	358	16	6	.....			358	16	6			
1857	22007	5	8	1296	19	10	896	5	7	Nil.	752	1	8	1033	11	6	752	1	8			
1858	35905	9	5	2105	6	1	1129	16	4	Nil.	1453	2	7	1620	15	11	1453	2	7			
1859	11392	18	11	569	12	11	1518	10	3	Nil.	1642	11	6	520	19	7	1642	11	6	1000	0	0
1860	17069	2	3	853	9	1	1509	9	5	Nil.	.....			420	0	0						
	156419	11	7				5377	13	5		4206	12	3	3595	7	0	4206	12	3	1000	0	0

JOHN BEMISTER,

Receiver General.

Miscellaneous.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under the Saint John's Rebuilding Act, for the year ending 31st *December*, 1862, *with the quantity of land taken from each person.*

Date.	Quantity of Land.	Name.	Amount.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 14.	147 feet frontage, from 5 to 6 feet rearage—situate near Phœnix Engine House.	T. & J. Nurse—Award	8 13 4	
" 31.	95¾ feet frontage, 13 feet rearage —situate at Magotty Cove.	Philip Moore, do.	4 6 8	
April 23.	205 feet frontage, 16 feet rearage —situate at Maggotty Cove.	William Newman, do.	8 13 4	
May 28.	100 feet 6 in. frontage, 11 feet rearage—Pokeham Path.	Patrick Hayden, do.	18 15 7	
October 29.	64 feet frontage on Darling-street, 24 feet on Cantwell's Lane—situate in Prescott Street.	John Chancey, do.	16 5 8	
November 8.	23 feet 8 in. frontage, 4 feet rearage—situate at Rawlins's Cross.	James Dunphy do.	4 13 9	
December 16.	30 feet 9 in. frontage, 13 feet rearage—situate in Gower Street.	Estate of Mary Cochrane, do.	10 1 6	
" "	39 feet frontage, 10 feet rearage—situate at Pokeham Path.	Michael Collins, do.	8 13 4	
" 31.	35 feet frontage, 6½ feet rearage —situate at Pokeham Path.	Thomas Foster, do.	6 18 3	
*				152 3 10

Debentures issued for the year 1862.

			£ s. d.	
January 9.	18 feet frontage, 73 feet rearage—Duckworth Street, Old Chapel Hill.	William Newman.....	43 6 8	
" "	24 feet frontage, 112 feet rearage —North of Duckworth Street.	E. T. Stuart.....	55 9 4	
February 18.	20 feet frontage, 28 feet rearage —situate at Chapel Lane.	John Nurse.....	31 4 0	
April 11.	35 feet square—situate at Quidi Vidi firebreak, containing 1010 square feet.	John Sage.....	33 9 1	
November 1.	42 feet 6 in. fronting on Prescott Street, triangular form, 330 square feet.	Catherine Sullivan.....	30 3 5	
				223 19 2
			£	376 3 0

**Award made not yet called for.*

			£ s. d.
	225 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth—situate at Flower Hill.	John Casey	5 3 9

Miscellaneous.

LETTER FROM DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL COEN, COMMANDING VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANIES, WITH STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1862.

TUESDAY, 7th March, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR,—

According to the wish you expressed, I beg to enclose you a statement of the amounts which have been expended on account of the Volunteer Force, out of the Legislative Grant allowed *last Session*, namely, £150 Stg.

This account commences from the 1st of April, 1862, and will terminate on the 31st instant.

With His Excellency the Governor's permission, I would wish to accompany this statement with a few observations with regard to the past year's expenditure on account of the Volunteer Force, and its pecuniary requirements for the current year.

In the first place, with respect to the balance of £62 7s. 4d currency, shown as yet unexpended on last year's grant. I must remark that it is only nominally to the credit of the Volunteers, for there are claims against the grant for last year, which I have not, and could not receive before the end of the present quarter, and which are properly chargeable against it, namely: the Armourer's bill for the quarter, for repairs and cleaning of the arms; bill for printing musketry returns and registers, &c., &c.; and a claim for expenses of the Harbor Grace Rifle Company, which, with exception of some blank ammunition, has not received any thing from the grant. These outstanding claims, when satisfied, will more than exhaust the small balance as yet unexpended, without leaving anything for payment of the Drill Instructor, Serjeant McCartney, who, during the past season, has been very hard worked, performing, besides his proper duties, the threefold services of Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjeant, and Musketry Instructor Serjeant to the Volunteer Corps.

Miscellaneous.

I think the above statement will show that the present allowance of the Legislature (£150) in support of the Volunteer Force, is totally inadequate to its requirements, not even providing for the Drill-Instructor, without whose most valuable assistance, I have no hesitation in saying, neither I, nor any other Officer in my position, can, singly and unaided, keep up the efficiency of the Force. With every regard for the strictest economy, with a hope even of being able *slightly* to reduce the expenditure this year, and with extreme reluctance, under the present circumstances of the Colony, to suggest any increase of the grant, I feel bound,*after mature consideration*, to express my belief that unless the vote for this service can this year be increased to £250, it will not be possible to keep the Corps in an efficient state, if even to keep it up at all.

With respect to my own services for the past and current years, to which you made some reference this morning, I can only leave them to the consideration of yourself and my other friends in the House of Assembly. I would most willingly give them gratuitously for the welfare of the cause, but, I assure you, they have not been unattended with expense to myself, and I hope I may be excused for observing that, in the neighbouring Colonies, the necessity of a similar appointment to mine, in connection with the Volunteer Force, is fully recognized and provided for.

I hope, Dear Sir, you will pardon my trespassing at such length upon your valuable time, and,

I beg to remain,

Your obedient humble servant,

W. J. COEN, *Captain Unattached,*
D. A. A. Gl. Volunteers.

Hon'ble H. W. HOYLES,
Attorney General,
&c., &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF SUMS AUTHORIZED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO BE EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, OUT OF THE LEGISLATIVE GRANT FOR THE YEAR 1862.

1862.		Currency.
May	—To paid Corporal James Thomson, R. N. C., for drill instruction of No. 3 Company, as per account.....	£3 10 0
"	—" " Corporal Thomson, for drill instruction of No. 5 Company, as per account.....	3 0 0
July 5.	—" " Captain Renouf, advance for expenses of No. 4 Company.....	10 4 7
"	" —" " Armourer Sergeant Smyth, for repairs and cleaning of Arms, from 1st April, to 30th June, 1862....	14 5 0
"	" —" " Dy. A. A. Gl. for books, procured from W. Clowes & Son, 18s. Stg.	1 1 7
Oct. 1.	—" " Dy. A. A. Gl., travelling expenses of self and 2 Staff-Sergeants on duty, to and from Harbor Grace.....	5 0 0
" 10.	—" " Armourer Sergeant Smyth's Bill for cleaning, &c., Arms from 1st July, to 30th September, 1862.....	14 5 0
" 21.	—" " Sergeant McCartney, for transport of Targets, &c., &c., to Rifle Range	1 17 6
Dec. 4.	—" " Assistant Commissary General Clarke, for 2 Iron Targets, as per W. O. Account, £7 1s. Sterling..	8 9 2
1863.		
Feb. 6.	—" " Armourer Sergeant Smyth, for cleaning and repairing arms, &c. &c., from 1st October, to 31st December, 1862.....	13 10 0
	Carried forward	£75 2 10

Miscellaneous.

	Brought forward	£75	2	10
March 7.— " "	Assistant Commissary General Moore, for ammunition and other supplies for the Volunteer Force, during 1862, as per W. O. Account, £29 12s. 9d., Army Sterling.....	35	11	4
	Total.....£110	14	2	

Currency.

By amount of Legislative Grant, in aid of the Volunteer Force, (session 1862) £150 Sterling, equal to.....	£173	1	6
" Amount expended, up to 7th March 1863.....	110	14	2
	£62	7	4
Balance unexpended up to 7th March, 1863; but liable for expenses of the current quarter, Currency....	£62	7	4

Miscellaneous.

COPIES OF AWARDS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS AND UMPIRE UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY, PRIOR TO THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861.

