

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



His Excellency **STEPHEN J. HILL**, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

Being the Third Session of the Tenth General Assembly.

1872.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

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

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



His Excellency ST. PIERRE J. DE LA ROCHETTE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, and his Dependences, and the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland, during the Session of the same, which commenced on the 1st day of January, 1873, and terminated on the 31st day of March, 1873.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Legislative Council, at St. John's, Newfoundland, this 1st day of January, 1873.

1873.

ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

J. G. WILKINS, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



Proclamation.

STEPHEN J. HILL,
(L. S.)

By His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most Hon-
orable Military Order of the Bath,
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 Pro-
rogued until *Saturday* the *First* day of *July* next; and where-
as I think fit to Prorogue the said *General Assembly* until *Wednesday*
the 13th day of *September* next: I do therefore, by this my Pro-
clamation, further Prorogue the said *General Assembly* until *Wed-
nesday* the *Thirteenth* day of *September* next, as aforesaid; of which
all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern
themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Govern-
ment House, at St. John's, in the afore-
said Island, this Twenty-eighth day of
June, in the Year of Our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-
one.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



Proclamation.

STEPHEN J. HILL.
(L. S.)

By His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most Hon-
orable Military Order of the Bath,
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 Pro-
rogued until Wednesday the 13th day of September inst.,
and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the *General Assembly* until
Wednesday the 22nd day of *November* next: I do therefore, by
this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said *General Assembly*
until *Wednesday* the 22nd day of *November* next, as aforesaid: of
which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and
govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Govern-
ment House, at St. John's, in the afore-
said Island, this Eleventh day of Sep-
tember in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-
one.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



Proclamation.

STEPHEN J. HILL,
(L. S.)

By His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most Hon-
orable Military Order of the Bath,
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 Pro-
rogued until *Wednesday* the *Twenty second* day of *November*
instant; and whereas I think fit to Prorogue the said *General*
Assembly until *Thursday* the *Twenty-fifth* day of *January* next:
I do therefore, by this my Proclamation, further Prorogue the
said *General Assembly*, until *Thursday* the *Twenty-fifth* day of
January next, as aforesaid, then to meet for the despatch of
business; of which all persons concerned are required to take
due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Govern-
ment House, at St. John's, in the afore-
said Island, this Twentieth day of
November, in the Year of our Lord One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-
one.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.



Proclamation

To His Excellency Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas the several Acts of the said Assembly of the said Island...

Given under my Hand and Seal at Government House, this 15th day of January, 1812.

By His Excellency's Command, JAMES A. ROONAN, Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THIRD SESSION OF THE TENTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, 25th January, 1872.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of Council meets.
the Colonial Legislature,

At One of the Clock the House met at the Govern-
ment House :

PRESENT :The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the
Governor being present, the Honorable the President
of the Council commanded the Gentleman Usher of

the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to inform the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend in his presence, and they having accordingly attended, His Excellency was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

In opening the Third Session of the Tenth General Assembly, we meet under circumstances peculiarly auspicious. A fierce conflict which lately raged between two great nations is now a thing of the past, and peace once more reigns in Europe. The exercise of diplomatic negotiation, in a treaty recently ratified, has not only soothed the angry feeling which existed between two powerful countries, but has again linked in the bonds of friendship the two great English-speaking people of the world.

The public mind, which has been full of the deepest concern for the safety of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is now happily quieted. The blow with which the British nation was threatened, has, by the mighty arm of Providence, been stayed, and the keen anxieties of Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales have been allayed by the merciful hand of the Omnipotent. The depth and reality of feeling which pervaded all classes throughout the United Kingdom and the British possessions for the recovery of His Royal Highness, and the universal sympathy expressed for the Queen and the Princess, are substantial proofs—if any proofs were wanting—

of staunch loyalty to the Crown of England and of devotion and attachment to the throne and person of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria. Governor's
Speech.—Continued.

Our own affairs are not less propitious than those abroad. A seal fishery larger than that of many preceding years, a catch of Cod both on this coast and on the Labrador more than usually abundant, and good crops throughout the Island, have during the past year rewarded with success the labours of the adventurous sealer, the hardy fisherman and the enterprising farmer. The prices which our products have commanded in the market have augmented the capital of the merchant, and encouraged the industry of the masses. Each succeeding year since my arrival in this Colony has afforded satisfactory evidence of the gradual advancement of Newfoundland in the different branches of its staple industries, and of the improvement in the material and social condition of the people consequent on this state of prosperity. I have now much pleasure in congratulating you on the good fortune which has hitherto attended your Legislative labours.