THE RIVER PISCATAQUA, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATES OF MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Piscataqua River, on the coast of the United States, (the said river forming the boundary between the States of Maine and New Hampshire,) Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from Frost Point to the Southern end of Wood Island, and thence to the Main Land, bearing North, 68° 45' East, (magnetic) as shewn on the plan of No. 3, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Piscataqua River: and that all the waters within, or to the westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*,) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MERRIMACK, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We,the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Merrimack River, on the Coast of the United States, the mouth of the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 10° East, from the easternmost of the two Light Houses standing upon Plum Island, on the South side of the entrance to the said River, as shewn on the Plan, No. 4, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*) H. M. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVER IPSWICH, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Ipswich river, on the Coast of the United States, the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 30° 46' West, (magnetic) from the South Point of the entrance to said River, as shewn on Plan, No. 5, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Ipswich River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER TAUNTON, IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Taunton River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing Northwest and Southeast (magnetic) drawn through the White Beacon, standing nearly midway of the entrance of the said River, in front of the Southern end of the Town of Fall River, as shewn on the Plan, No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Taunton River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVER SEEKONK, OR PROVIDENCE, IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Seekonk, or Providence River, emptying into Narragatsett Bay, Coast of the United States, the entrance to said River being within the limits of the State of Rhode Island, do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from the Light House on Nayatt Point, to Conninnicut Point, bearing South, 70° West, (magnetic) as shown on the Plan,, No. 6, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Seekonk, or Providence River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, United States, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER DUNK, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Dunk River, emptying into Bedeque Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from the Northern end of Indian Island, to Green Shore, or Wharf, as shewn in the Plan, No. 7, Record Book,No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Dunk River, and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVERS ELLIOT, YORK, AND HILLSBOROUGH, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Elliot River emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 35° East (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point, to Sea Trout Point, as shewn on the Plan, No. 7, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Elliot, York, and Hillsborough Rivers.

The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line, as the mouth of the Elliot River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging, any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*) H. M. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS MONTAGUE AND BRUDENELL, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Montague River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point, to Cardigan Point, as shewn on the Plan, No. 7, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Montague River; and that all the waters within, or to the

Miscellaneous.

Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers.

The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line, as marking the mouth of the Montague only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*,) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS RESTIGOUCHE, BATHURST, POKEMOUCHE, TRACADIE, TABUSINTAC, KOUCHIBOUGUAC, RICHIBUCTO, PETICODIAC, SHEPODY, SACKVILLE, MUSQUASH, LEPREAU, AND MAGAGUADAVIC, IN NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE RIVER MINUDIE, IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the River Restigouche, forming the boundary between Canada East and New Brunswick; and also the Rivers Bathurst, Pokemouche, North and South Tracadie, Tabusintac, Kouchibouguac, Richibucto, Peticodiac, Shepody, Sackville, Musquash, Lepreau and Magaguadavic, in the Province of New Brunswick; and also the Minudie River in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plans, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Miscellaneous.

RESTIGOUCHE RIVER ;—a line connecting Point Maguacha and Bonami Rocks, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

BATHURST RIVER ;—a line connecting Point Alston and Point Carron, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

POKEMOUCHE RIVER ;—a line across Pokemouche Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

TRACADIE RIVERS, NORTH AND SOUTH ;—lines across Tracadie North Gully, and Tracadie South Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

TABUSINTAC RIVER ;—a line across Tabusintac Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 8.

KOUCHIBOUGUAC RIVER ;—a line across Kouchibouguac Gully, connecting the Sand Bars, as drawn on Plan, No. 9.

RICHIBUCTO RIVER ;—a line drawn South, (magnetic,) from the North Beacon,on the end of the Northern Sand Bar, as shown on Plan, No. 9.

PETICODIAC RIVER ;—a line bearing South, 13° West, (magnetic,) and connecting Cape Demoiselle and Point Morangouin, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

SHEPODY RIVER ;—a line from the Northern side of Mary's Point, bearing North, 45° East, (magnetic,) to the Point opposite, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

SACKVILLE RIVER ;—a line bearing South, 51° East, (magnetic,) from Point Au Lac, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

MUSQUASH RIVER ;—A line from Gooseberry Island Point, bearing South, 73° East, (magnetic,) to the Western extremity of the Point opposite, as drawn on Plan, No. 11.

LEPREAU RIVER ;—a line bearing North, (magnetic,) from the Point of the Sand Bar on the Northern side of the River,to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 11.

MAGAGUADAVIC RIVER ;—a line connecting M'Dermott's Head on the South side, and Man's Point on the North Shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 11.

Miscellaneous.

MINUDIE RIVER;—a line from Point Minudie, bearing East, (magnetic,) to the opposite Shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 10.

Dated at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, this 7th day of October, A. D., 1857.

(*Signed,*) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed,*) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

AWARDS BY THE HON. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, UMPIRE UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

By the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated—"That the people of the United States should continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank,and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the Sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to Fish. That the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take Fish of every kind, on such parts of the coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use (but not to cure or dry them on the Island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America. And that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks in Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but as soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground." The War of 1814 between Great Britain and the United States, was held by the former to have abrogated this stipulation, and the declaration of peace, and Treaty of Ghent, which subsequently followed, were entirely silent on the point. This silence was intentional—during the negotiations the question had been expressly raised, and the claim of the United States to the continued enjoyment of the rights secured by that stipulation denied. By the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, the privilege of the Fisheries within certain limits was again conceded to the United States—and the United States, by that Convention, "renounced any liberty before enjoyed or claimed by them

or their inhabitants, to take, dry, or cure Fish, on, or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of any of the British dominions of America, not included within that part of the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, extending from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the Western and Northern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands—on the shores of the Magdalen Islands—and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Joly on the South of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence Northerly along the coast." This concession was to be without prejudice to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and the American Fishermen were also to have the liberty, for ever, to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the Southern part of the Coast of Newfoundland, therein described, and of the Coast of Labrador, but so soon as the same or any portion thereof should be settled, it should not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and was further subject to a proviso, that the American Fishermen should be permitted to enter the bays and harbours in His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within those limits, "for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they should be under such restrictions as might be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them."

A difference arose between the two countries, Great Britain contending that the prescribed limits of "three marine miles," the line of exclusion, should be measured from headland to headland, while the United States Government contended it should be measured from the interior of the bays and the sinuosities of the coasts. The mutual enforcement of these positions led to further misunderstandings between the two countries.

To do away with the cause of these misunderstandings, and to remove all grounds of future embroilment, by the Treaty of Washington, June 5th, 1854, it was, by Article the 1st, agreed:—"That in addition to the liberty secured to the United States Fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of October 20th, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying Fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies, therein defined,—the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take Fish of every kind (except shell fish) on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,

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Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the coast and shores of those Colonies, and the Islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided, that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British Fishermen in the peaceable use of any parts of the said Coast, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery, and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British Fishermen."

By Article the 2nd:—"It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, (except shell fish) on the Eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States, North of the 36th parallel of North Latitude, and on the shores of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the said sea-coasts, and shores of the said United States, and of the said Islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States, and of the Islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their Fish. Provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the Fishermen of the United States. in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose."

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for Fishermen of the United States."

By the first Article it was also further agreed:—"That in order to prevent or settle any dispute as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British Fishermen contained in this Article, and that of Fishermen of the United States, contained in the second Article, should supply—each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favour, or affec-

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tion, to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under the said two articles." In cases of disagreement, provision is made for an umpire, and the "High contracting parties solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them, or him, respectively."

By article 5, the Treaty was to "Take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should be passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this Treaty, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other."

It is understood, that in making this last named Treaty, neither Government admitted itself to have been in error, with reference to the position it had before maintained. The Treaty was emphatically an arrangement for the future. "The Government of the United States being equally desirous with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain (as declared in the preamble) "to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens, and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article 1, of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Treaty, proceeded to examine and decide upon "The places intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing" under the first and second Articles. They differed in opinion as to the places hereinafter named, and it has been submitted to me, as the Umpire under the provisions of that Treaty, to determine those differences.

The copies of the Records of disagreement between the Commissioners, transmitted to me, are as follows:—

RECORD, NO. 1.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having met at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1855, thence proceeded to sea in the British Brigantine *Halifax*, and passing through the Strait of Canso, first examined the River Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick.

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"A survey was made of the mouth of the said River Buctouche by the Surveyors attached to the Commission, George H. Perley, on the part of Great Britain, and Richard D. Cutts, on the part of the United States, a plan of which, marked No. 1, and signed by the Commissioners respectively, will be found in Record Book No. 2.

"We, the Commissioners are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River."

"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line from Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the Sand Bar, (marked in red on the aforesaid Plan No. 1,) designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche; the United States Commissioner claims that a line from Chapel point, bearing South, 4 West, (magnetic,) marked in blue on the aforesaid Plan, No. 1, designates the mouth of the said River; and of this disagreement record is here made accordingly.

"Dated at Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*) "M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) "G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner."

RECORD, No. 2.

"WE, the undersigned Commissioners respectively on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A.D. 1854, having examined the River Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of the Miramichi River; the United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, marked in blue, Plan, No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of said River, and of this disagreement record is here made accordingly.

"Dated at Chatham, on the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, on this 27th day of September, A.D. 1855."

(*Signed,*) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed,*) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

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RECORD, NO. 9.

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the Elliot River, emptying into Hilsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shown on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Elliot, York, and Hillsborough Rivers.

"The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the Elliott River only, not recognizing or acknowledging any other River.

"Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A.D. 1856.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

RECORD, NO. 10.

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Montague River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Grave Point, to Cardigan Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Montague River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of Fishing therein, under the first and second Articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

"Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers.

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" The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line, as marking the mouth of the Montague only, not recognizing or acknowledging any other River.

" Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed,*) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed,*) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner."

RECORD, NO. 11.

" We the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Coasts of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, are unable to agree in the following respect:—

" Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that the undermentioned places are Rivers, and that their mouths should be marked and defined under the provisions of the said Treaty:—

" Seal,
Orwell,
Vernon,
Pinnette,
Murray,
Cardigan,
Boughton,
Fortune,
Souris,
St. Peter's (designated St. Peter's Bay on the Map of the Island.)
Tryon,
Crapaud,
Winter,
Hunter,
Stanley,
Ellis,
Foxley,
Pierre Jacques,
Brae,
Percival,
Enmore,
Ox,
Haldiman,
Sable.

" The United States Commissioner denies that the above mentioned places are Rivers, or such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of Fishing.

" Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(*Signed*) H. M. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner."

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It will thus be seen that the differences between the Commissioners resolve themselves into two divisions;—1st. Whether the twenty-four places named in Prince Edward Island, or any of them, as is contended by Her Majesty's Commissioner, are to be deemed Rivers, and therefore reserved and excluded from the common liberty of the Fishery? Or whether, as is contended by the United States Commissioner, these places, or some of them, are not Rivers, and therefore open to the common liberty of the Fishery? 2nd. The Miramichi and Buctouche in New Brunswick, being submitted to be Rivers, by what lines are the mouths of those Rivers respectively to be determined?

In coming to any conclusion on these points, it is unquestionably the duty of the Umpire, to look at the spirit and object of the Treaty,—the causes of difficulty it was intended to remove—the mode of removal proposed.

The classes of Fish sought for in the deep-sea Fisheries strike within "three marine miles" from the shore; the "bays" within the headlands are their places of resort, but unlike the Salmon, or the Shad, they do not ascend the Rivers, or particularly seek their entrances. To prosecute the Mackerel Fishery with success, the right of Fishing on the "sea coast and shores" within "three marine miles," and within the "bays" with the privilege of landing for drying nets and curing Fish, was absolutely necessary; the convenience of a "harbour," and the right of Fishing therein, desirable, A "creek," which Webster and Maunders both define to be, according to English usage and etymology, "a small inlet, bay or cove, a recess in the shore of the Sea, or of a River," and which though, "in some of the American States," meaning a small River, Webster says, "is contrary to English usage, and not justified by etymology, "would also, in many instances, afford accommodation. A right to the "sea coast and the shores"—to the "harbours" and the "creeks," would thus afford to the Fisherman all that he would require, and leave to the Rivers, rising far in the interior of the respective Countries, and flowing by the homes and the hearths of a different nation, the sacred character which would save them from the stranger's intrusion.

The question then that first presents itself, are the twenty-four places named, or any, and which of them, in Prince Edward Island,to be deemed Rivers?

It is difficult to lay down any general proposition, the application of which would determine the question. There is no limitation as to size, or volume; the Mississippi and the Amazon, roll their waters over one-fourth the circumference of the earth. The "Tamar," the "Ex," and

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the "Tweed," would hardly add a ripple to the "Saint Lawrence,"—yet all alike bear the designation, are vested with the privileges, and governed by the laws and regulations of Rivers. It is not the absence, or prevalence, of fresh or salt water; that distinction has been expressly ignored in the celebrated case of Horne against McKenzie, on appeal to the House of Lords. It is not the height or lowness of the banks; the Rhine is still the same River, whether flowing amid the mountains of Germany, or fertilizing the low plains of Holland. It is not the rise or fall of tide, or the fact that there may be little, if any water when the tide is out. The Stour and Orwell in England are dry at low water; yet they have always been recognized, and treated, as Rivers. The Petitcodiac, in New Brunswick, and the Avon in Nova Scotia, owe their width, their waters, their utility, entirely to the Bay of Fundy; yet their claim to be classed among rivers has never been doubted. The permanent, or extraordinary extent of the stream, in cases where not at all, or but little influenced by the tides, is no criterion. The periodical thaws, and freshets of Spring and Autumn, in America, make Rivers of vast magnitude, useful for a thousand commercial purposes, in places where, when those thaws and freshets have passed away, their dry beds are visible for weeks. The term "flottable," applied to such streams, is well recognized in the Courts of the United States, classing them among Rivers, and clothing the inhabitants upon their banks, with the rights of riparian proprietors, and the public at large with the privilege of accommodation.

An important test may be said to be, the existence or non-existence of bars at the mouths of waters, or streams running into the sea. The existence of such bars necessarily pre-supposes a conflict of antagonistic powers. An interior water forcing its way out, yet not of sufficient strength to plough a direct passage through the sands accumulated by the inward rolling of the sea, would necessarily diverge, and thus leave a bar in front of its passage, just at that distance where the force of its direct action would be expended. Some Rivers, such as the Mississippi and the Nile, make deltas, and run into the Sea. In this case, the extreme land would give a natural outlet. Others again run straight into the Sea, without any delta, and without any estuary. In these cases the bar at the mouth would give a nutural limit; but the bar at the mouth is equally characteristic of its being a River. There are cases again, were the estuary, gradually widening into the Sea, leaves neither bar nor delta to mark its outlet, or determine its character. In such cases, for the latter object, other grounds must be sought on which to base a decision; and in marking the former, the exercise of a sound discretion could be the only guide.

The decision upon any such question, must, after all, be more or less arbitrary. The physical features of the surrounding country, the im-

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pressions created by local inspection, the recognized and admitted character the disputed places have always borne, constitute material elements in forming a conclusion. The possibility that the privileges conceded by this Treaty may be abused, can have no weight. There will doubtless be found in both countries, men who will disregard its solemn obligations, and take advantage of its concessions, to defraud the revenue, violate local laws, and infringe private rights; and in thus disgracing themselves, affect the character of the nation to which they belong; they will, however, meet with no consideration at the hands of the honorable and right thinking people of either country. The framers of this Treaty would not permit such minor difficulties to stand in the way of the great object they had in view, to cement the alliance, and further the commercial prosperity of two Empires. Such difficulties can be obviated, if necessary, by national or local legislation.

The Rivers of Prince Edward Island, whether one or one hundred in number, must, as to lengtb, necessarily be small. The Island is in no part much over thirty miles in width, and the streams run through it, more or less transversely, not longitudinally. Captain now (Admiral) Bayfield, the accomplished hydrographer, and surveyor of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, thus describes it:—

"Prince Edward Island, separated from the Southern shore of the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence by Northumberland Strait, is one hundred and two miles long, and, in one part, about thirty miles broad; but the breadth is rendered extremely irregular by large bays, inlets, and Rivers, or rather sea creeks, which penetrate the Island, so that no part of it is distant more than seven or eight miles from navigable water. Its shape is an irregular crescent, concave towards the Gulf, the Northern shore forming a great bay, ninety-one miles wide, and twenty-two miles deep, out of which, the set of the tides, and the heavy sea, render it very difficult to extricate a ship when caught in the North East gales which frequently occur towards the fall of the year, occasionally blowing with great strength and duration, and, at such times, proving fatal to many vessels."

This passage has been particularly called to my attention in a very elaborate and able statement of his views, placed before me by the United States Commissioner, who further adds,—"That Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Prince Edward, in an official communication to the British Government, calls the Island Rivers, 'strictly speaking, narrow arms of the Sea.'"—and that "Lord Glenelg, in his reply, alludes to them as 'inlets of the Sea.'" On examining the Records referred to by the Commissioner, I find the first to-

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be a dispatch (in January, 1858,) from Sir Charles Fitzroy, to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, with reference to the reserves for Fsheries, contained in the original grants in the Island, arising out of the order in Council, under which those grants were issued, and which was as follows :—" That in order to promote and encourage the fishing, for which many parts of the Island are conveniently situated, there be a clause in the grants of each Township that abuts upon the sea shore, containing a reservation of liberty to all His Majesty's subjects in general, of carrying on a free Fishery on the coasts of the said Townships, and of erecting stages, and other necessary buildings, for the said Fishery, within the distance of five hundred feet from high water mark."

He then states he enclosed for the information of the Government :—" A return shewing the several reserves for this purpose contained in the different Townships, from which it will appear that the reservation, as contemplated in the order of Council,has been strictly followed in only twelve Townships. In thirty-two Townships, the reservation is as follows,—' and further saving and reserving for the disposal of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, five hundred feet from high water mark, on the coast of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages and other necessary buildings for carrying on the Fishery,'—of the remaining twenty-three Townships, eighteen contain no Fishery reservation; and of five, no grants whatever are on record." And he then remarks :—" By reference to a plan of the Island, annexed to the return, your Lordship will perceive that several of the Townships which do contain reservations, abut upon Rivers only; or more strictly speaking, narrow arms of the Sea."