The Treaty which was signed at Washington, on the 8th May last, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States, and which cannot but be attended by important advantages to this Country and to the Great Republic, will be laid before you. Although the free importation of the produce of the seal has not been included in the provisions of the Treaty, I trust that this omission will be rectified, and that seal oil and all other produce of the seal will be admitted into the ports of the United States, from the ports of Newfoundland, free of duty. Immediately after the publication of the articles of the Treaty I brought the

S Governor's
u speech.—Contin-
ed.

subject under the notice of the Imperial Government, and a correspondence respecting it then took place between the British and American Cabinets. This correspondence, as well as all other Despatches connected with the Treaty, shall be submitted to you.

With respect to the prosecution of the Seal Fishery last spring by the United States Steamer *Monticello*, in the seas adjacent to this Colony, the Secretary of State for the Colonies is of opinion that my Government acted wisely in not initiating any measures thereon. I have to express the hope that all difficulties likely to arise from cases of this nature, will in future be avoided by your acceptance of the Washington Treaty.

The large appropriation made during last Session for the general road service, as well as the additional sum assigned for special local requirements, have been expended with due regard to the public exigencies, and highways and district agricultural roads have been greatly improved and extended.

Preliminary steps have been taken with the view of carrying into effect the object contemplated by the vote of last Session, for the erection of Harbor Lights. The most suitable sites have been chosen, and arrangements made to proceed with the work as soon as possible. I may inform you, in connection with this subject, that the Imperial Government have intimated to me their intention to erect a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race during the ensuing summer.

The contract with the Inman Company for the conveyance of the Mails from St. John's to Halifax being about to expire, my advisers have entered into a Contract with the Gulf Ports Steamship Company for the performance of this service. The papers relating to

this subject will be laid before you. It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to congratulate you upon the advances which have been made within the last year in the way of steam communication, which has extended not only to the several districts and important settlements of the Island, but also to Sydney in Cape Breton. My Ministers entertain the hope that they may be in a position, in a short time, to secure a direct monthly Steam Communication with England, for at least a portion of the year.

Governor's
Speech.—Continued.

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

I am happy to inform you that the Revenue of the past year, although less than that of the preceding year, has exceeded the estimated amount by £18,000.

The last year's accounts of expenditure of the Colony, and estimates for the present year, shall be laid on the table of your Honorable House without unnecessary delay. I rely upon you to make due provision for the public service. It is gratifying to find that the country is entirely relieved from the inconvenient burden of a floating debt, and that its financial condition is such as to permit us to devote to permanent improvements and public accommodation a very considerable amount of the revenue remaining after the necessary provision for the support of the departments of the Government and for the interest on our funded debt—a debt which, when compared with our revenue, may be regarded as by no means excessive.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

During the past year several Countries of Europe and America have been visited by epidemics of Small

Governor's
Speech.—Continued.

Pox and Cholera. My ministers have for several months past adopted measures necessary to guard against the introduction of disease into this country, and these measures still continue in operation. We have hitherto escaped this dire visitation, and should therefore acknowledge with profound gratitude the protection of the Most High.

The Geological Survey, under the management of Mr. Murray, is progressing with advantage to the future interests of the Colony. Much valuable information has already been obtained through this source, and goes to establish the high agricultural capabilities of many portions of the Island, and which must ultimately lead to a vast increase of our farming population. Mr. Murray's report of his proceedings during the last summer shall be laid before you.

It is gratifying to know that, with few exceptions, the conduct of the people has, during the past year, been characterized by obedience to the laws, and by habits of peace and good order.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

25th January, 1872.

The House then retired to their Chamber.

A Copy of His Excellency's Speech having been left with the Hon. the President, was then read by him.

Hon. Mr. Talbot
to take Minutes
of proceedings.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Hon. Mr. Talbot was requested, in the absence of the Clerk, to take a minute of the proceedings for the day.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn—

Select Committee
to draft Address
of Thanks appointed.

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency in reply to His Excellency's gracious Speech, and

Ordered—That the Honorables Messrs. Thorburn, Harvey, Tessier, Talbot, and Kent, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will on to-morrow move for the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare a congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent severe indisposition. Notices of motion.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice that he will on to-morrow move the appointment of a Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies.