Lord Glenelg, in his reply, (May 1838,) says,—" It appears to me that the reservation made of lands adjacent to the sea coast, or to the shores of inlets from the Sea, for the purpose of Fishing, so far as the right has been reserved to the Queen's subjects collectively, constitute a property over which the power of the Crown is exceedingly questionable."

It does not appear to me, that these passages bear the construction put upon them, or were intended to designate the Island Rivers generally, or in any way determine their character. Is it not rather a mere qualified mode of expression used at the time, without any definite object, or perhaps if any, to avoid being concluded by either term? But if the use of a term, by one or two of the local authorities, is to be deemed of such weight, of how mnch more weight would be the continued use by the Legislature, for years, of a contrary term? There are Acts of the Assembly vesting rights, imposing penalties, and creating

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privileges, with reference to these waters, under the name and designation of Rivers, to a series of which I call attention, namely :—

10 Geo. IV., c. 11.	1 Vic. c. 19.	7 Vic. c. 3.
2 Wm. IV., c. 2 & 13.	2 Vic. c. 10.	8 Vic. c. 20.
3 Wm. IV., c. 8, 9 & 10.	3 Vic. c. 12.	12 Vic, c. 18,
5 Wm. IV., c. 3 & 7.	4 Vic. c. 16.	c. 35 & 22.
6 Wm. IV., c. 25.	4 Vic. c. 18.	15 Vic. c. 34.
7 Wm. IV., c. 23.	5 Vic. c. 9.	16 Vic. c. 28.

Also, to the various reports of the Annual appropriations and Expenditures, to be found in the Journals of the Legislature.

On an examination of these Acts, it will be found, that the Legislature of the Island has, by a continued series of enactments, extending over a period of thirty years, legislated upon the "rivers,"—"bays,"—"creeks,"—"harbours,"—and lesser streams,"—of the Island, recognizing their existence, and difference,—appropriating the local revenues to their improvement—establishing rights, and creating private interests with reference to them, entirely inconsistent with their being aught but the internal waters, and Rivers of the Island, and directly at variance with the terms and character of legislation, which would have been used, had they been considered "arms," or mere "inlets of the Sea." Such acts by the Congress of the United States, or by the respective Legislatures of the several States, on any matter within their jurisdiction, would be regarded as conclusive of the character of the subject legislated upon. The legislation of Prince Edward Island, in *pari materia*, is entitled to the same consideration. The British Government, at the present day, neither legislates away, nor interferes with, the local administration of the affairs of the Colonies. This very Treaty is dependent upon the action of the Provincial Parliaments, and based upon the preservation of private rights. Can it be contended, or shall it be admitted, that this Treaty abrogates the legislation of years, ignores the laws of the Island, and, by implication, annuls rights and privileges the most sacred a colony can possess? Certainly not. If it be desirable, from the peculiar conformation of this Island and its waters, that the latter should be viewed in a light different from that in which they have been hitherto regarded, the local Legislature can so determine.

In a very important decision in the Supreme Court of Iowa, reported in the American Law Register, issued at Philadelphia, in August, 1857, it was determined,—"That the real test of navigability in the United States, was ascertained by *use*, or by *public act of declaration*; and that the acts and declarations of the United States, declare and constitute the Mississippi River, a public highway, in the highest and broadest in-

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tentment possible." Shall not therefore the public acts and declarations, of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, be considered of some authority, in determining what are the Rivers of that Island?—and particularly when those acts and declarations were made long anterior to the present question being raised? But might it not also be assumed, that where a country had, by a long series of public documents, legislative enactments, grants and proclamations, defined certain waters to be Rivers, or spoken of them as such, or defined where the mouths of certain Rivers were, and another country subsequently entered into a treaty with the former respecting those very waters, and used the same terms, without specifically assigning to them a different meaning, nay, further stipulated that the Treaty should not take effect in the localities where those waters were, until confirmed by the local authorities,—might it not be well assumed that the definitions previously used, and adopted, would be mutually binding in interpreting the Treaty, and that the two countries had consented to use the terms in the sense in which each had before treated them in their public instruments, and to apply them as they had been previously applied, in the localities where used? I think it might.

Admiral Bayfield did not intend by the term "sea creeks," as he informed me in reply to a communication on this subject, to convey the impression contended for by the United States Commissioner, that they were not Rivers. He says, under date of 3rd September, 1857:—"With reference to the term 'sea creeks,' to which your attention has been called, as having been used by me at page 92, "and various other parts of the Directions, I have used that term in order to distinguish the inlets from the small streams (disproportionably small in summer) that flow through them to the sea."

"In the instances referred to, I mean by 'sea creeks,' inlets formed by the combined action of the Rivers and the tides, and through which those Rivers flow in channels, more or less direct, and more or less plainly defined by shoals on either side. Whenever there are bars across the inlets, as is very generally the case, I consider the channels through those bars, to form the common entrances from the Sea to both inlets and Rivers; for it appears to me that a River is not the less a River, because it flows through a creek, an inlet, or an estuary. The point where the fresh water enters the estuary, and mixes with the tide waters, may be miles inland, but it does not, I think, cease to be a River until it flows over its bar into the Sea."

This view of Admiral Bayfield, that such waters do not lose their character as Rivers because flowing through an inlet, or an estuary, is confirmed by the principles laid down to determine what are "navigable"

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Rivers, in the technical sense of the term, as distinguished from its common acceptation. To the extent that fresh waters are backwardly propelled by the ingress and pressure of the tide, they are denominated navigable *Rivers ;* and to determine whether or not a River is navigable, both in the common law and in the Admirality acceptation of that term, regard must be had to the ebbing and the flowing of the tide. In the celebrated case of the River Bann, in Ireland, the Sea is spoken of, as *ebbing and flowing in the River.* These principles are recognized in the Courts of the United States and the authorities collated, and most ably commented upon by Angel.

Indeed, it would seem that the Commissioners themselves have not attached to this term, 'sea creeks,' as used by Admiral Bayfield, the force or character which it is now alleged it shall bear, as they have by their Record, No. 10, under the 27th September, 1856, transmitted to me with the other official documents in this matter, pronounced the "Montague" to be a "River," and determined upon its mouths, though Admiral Bayfield, in his Sailing Directions, before referred to, page 123, speaks of it as a "sea creek." It has been urged, that if these places are declared to be Rivers, and not creeks or harbours, then where are the creeks and harbours contemplated by the Treaty ? To this it may be answered, that this Treaty does not contemplate Prince Edward Island alone—and even though none such might be found within its narrow circle—yet they may be found in numbers along the five thousand miles of coast, exclusive of Newfoundland, which this Treaty covers, extending from the 36 parallel of North latitude in the United States, to the furtherest limits of Labrador.

With these preliminary observations, I shall take up the disputed places in Prince Edward Island, and proceed to decide upon them, in the order in which they have been submitted :—

No. 1.—VERNON.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the Vernon, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Vernon is entitled to be considered a River.

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It has, at low tide, water for boat and shallop navigation. It has good breadth, requiring a long and strong bridge to cross it. Vessels are built two miles from its mouth. As you drive along its banks there would be no hesitation in speaking of it, were no question raised, as a River. It would appear as if the salt water were an intrusion into a channel, formed and supplied by a running stream, enlarging and deepening the channel, but finding it there, the banks and surrounding lands all bearing towards the Vernon, the same relative formation as the banks towards admitted Rivers. It is spoken of in Bayfield's Sailing Directions as a River, and as such in various Acts of Assembly.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Vernon is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 2.—ORWELL.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Orwell, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Orwell is entitled to be considered a River.

It is spoken of by Bayfield, in conjunction with the Vernon, as a River; has been recognized as such in the Public Acts of the Island; and described under that designation, as a boundary in the ancient grants, as far back as 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Orwell is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Miscellaneous.

No. 3.—SEAL.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Seal, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Seal is entitled to be considered a River.

The Seal is spoken of by Bayfield as a River, and recognized as such in the public Acts of the Island. It is a small tributary of the Vernon, and as such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that it is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 4.—PINNETTE.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the Pinnette in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Pinnette is a tidal basin, or harbour, and as such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that it is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 5.—MURRAY.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined, the Murray, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Murray is entitled to be considered a River.

Miscellaneous.

The Murray is a River, and entitled to be so considered in view of its abundant supply of fresh water, its formation, and deep and navigable channel. By reference to the original grants, 1769, of Lots 63 and 64, bordering on the Murray, it will be seen that the Crown, at that early day, drew the distinction between the river, the harbour, and the sea coast, and bounds these lots by the harbour and river, and by the sea coast, respectively. It is also recognized in the public acts of appropriation of the Island, under that designation.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Murray is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 6.—CARDIGAN.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Cardigan, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Cardigan is entitled to be considered a River.

It is so described by Bayfield. It bears a close resemblance to the Montague and the Elliot, which have been declared by both Commissioners, as appears by Records Nos. 9 and 10, to be Rivers. It is so designated by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 34, in 1769; and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the Legislature.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Cardigan is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Miscellaneous.

No. 7.—BOUGHTON.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Boughton, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Boughton is entitled to be considered a River.

It is deep and broad, affording accommodation for vessels, and facilities for ship building, far in the interior. Its comparatively narrow entrance, and bar across its mouth, are observable and striking characteristics. It is described as such by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 56, in 1769; has been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature, under the name ef Grand River; and by Bayfield, in his Sailing Directions.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Boughton is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 8.—FORTUNE.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Fortune, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Fortune is a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Fortune is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Miscellaneous.

No 9.—SOURIS.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Souris, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britanic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Souris is entitled to be considered a River.

The Souris is called by Bayfield, Colville River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Souris is a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 10.—SAINT PETER'S.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A.D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined St. Peter's, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that St. Peter's is not entitled to be considered a River.

It is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, as a River; by the United States Commissioner, as an inlet of the Sea; or at most, a harbor. I think the view taken by the United States Commissioner is correct. It certainly is not formed by the Morel, the Midgie, or the Marie, which run into it, and the little stream called Saint Peter's, at its head, is entirely unequal to the task. It is also to be observed, that in the ancient grant of Lot 39, in 1769, it is given as a boundary under the designation of St. Peter's Bay; and in the grants of lots 40 and 41, in the same year, 1769, partly bordering on, and partly embracing within their boundaries, St. Peter's Bay, it is described (though inaccurately as a boundary) as "the Sea." I do not find it anywhere recognized in the legislation of the Island, as a River; but always as St. Peter's Bay.

Miscellaneous.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that Saint Peter's is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 11.—TRYON.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Tryon, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Tryon is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Tryon to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 12.—CRAPAUD.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Crapaud, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britanic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proccedings, am of opinion that the Crapaud is not a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Crapaud not to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Miscellaneous.

No. 13.—WINTER.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Winter, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Winter is entitled to be considered a River.

Apart from its rise in the interior, and its abundant fresh water, its channel through Bedford Bay, (as it is called) is marked and distinct, shewing a continuous flow, or current of water, from the interior towards the Sea; a channel bounded by shoals; and proving by its deflected course, that the breach in the sands on the sea shore, forming the entrance to the so called Bedford Bay, has been formed by the water seeking an outlet for itself, not from the Sea making a passage in. In fact, if there was no River or stream in the interior, of sufficient strength to make the outlet and keep it open, the water of the Sea would only make the embankment more solid, and there would be no bay or harbor at all.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Winter to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 14.—HUNTER.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Hunter, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Hunter is entitled to be considered a River.

Miscellaneous.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Hunter is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No 15.—STANLEY.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Stanley, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britanic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Stanley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Stanley is a full, deep stream, having, if the expression may be used, two or three heads, and several affluents, and is surrounded, from its sources to its outlet, by a succession of hills, of rapid elevation and descent, converging in many different parts towards the River, and affording, by their slopes,and the courses at their base, numerous feeders. Its large tributaries, the Trent and Old Mill Rivers, help to swell its volume. It is described as one of the boundaries of Lot 21, in the ancient grant of 1769, and recognized by the Legislature under the designation of Stanley River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Stanley to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 16.—ELLIS.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Ellis, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britanic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Ellis is a River.

Miscellaneous.

In the grants of lots 14 and 16, in 1769, it is so described. A long succession of Legislative enactments, so recognizes it. Its broad, deep channel; its abundant supply of fresh water; and the extent of country it drains, leave no question about it.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Ellis to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 17.—FOXLEY.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Foxley, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the is Foxley entitled to be considered a River.

The Foxley is described as a River in the ancient grants in 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Foxley to be a River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 18.—PIERRE JACQUES.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Pierre Jacques, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen be-

Miscellaneous.

tween Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pierre Jacques is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Pierre Jacques is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 19.—BRAE.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Brae, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that Brae is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Brae is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 20.—PERCIVAL.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the Percival, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion, that the Percival is a River.

The Percival is spoken of by Bayfield as a River.

Miscellaneous.

It is so described in the grant of Lot 10, in 1769; and like the Stour and the Orwell, in England, owes its waters almost entirely to the Sea.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Percival to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 21.—ENMORE.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Enmore, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Enmore is entitled to be considered a River.

The Enmore was treated as a River in the grants of Lots 10 and 13, in 1769; is so recognized by Bayfield; and has a bar at its mouth, formed by the conflict of the tides and the descending stream.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Enmore to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 22.—OX.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Ox, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the is Ox is not entitled to be considered a River.

Miscellaneous.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Ox is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 23.—HALDIMAN.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Haldiman, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Haldiman is entitled to be considered a River.

The Haldiman is described as a River in the grant of Lot 15, in 1769; and is so regarded by Bayfield.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Haldiman to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY,

No 24.—SABLE.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Sable, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11, of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Sable is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Sable is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY,

Miscellaneous.

PART SECOND.

I come now to the second division, namely:—The Miramichi and Buctouche, being admitted to be Rivers, which of the lines pointed out by the Commissioners shall respectively designate the mouths of those Rivers?

THE MIRAMICHI.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to, and examined the mouth of the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 2, of their proceedings, declare as follows.

With reference to the Miramichi, it will be seen by Record No. 2:—"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River. The United States Commissioner claims that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, (marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book, No. 2,) designates the mouth of said River.

By the Treaty it is provided that—"the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are reserved exclusively," &c., &c.

The preceding portion of Article 1st gives the right to Fish—"On the Sea Coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks."

The inner Bay of the Miramichi, and the harbour of Buctouche, are, among other grounds, claimed as coming within the definition of "bays and harbours," and it has been urged that the clause just referred to, is conclusive in favour of that claim, whether such bay or harbour does, or does not, constitute the mouth of a River.

It is, therefore, necessary, before deciding which of the lines above designated as the mouth of the Miramichi, is the correct one, to dispose of this preliminary question,—namely:—Does the mouth of a River forfeit its exclusive character, under this Treaty, because it may consti-

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tute a bay, or harbour? Is the restriction imposed limited to particular fish, or locality? The spirit with which this Treaty was made, and the object it has in view, demand for it the most liberal construction; but, consistently with the most liberal construction, there are many wise and judicious reasons why the exception should be made. The joint or common Fishery in those places where the forbidden fish resort, would be a prolific cause of dispute. The very fact that, after the forbidden fish are named, there should follow the significant expression that *all* Fisheries in those places should be reserved, is conclusive as to the idea predominant in the minds of the framers of the Treaty. They wanted peace; they would not put the Fishermen of the two nations together, on the same ground, where they would have unequal rights. Considerations of a national, administrative, or fiscal character, may have determined them to exclude the entrances of the great thoroughfares into the respective countries, from a common possession. There are large and magnificent bays, and harbours, unconnected with rivers; there are bays, and harbours, dependent upon, and formed by the mouths of Rivers. The terms are not indicative of locality. Bays and harbours may be found far up in the interior of a country; in lakes, or in rivers; and on the sea-board. The "mouths of rivers," are found only in one locality,—namely, in that part of the River by which its waters are discharged into the Sea, or Ocean; or into a Lake, and that part of the River is, by the express language of this Treaty, excluded. Is the use of a term which may be applicable to many places, to supersede that which can only be applied to a particular place, when the latter is pointedly, *eo nomine*, excluded? But why should such a construction be required, when the object of the Treaty can be attained without it? The cause of the difficulty was, not the refusal to permit a common Fishery within the mouths of Rivers, but within three marine miles of the sea coast. That difficulty is entirely removed by the liberty to take Fish "on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, without being restricted to any distance from the shore."

The position taken by the Commissioner of the United States, is further pressed, upon the ground,—"That the terms of a grant are always to be construed most strongly against the granting party." The application of that principle to the present case is not very perceptible. This is rather the case of two contracting parties exchanging equal advantages; and the contract must be governed by the ordinary rules of interpretation. Vattel says,—"In the interpretation of Treaties, compacts, and promises, we ought not to deviate from the common use of the language, unless we have very strong reasons for it." And,—"When we evidently see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting parties, it is not allowable to wrest their words to a contrary

Miscellaneous.

meaning." It is plain that the framers of this Treaty intended to exclude the " mouths of rivers" from a common possession. Ought we, by construing the terms of the Treaty most strongly against the nation where the River in dispute may happen to be, to " wrest their words to a contrary meaning?" I think not.