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

On motion of Mr. Clift.

Ordered—That the following be printed in the Journals:—
 The members of the Legislative Council attended in their places this day, but the House was not open at their being no Clerk or Master-in-Chancery to read the Minutes. The business scheduled to meet again on Tuesday next, at four o'clock. The day

MONDAY, 5th February, 1872.

Council meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Thomas J Kough, Esquire, appointed Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery.

The Honorable the President informed the Council that Thomas J. Kough, Esquire, was appointed Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery of the Legislative Council, under a Commission which was then read, the said Thomas J. Kough took the Clerk's seat, having previously taken the usual oaths.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday, January 25th, were read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift,

Ordered—That the following be inserted in the Journals :

Thursday, 1st February, 1872.

The members of the Legislative Council attended in their places this day, but the House was not opened, there being no Clerk or Master-in-Chancery to read the Minutes. The members separated to meet again on Monday next, at four o'clock. The Hon.

the President immediately sent a letter to the Government informing them of the absence of the Honorable George Henry Emerson, the Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, from his duties, owing to severe illness ; to which the following reply was returned.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President, Legislative Council.

Secretary's Office,
3rd February, 1872. }

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 1st instant, that in consequence of the continued ill-health of the Honorable G. H. Emerson, His Excellency the Governor has given a Commission to Thomas J. Kough, Esquire, to act as Clerk and Master-in-Chancery of the Legislative Council.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable
EDWARD MORRIS.

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

Chairman of
Select Committee
presents draft of
Address of
Thanks.

Read a first time.

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

Read a second
time.

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

Select Committee on Contingencies, &c., appointed. Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session, and

Committee. Ordered—That Honorables Messrs. Clift, Harvey, Tessier, Donnelly, and Kent, be a Committee for that purpose.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn,

Select Committee appointed to prepare address to Her Majesty on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent severe indisposition, and

Committee. Ordered—That Honorables Messrs. Thorburn, Stabb and Kent, be a Committee for that purpose.

The Hon. the President presented a Petition from John Reay and others, inhabitants of Catalina and Trinity.

Ordered—To lie on the table.

Notice of motion. Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House copies of all Correspondence between the Executive Council and the Imperial Government, on the subject of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery by Foreign ships, and especially as regarding the case of U. S. S. *Monticello*.

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

TUESDAY, 6th February, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Council meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift, from Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies, presented the following Report which was received and read.

Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies present Report.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

6th February, 1872.

The Select Committee upon the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council for the present session, beg to report, that the arrangements for publishing Debates, Journals and Miscellaneous Papers last year be continued for the present session.

Signed, J. SHANNON CLIFT,

Chairman.

W. J. S. DONNELLY,

P. G. TESSIER,

ROBERT KENT,

A. W. HARVEY.

On motion made,—

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

Address in reply
to Governor's
Speech, read a
second time.

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

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice, that he will on to-morrow move the suspension of the 35th Rule of the House as regards the Address of Thanks.

House adjourns.

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

WEDNESDAY, February 7th, 1872.

House meets,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received. Report received.

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow at 4 o'clock, P.M. House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 8th February, 1872:

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*
 Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 WHITE,
 TESSIER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN,
 TALBOT. Members present.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read. Minutes read.

Committee on
Address to
Governor.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Report received.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 9th February, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment. Reported without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received. Report received.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn,

Ordered—That the 35th Rule be suspended ; whereupon, the said Address was read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same. 35th Rule suspended, and Address read third time and passed.

The Address is as follows :

To His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies. Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

We, the Legislative Council, in Session convened, thankfully acknowledge the peculiarly auspicious circumstances under which the present Session of the Legislature opens.

Within the past year, not only has peace, with all its attendant blessings, been restored to Europe, but the gordian knot of long standing difficulties between

Address—Continued.

Great Britain and the United States of America has been severed by the peaceful agency of diplomacy, and those two powerful Nations are again united in bonds of kindred harmony. The noble example set by the two great branches of the English race, ever in the van of civilization, cannot be without a powerful effect in the adjustment of future international difficulties.

We have watched with the deepest concern the severe indisposition of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and hailed with the liveliest satisfaction his return to convalescence; and we agree with Your Excellency that feelings of a kindred nature manifested by the inhabitants of all parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, are the most convincing proofs that loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the Person and Dynasty of Her Majesty are not mere superficial sentiments, but are deeply and permanently rooted in the hearts of the British people throughout the world.

Our own affairs, your Excellency justly observes, are not less propitious than those abroad. With a Seal Fishery of more than usual abundance, a Cod and Herring fishery, both on our coasts and that of Labrador, equally prosperous, and the additional blessing of good crops, the Colony's cup of prosperity has, by the bounty of Providence, been filled to the brim. And whilst the value of our exports in foreign markets has enabled the merchant to give correspondingly high rates to the fisherman for the fruit of his labors, the price of the leading articles of imports has ruled at a comparatively low rate to the consumer. We respectfully reciprocate Your Excellency's congratulations on the marked improvement, social and material, that has taken place in the Colony since Your Excellency's advent among us, and we thank

Your Excellency for your appreciation of our Legislative labors. Address—Continued,

The Treaty of Washington, so fittingly referred to in the opening paragraph of Your Excellency's Address, and which may have a bearing of paramount importance on the interests of Newfoundland, calls for the earnest consideration of the Legislature, and will receive from us that careful attention which its importance demands.

We trust, with Your Excellency, that should the provisions of the Treaty, so far as they apply to this Country, receive the assent of the Legislature, so important an omission as Seal Oil and the produce of the Seal, in the enumeration of free imports into the United States under its operation, will be rectified; and we thank Your Excellency for the promise that a copy of the Treaty and correspondence incidental thereto shall be laid before us. We are pleased to learn that the large appropriations of last year for the General Road Service, and District Agricultural roads, have led to their extension and improvement; and that arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of Harbour Lights, which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the Districts selected for their location. The erection by the Imperial Government of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race will prove a valuable acquisition, not only to the fishing and shipping interests of the Colony, but will materially contribute to the safety of the numerous steam and sailing vessels constantly passing in close proximity to that prominent headland, and will, it is to be hoped, in the future obviate a recurrence of disastrous shipwrecks, such as have frequently taken place there during the prevalence of fogs.

We thank Your Excellency for the information that

Address—Con-
tinued.

a contract has been entered into with the Gulf Ports Steamship Company for the performance of the Mail Service hence to Nova Scotia, consequent on the termination of the Inman Company's contract, and that the papers relating thereto will be laid before us. Recognizing the punctuality and efficiency with which the late service was conducted, and regretting the withdrawal of the Contractors, we trust the new Service may be equally successful, and that direct Steam Communication with Britain, and the many advantages to be expected from its consummation, will ere long be realized.

The extension of our Local Steam Service during the past year, we regard as a measure of advancement, bringing the extern Districts of the Island into closer communication with the Capital, and tending to develop the resources of the more distant settlements.

By the blessing of Providence this Country has escaped the virulent epidemics which have devastated less favourable lands, and we have reason, as Your Excellency truly remarks, to thank the Most High that we have hitherto escaped those dire visitations. The precautionary measures adopted by Government have, no doubt, been instrumental, under Providence, in preventing the introduction of contagion.

We learn with pleasure that the Geological Survey of the Colony is progressing steadily; and although the work must necessarily be one of great labour and patient industry, owing to the absence of any previous explorations conducted on a scientific basis, we hope, with Your Excellency, that the expenditure on so laudable an object, will ere long be amply repaid to the Colony by the discovery of valuable Mineral de-

posits, and hitherto unknown agricultural capabilities. And we thank Your Excellency for the promise that the Report of Mr. Murray's explorations during the past year will be laid before us.

Address—Continued.

It is, indeed, gratifying to know that the conduct of our people generally, the past year, has been characterized by obedience to the laws, and observance of that peace and good order, for which the inhabitants of Newfoundland have so long been proverbial.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Council Chamber,
February 9th, 1872. }

Ordered—That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Hon. the President, and the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if any, and what steps have been or are about to be taken, with regard to new and enlarged Hospital accommodation for St. John's, in accordance with the Report of the Committee appointed last session to enquire into the subject.

Notice of motion.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock, A.M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY. February 12th, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

House proceeds to Government House with Address.

At half-past twelve o'clock the House proceeded to Government House with the Address.

House returns.

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

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

Reply.

The tenor of your courteous Address, for which I have to thank you, assures me that your valuable services will, as heretofore, be freely extended towards the enactment of measures calculated to confer real and lasting benefits on this country, and enunciates that the views expressed in my Speech are in harmony with yours.