Mr. Andrews, for many years the United States Consul in New Brunswick and in Canada, a gentleman whose great researches and untiring energies were materially instrumental in bringing about this Treaty, and to whom the British Colonies are much indebted for the benefits they are now deriving, and may yet derive, from its adoption, thus speaks of the Miramichi, in his Report to his Government, in 1852:—" The extensive harbour of Miramichi is formed by the estuary of the beautiful River of that name, which is two hundred and twenty miles in length. At its entrance into the Gulf, this River is nine miles in width."

" There is a bar at the entrance to the Miramichi, but the River is of such great size, and pours forth such a volume of water, that the bar offers no impediment to navigation, there being sufficient depth of water on it at all times, for ships of six and seven hundred tons, or even more. The tide flows nearly forty miles up the Miramichi, from the Gulf. The River is navigable for vessels of the largest class full thirty miles of that distance, there being from five to eight fathoms of water in the channel; but schooners and small craft, can proceed nearly to the head of the tide. Owing to the size and depth of the Miramichi, ships can load along its banks for miles."

In Brookes' Gazetteer, an American work of authority, the width of the Potomac, at its entrance into the Chespeake, is given at seven and a half miles.

In the same work, the mouth of the Amazon is given at " one hundred and fifty nine miles broad."

In Harper's Gazetteer, (edition of 1855,) the width of the Severn, at its junction with the British channel, is given at ten miles across. That of the Humber, at its mouth, at six or seven miles; and that of the Thames, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, or between Sheerness and Southend, at fifteen Miles across. And the Saint Lawrence, in two different places, in the same work, is described as entering " the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, at Gaspe Point, by a mouth one hundred miles wide." And also, " that at its mouth, the Gulf from Cape Rosiere to Mingan settlement, in Labrador, is one hundred and five miles in length."

Miscellaneous.

Thus, width is no objection. The real entrance to the Miramichi is, however, but one and a half miles wide. Admiral Bayfield may, apparently, be cited by both Commissioners as authority. He says, pages 30, 31, and 32 :—

" Miramichi Bay is nearly fourteen miles wide, from the sand-bars off Point Blackland to Point Escuminac beacon, and six and a half miles deep, from that line across its mouth, to the main entrance of the Miramichi, between Portage and Fox Islands. The bay is formed by a semi-circular range, of low, sandy islands, between which there are three small passages, and one main, or ship channel, leading into the inner bay, or estuary, of the Miramichi. The Neguac Gully, between the sand bar of the same name, and a small one to the South West, is 280 fathoms wide, and three fathoms deep ; but a sandy bar of the usual mutable character, lies off it, nearly a mile to the S.S.E., and had about nine feet over it at low water, at the time of our survey. Within the Gully, a very narrow channel, only fit for boats, or very small craft, leads Westward, up the inner bay. The shoal water extends one and a quarter miles off this Gully, but there is excellent warning, by the lead, here and everywhere in this bay, as will be seen by the chart. Shoals, nearly dry at low water, extend from the Neguac Gully to Portage Island, a distance of one and a quarter miles to the South West. Portage Island is four miles long, in a South-West-by-South direction ; narrow, low, and partially wooded with small spruce trees and bushes. The ship channel, between this Island and Fox Island, is one and a half miles wide."

" Fox Island, three and three quarters miles long, in a S. S. E. direction, is narrow and partially wooded ; like Portage Island, it is formed of parallel ranges of sand hills, which contain imbedded drift timber, and have evidently been thrown up by the Sea, in the course of ages. These islands are merely sand-bars on a large scale, and no where rise higher than fifty feet above the sea. They are incapable of agricultural cultivation, but yet they abound in plants and shrubs, suited to such a locality, and in wild fruits, such as the blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry. Wild fowl of various kinds are also plentiful in their season ; and so also are salmon, which are taken in nets and weirs, along the beaches outside the Island, as well as in the Gullies.

" The next, and last, of these islands, is Huckleberry Island, which is nearly one and a half miles long, in a South East direction. Fox Gully, between Huckleberry and Fox Islands, is about 150 fathoms wide at high water, and from 2 to 2½ fathoms deep, but there is a bar outside, with seven feet at low water. Huckleberry Gully, between the Island of the same name and the mainland, is about 200 fathoms

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wide; but is not quite so deep as Fox Gully. They are both only fit for boats, or very small crafts; and the channels leading from them to the Westward, up a bay of the main within Huckleberry Island, or across to the French River and village, are narrow and intricate, between flats of sand, mud, and eel-grass, and with only water enough for boats. Six and a quarter miles from the Huckleberry Gully, along the low shore of the mainland, in an E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. direction, brings us to the beacon at Point Escuminac, and completes the circuit of the bay.

"The bar of Miramichi commences from the South East end of Portage Island, and extends across the main entrance, and parallel to Fox Island, nearly six miles in a South East by South direction. It consists of sand, and has not more than a foot or two of water over it, in some parts, at low spring tides."

He also says pp. 37 and 39:—"The Inner Bay of Miramichi is of great extent, being about thirteen miles long, from its entrance at Fox Island to Sheldrake Island, (where the River may properly be said to commence,) and seven or eight miles wide. The depth of water across the Bay is sufficient for the largest vessels that can cross the inner bar, being $2\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms at low water, in ordinary spring tides, with muddy bottom.

"Sheldrake Island lies off Napan Point, at the distance of rather more than three-quarters of a mile, and bears from Point Cheval, North-West by West one and three-quarters of a mile. Shallow water extends far off this Island, in every direction, Westward to Bartibogue Island and Eastward to Oak Point. It also sweeps round to the South and South East, so as to leave only a very narrow channel between it and the shoal which fills Napan Bay, and trending away to the Eastward past Point Cheval, forms the Middle Ground already mentioned. Murdock Spit and Murdock Point are two sandy points, a third of a mile apart, with a cove between them, and about a mile W.S.W. of Sheldrake Island. The entrance of Miramichi River is three-quarters of a mile wide, between these points and Moody Point, which has a small Indian church upon it, and is the East Point of entrance of Bartibogue River, a mile North West-by-West half West from Sheldrake Island."

But a strong, and I may add, a conclusive point, in shewing the passage between Fox and Portage Island, to be the main entrance, or mouth of the Miramichi, is the peculiar action of the tides. It is thus described by Bayfield, p. 35:—

"The stream of the tides is not strong in the open bay, outside the bar of Miramichi. The flood draws in towards the entrance, as into a funnel, coming both from the North East and South East, alongshore

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from Tabusintac as well as Point Escuminac. It sets fairly through the ship channel at the rate of 1½ knots, at the Black buoy, increasing to 2, or 2½ knots, in strong spring tides, between Portage and Fox Islands, where it is strongest. The principal part of the stream continues to flow Westward, in the direction of the buoys of the Horse-shoe, although some part of it flows to the Northward, between that shoal and Portage Island."

The effect of this is thus singularly felt. A boat leaving Neguac, to ascend the Miramichi with the flood tide, is absolutely met by the tide flowing Northerly against it, until coming abreast of the Horse-shoe Shoal, or in the line of the main entrance; and a boat at the Horse-shoe Shoal, steering for Neguac, with the ebb-tide making, would have the current against it, though Neguac is on a line as far seaward as the entrance to the Portage and Fox Islands—thus shewing conclusively that the main inlet and outlet of the tidal waters, to and from the mouth or entrance of the Miramichi, is between Portage and Fox Islands.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

THE BUCTOUCHE.

I, the undersigned Arbitrator or Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, have proceeded to, and examined the mouth of the River Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunwick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britanic Majesty's Commissioner, and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 1, of their proccedings :

With reference to the Buctouche, it will be seen by Record No. 1 :— "Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line from Glover's Point to the southern extremity of the Sand bar, marked in red on the Plan, No. 1, designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche. The United States Commissioner claims that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South 4° West, (magnetic) marked in blue on said plan, No. 1, designates the mouth of said River."

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On the subject of this River the United States Commissioner addresses me as follows :—" The red line, extending from ' Glover's Point' to the point of the ' Sand Bar,' is the line marked by Her Majesty's Commissioner, as designating the mouth of the River ; in that line I could not co ıcur, because it excludes from the common right of fishing the whole of Buctouche harbour, in contravention of the express words of the Treaty."—" If it had been the duty and office of the Commissioners to indicate the point which constituted the mouth of the harbour, I should have been disposed to acquiesce in the point and line thus denoted ; but from the proposition, that it marks the entrance of these rivers, or any one of them, into the sea, or bay, or harbour, and constitutes their mouth, I entirely dissent."

With the views I have already expressed, that the mouth of a River does not lose its Treaty character because it constitutes a harbour, it becomes important to determine which is the principal agent in forming this harbour, the river, or the sea ? If it is a mere indentation of the coast, formed by the sea—a creek—a bay—or harbour—unformed by, and unconnected with any River—one of those indentations in a coast, indebted to the Sea mainly for its waters, then plainly it is not intended, or entitled to be reserved ; but if, on the contrary, it is formed by the escape of waters from the interior, by a River seeking its outlet to the d ep, shewing by the width and depth of its channel, at low water, that it is not to the Sea it owes its formation—then plainly, it is to the mouth of a River, and intended to be reserved.

Admiral Bayfield describes the Buctouche as follows, pp. 53 and 54 :—

" Buctouche Roadstead, off the entrance of Buctouche River, and in the widest part of the channel within the outer bar, is perfectly safe for a vessel with good anchors and cables ; the ground being a stiff tenacious clay, and the outer bar preventing any very heavy sea from coming into the anchorage. It is here that vessels of too great draft of water to enter the River, lie moored to take in cargoes of lumber.

" Buctouche River enters the Sea to the South East, through the shallow bay within the Buctouche sand bar, as will be seen in the chart. The two white beacons which I have mentioned as pointing out the best anchorage in the roadstead, are intended to lead in over the bar of sand and flat sandstone, in the best water, namely, eight feet at low water, and twelve feet at high water, in ordinary spring tides. But the channel is so narrow, intricate, and encumbered with oyster beds, that written directions are as useless as the assistance of a pilot is absolutely necessa-

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ry, to take a vessel safely into the River. Within the bar is a wide part of the channel, in which vessels may ride safely, in two-and-a-half, and three fathoms, over mud bottom; but off Giddis Point, the channel becomes as difficult, narrow, and shallow, as at the bar. It is in its course through the bay, that the Buctouche is so shallow and intricate; higher up, its channel being free from obstruction, and in some places five fathoms deep. Having crossed the bar, a vessel may ascend about ten miles further, and boats thirteen or fourteen miles, to where the tide water ends."

By an examination of the channel, we find, miles up this River, a deep continuous channel, of twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-four, and thirty feet, down to Priest Point, varying from eighteen to twenty-four feet, to Giddis Point, and thence to a line drawn across from the Sand Bar to Glover's Point, from seven to twenty feet, but of greater width. On the outside of this channel, which is clearly defined, and between the sand bar and the channel, we find mud flats, with dry patches, and oyster beds,—" flats of mud and eel grass, with dry patches at low water;" with depths from Priest Point to the sand bar, varying from four to six feet; and from the channel off Giddis Point to the bar, from one foot to three. On the other side of the channel, between Priest Point and Giddis Point, we find—" flats of mud and weeds, with dry patches and oyster beds." What has given depth and breadth to this channel? The tide rises in this vicinity, about four feet; would that rise create a channel of the average depth above named? Can there be any doubt that it is created by the great body of the River water finding its way to the Sea? The line from " Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1," is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner as the mouth of the River, and admitted by the United States Commissioner as the mouth of the harbour; but if there were no River here, would there be any harbour at all? I think not, and this line, therefore, while it constitutes the mouth of the harbour, also constitutes the mouth of the River.

This conclusion is consonant with the conclusion at which the Commissioners themselves arrived, in the cases of the Elliot and Montague Rivers in Prince Edward Island, as shewn by Records Nos. 9 and 10. The harbours of Charlottetown and Georgetown, are clearly within the lines they have marked and designated as the mouths of those Rivers respectively, and thus within the lines of exclusion; but if the express words of the Treaty gave a right to such harbours, because " harbours," then why did the Commissioners exclude them? And why should not the same principle which governed the Commissioners in their decision with regard to those " harbours," also govern with regard to the Buctouche harbour?

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As Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line from Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1, in Record No. 2, designates the mouth of the River Buctouche.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

It may not come within the exact line of my duty, but I cannot forbear remarking that the true benefits of this Treaty can only be realized to the inhabitants of both countries, by a course of mutual forbearance and enlightened liberality. Captious objections, fancied violations and insults, should be discountenanced; and, above all, there should be an abstinence from attributing to either nation or people, as a national feeling, the spirit of aggression which may occasionally lead individuals to act in direct contravention of its terms. Every friend of humanity would regret further misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States. The march of improvement, which is to bring the broad regions of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific, within the pale of civilization, is committed by Providence to their direction; fearful will be the responsibility of that nation which mars so noble a heritage.

Dated at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D., 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

AWARDS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE RIVERS SACO, KENNEBEC, PENOBSCOT, UNION, AND MACHIAS, IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the Rivers Saco, Kennebec, Penobscot, Union, and Machias, the said Rivers being within the limits of the State of Maine, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shown on Plans 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall

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mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Saco River;—a line bearing South, 5° East, (magnetic,) from Hotel Point, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan 15, Record Book No. 2.

Kennebec River;—a line bearing South, 85½° East, (magnetic,) from the Southern extremity of Hunniwell's Point, to the Southernmost extremity of Stage Island, as drawn on Plan 16, Record Book No. 2.

Penobscot River;—a line bearing North, 80° West, (magnetic,) from Old Fort Point, to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book No. 2.

Union River;—a line bearing South, 87° East, (magnetic,) from Weymouth Point, to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book No. 2.

Machias River;—a line bearing North, 50° East, (magnetic,) from Birch Point, to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 18, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at Portland, in the State of Maine, this 5th day of June, A. D., 1858.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) G. G. Cushman, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS SALMON, SHUBENACADIE, AVON, AND CORNWALLIS, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Salmon, in the County of Colchester; the River Shubenacadie, the boundary between the Counties of Colchester and Hants; the River Avon, in the county of Hants; and the River Cornwallis, in the County of King's, all being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia;

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Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on plan 19, Record Book, No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Salmon River;—a line bearing North, (magnetic,) from the Southern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan, No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Shubenacadie River;—a line bearing South, 88° West, (magnetic,) from the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Avon River;—a line from Horton Bluff, bearing North, 76° East, (magnetic,) to Indian Point, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Cornwallis River;—a line from the Point on the Southern side of the River, to the opposite shore, bearing North, 27° West, (magnetic,) as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) Benj'n. Wiggin, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS SISSIBOO, AND TUSKET, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Sissibo, in the County of Digby; and the River Tusket, in the County of Yarmouth, both being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shown on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

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Sissibo River ;—a line from the Eastern side of the River, bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic,) to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

Tusket River ;—a line from the Southern extremity of the Island, situated at the "Narrows," bearing North, 86° East, (magnetic,) as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(*Signed*) H. M. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER LIVERPOOL, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Liverpool River, in the County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line from Fort Point, bearing North, (magnetic,) to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 21, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Liverpool River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(*Signed,*) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed,*) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS LA HAVE, AND GOLD, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at

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Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1854, having examined the Rivers La Have,and Gold,in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

La Have River;—a line bearing North, 83° West, (magnetic,) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

Gold River;—a line bearing West, (magnetic,) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1858.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) Benj'n. Wiggin, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER ST. MAR'S, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Saint Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 48° West, (magnetic,) drawn from a Point on the Eastern side of the River, to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 23, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) Benj'n. Wiggin, U. S. Commissioner.

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THE RIVER PICTOU, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the Undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Pictou, in the County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 21° 45' East, (magnetic,) drawn from the Light House on the South side of the entrance, to the Bluff on the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 24, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed*) H. M. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER WALLACE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Wallace River, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line Bearing North, 14° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Caulfield Point to Palmer Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 25, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first aud second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed,*) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed,*) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

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THE RIVERS PUGWASH, AND PHILLIP, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Pugwash, and Phillip, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Pugwash River;—a line bearing North, 68° West, (magnetic,) connecting Pineo's Point and Fox Point, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

Phillip River:—a line bearing North, 28° 45' West, connecting Bergeman Point and Lewis Head, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) Benj'n. Wiggin, U. S. Commissioner.

THE PAWCATUCK RIVER, THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATES OF CONNECTICUT, AND RHODE ISLAND.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Pawcatuck River, separating the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 29° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Pawcatuck Point, to the opposite shore, as shown on the Plan No. 27, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said River; and that all

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the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*) Benj'n. Wiggin, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER THAMES, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, UNITED STAFES.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Thames, in the State of Connecticut, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 83° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Eastern Point to the Light House opposite, as shewn on Plan No. 28, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed,*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed,*) Benj'n. Wiggin, U. S. Commissioner.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

We, the Undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 67° West, (magnetic,) drawn from Griswold's Point, to the Light House on Lynes Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 29, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said River; and that

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all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed*) H. M. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE HOUSATONIC RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Housatonic River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic,) drawn from the extremity of the Sand Point, on the Eastern side, to the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 30, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(*Signed,*) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed,*) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS VERNON, ORWELL, SEAL, CARDIGAN, FORTUNE, SOURIS, TRYON, WINTER, HUNTER, STANLEY, ELLIS, PIERRE JACQUES, PERCIVAL, ENMORE, AND HALDIMAN, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Vernon, Orwell, Seal, Cardigan, Fortune, Souris, Tryon, Winter, Hunter,

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Stanley, Ellis, Pierre Jacques, Percival, Enmore, and Haldiman, all lying within the limits of the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, and which said places being the subject of a difference of opinion, as exhibited in Record No. 11, were referred to an Umpire, appointed in conformity with the Treaty, and by him decided to be Rivers, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shown on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Vernon; Orwell; Seal;—a line bearing South, 71° 15' East, (magnetic,) from China Point, to Port Selkirk, as drawn on Plan, No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Cardigan;—a line bearing North, 49° 30' East, (magnetic,) from Cardigan Point, to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Fortune;—a line bearing South, 39° 15' West, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit, on the Northern side of entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Souris;—a line bearing North, 65° West, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit, on the Eastern side of entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Tryon;—a line bearing South, 51° 15' East, (magnetic,) connecting Tryon Head, with Birch Point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Winter;—a line bearing South, 74° East, (magnetic,) connecting the two Sand Points, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Hunter;—a line bearing North, 22° 30' West, (magnetic,) connecting the West end of Rustico Island, with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Stanley;—a line bearing North; 42° West, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit, on East side of entrance, with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book, No. 2.

Ellis;—a line bearing North, 7° West. (magnetic,) connecting Black Point, with Ferry Point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

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Pierre Jacques ;—a line bearing North, 41° 15' East, (magnetic,) connecting the end of the long Sand Spit with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Percival ;—a line bearing South, 56° 30' East, (magnetic,) connecting Grand Dique, on the West side of the entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Enmore ;—a line bearing South, 56° 30' East, (magnetic,) being a prolongation of the line marking the mouth of the Percival River, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Haldiman ;—a line bearing North, 67° 15' East, (magnetic,) connecting the Sand Spit on the West side of the entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE MURRAY RIVER, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Murray River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic,) drawn from the Northern extremity of Old Store Point, on the South side of entrance, to the end of the Sand Spit, on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 31, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*) H. M. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOUGHTON, OR GRAND RIVER, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Boughton, or Grand River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 4° East, (magnetic,) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit, extending Northwardly from Solander Point, on the South side of the entrance, to the Ferry Road, on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 32, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed,*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner,

(*Signed,*) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner,

THE FOXLEY RIVER IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We, the Undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Foxley River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 22° East, (magnetic,) drawn from Kildare Point, on the North side of entrance, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 33, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*) H. M. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVER SYDNEY, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 38° 30' West, (magnetic,) drawn from the Western extremity of the South East Bar, to the Eastern end of the North West Bar, on the opposite shore, as shown on Plan No. 34, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS MIRE AND GRAND, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Mire and Grand, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shown on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Mire River;—a line bearing North 44° East, (magnetic,) connecting Mire Point, with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

Miscellaneous.

Grand River ;—a line bearing North, 53° 30' East, (magnetic,) connecting Grand River Point, with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER DES HABITANS, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Des Habitans, in the Island of Cape Breton,Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 80° East,(magnetic,) drawn from River Point, on the West side of entrance, to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 36,Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River ; and that all the waters within or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid :—

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MABOU, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Mabou, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 52° East, (magnetic,) drawn from the high bluff point, on the South side of entrance, to the Southern extremity of the sand point, on the opposite shore, as shewn on

Miscellaneous.

Plan No. 37, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said River ; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER MARGUERITE, IN THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Marguerite, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 76° 30' West, (magnetic,) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit, on the East side of the entrance, to Lawrence's Point, on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 38, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River ; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER HUDSON, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES.

We, the Undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Hudson,

Miscellaneous.

in the State of New York, United States, Do hereby agree and decide, that the two following described lines, to wit:—the first bearing North, 5° 30' East, (magnetic,) from the Northern end of Sandy Hook, to the Western extremity of Coney Island; the second bearing South, 33° 45' East, (magnetic,) drawn from Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 39, Record Book No. 2, shall mark respectively the Southern and Eastern mouths, or outer limits, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed,*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed,*) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER SAINT LAWRENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Saint Lawrence, in the Province of Canada, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 40° West, (magnetic,) connecting Cape Chatte, with Point DesMonts, as shewn on Plan No. 40, Record Book No. 2, shall markthe mouth, or outer limit, of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed,*) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner,

(*Signed,*) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner,

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVERS MOISIC, CHATTE, SAINT ANNE, MONT LOUIS, AND MAGDALEN, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the Undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Moisic, on the North coast, and the Rivers Chatte, Saint Anne, Mont Louis, and Magdalen, on the South coast of the North West arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Moisic;—a line bearing North, 64° 15' East, (magnetic,) connecting Moisic Point, with the Sand Point, on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Chatte;—a line bearing North, 82° 15' West, (magnetic,) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance, with the high bank on opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Saint Anne;—a line bearing North, 69° 15' West, (magnetic,) connecting the point of land on the East side of extrance, with the high bank on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Mont Louis;—a line bearing North, 52° 30' West, (magnetic,) connecting the sand point, on East side of entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Magdalen;—a line bearing North, 50° 30' East, (magnetic,) connecting the Sandy Point, on the South side of the entrance, with Cape Magdalen, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*) H. M. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVERS SAINT JOHN AND MINGAN, ON THE NORTH COAST OF THE GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE, AND THE RIVER JUPITER, IN THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, bebetween Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, 1854, having examined the Rivers Saint John and Mingan, on the North Coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the River Jupiter, on the South side of the Island of Anticosti, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada; Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Saint John;—a line bearing North, 63° 30' West, (magnetic,) connecting the sand point, on East side of entrance, with the point of high land on the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Mingan;—a line bearing North, 70° West, (magnetic,) connecting Sea Trout Point, with Pouliot Point, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Jupiter;—a line bearing North, (magnetic,) connecting the point of beach, on the South side of entrance, with the rocky bluff on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVER FOX, IN THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the

Miscellaneous.

River Fox, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic,) connecting the main land, with the point of sand on the Northern side of entrance, as shown on Plan No. 43, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

THE RIVERS DARTMOUTH, YORK, AND SAINT JOHN, IN THE PENINSULA OF GASPE, PROVINCE OF CANADA.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Dartmouth, York, and Saint John, in the Peninsula of Gaspe, Province of Canada, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shown on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Dartmouth;—a line bearing South, 46° 30' West, (magnetic,) from Point Panard, to the Rocky Point, on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

York;—a line bearing North, 32° 30' West, (magnetic,) connecting Point Lourde, with the high rocky point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

Saint John;—a line bearing North, 20° 30' East, (magnetic,) connecting the two long sand points, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.
(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

THE RIVERS GRAND, BONAVENTURE, AND CASCAPEDIAC, PROVINCE OF CANADA, AND THE RIVER CARAQUETTE, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Grand, Bonaventure, and Grand Cascapediac, emptying into the Bay of Chaleur, Province of Canada, and also the River Caraquette, on the South side of the same Bay, Province of New Brunswick, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits, of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

Grand;—a line bearing East and West, (magnetic,) connecting the sand point on the West side of the entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No 8, Record Book No. 2.

Bonaventure;—a line bearing North, 12° West, (magnetic,) connecting the two Sand Spits, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Grand Cascapediac;—a line bearing North, 4° West, (magnetic,) connecting Richmond Point, with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Caraquette;—a line bearing South, 14° 45' West, (magnetic,) extending from Point Mizzenette, to the opposite shore, and in the direction of the Catholic Church, on the South side of the entrance, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

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Miscellaneous.

THE RIVERS COCAGNE, SHEDIAC, AND SAINT JOHN, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having re-examined the the differences of opinion as exhibited in Record No. 15, of this Book, in regard to the mouths of the Rivers Cocagne, Shediac, and Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plans No. 45, 46, and 47, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths, or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Cocagne;—a line commencing at the end of Long's wharf, and extending across the water to the opposite shore, in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, and bearing North, 16° 30' West, (magnetic,) as shewn on Plan No. 45, Record Book No. 2.

Shediac;—a line drawn from the Northern extremity of Porier Point, marked A, to the opposite point marked B, and bearing North, 28° East, (magnetic,) as shown on Plan No. 46, Record Book No. 2.

Saint John;—a line extending from the Sheldon Point, to the Southern extremity of Partridge Island, and thence by another line from the last named point, to Cranbery Point, as drawn on Plan No. 47, Record Dook No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D., 1860.

(*Signed*,) M. H. Perley, H. M. Commissioner.

(*Signed*,) John Hubbard, U. S. Commissioner.

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