I cordially endorse your opinion respecting the manner in which the contract of the mails between

Halifax and St. John's has been performed. The service could not have been more efficiently and punctually executed. Reply.—Continued.

I regard the approaching departure of the *City of Halifax* from our waters with regret. With you, I trust, that the new service may be equally successful, and that direct steam communication with Britain, and the many advantages to be expected from its consummation, will ere long be realized.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,
Newfoundland,
12th February, 1872.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare a Congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent severe indisposition, presented a draft of the same, which was received and read. Draft of congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, presented.

The Address is as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN;

We, Your Majesty's Legislative Council of Newfoundland, beg to approach Your Majesty with a dutiful expression of loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person, and to offer our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late dangerous and painful illness. Address.

The Almighty Disposer of events, in answer to Your Majesty's prayers and the prayers of the nation at large, has been pleased, by the restoration of His Royal Highness's health, to avert the heavy blow

Address—Con- which at one time threatened to fall on Your Majesty
tinued. and our country.

We deeply sympathize with Your Majesty and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in all the anxiety and solicitude consequent on the protracted illness of His Royal Highness; but we rejoice to believe that it has tended to draw in closer bonds of loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person the hearts of all Your Majesty's subjects.

We cannot forget the auspicious visit of His Royal Highness to this ancient colony in 1860; and no where could there have been more universal anxiety and interest felt during the Prince's illness, or joy more generally manifested at his convalescence.

We therefore venture to hope that Your Majesty will also be graciously pleased to accept, on behalf of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, our sincere congratulations on the Providential recovery of His Royal Highness.

We earnestly pray that the Almighty may be pleased long to spare Your Majesty to reign over a happy, loyal and grateful people.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Passed the Legislative Council,

12th February, 1872.

Address passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the said Address was adopted and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the foregoing address be taken to His Excellency the Governor by Hons. Messrs. Thor-

burn, Stabb and Kent, together with the following address :—

To His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL, Address to the Governor,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most Hon-
 orable Military Order of the Bath,
 Governor and Commander-in-Chief in
 and over the Island of Newfoundland
 and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

The Legislative Council have passed the accompanying Congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his recent severe indisposition.

The Council respectfully request Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Address.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Council Chamber, }
 12th February, 1872. }

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

MONDAY, 19th February, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock,
P. M.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb,—

House adjourns
out of respect to
memory of the
late Thomas
Bennett, Esq.

Resolved,—That out of respect to the memory of the late Thomas Bennett, Esquire, formerly Chief Magistrate, and as a mark of sympathy with his Brother, the Premier of the Government, this House do now adjourn until Thursday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, February 22nd, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members
present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. the President read the following Communication from His Excellency the Governor :—

Communication
from Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Newfoundland,

19th February, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to transmit to you, for your information and that of the Honorable Members of the Legislative Council, a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Earl of Kimberley, in reply to an address from the Upper Chamber of this Colony, copy of which, with the Governor's reply thereto, is also transmitted, respecting an Act entitled "An Act to repeal in part so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibited the holding by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court any other office."

Communication
from Governor—
Continued.

It appears by the Despatch from Downing Street, that Lord Kimberley approves of the suggestion (contained in the address,) with reference to “the desirability of making general the repeal of that portion of the Royal Charter, to the extent to which it prohibits the Judges of the Supreme Court holding other offices.”

It remains, therefore, for the Legislative Council to proceed, during the present session, with the Legislation affecting the Royal Charter of Justice, which was suggested by the Upper Chamber, in the Address in question during the last sitting of the Legislature, and which has since been endorsed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY SHEA,

Captain, R.A., A.D.C. and P.S.

The Honorable

The President of the Legislative Council.

Communication
from the Hon. C.
F. Bennett.

The Honorable the President read the following communication from the Honorable Charles F. Bennett:—

ST. JOHN'S,

Feb. 20, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing a Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Council, conveying to me the high compliment they have paid to the memory of my late esteemed brother, Thomas Bennett,

and their mark of sympathy towards myself on the occasion of his recent death, for which I beg to express my warmest and most grateful thanks, which you will please to convey to the President for the information of the Members of the Council.

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

C. F. BENNETT.

THOMAS J. KOUGH, Esq.,
Acting Clerk
Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn, from deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor with the address to the Queen, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the deputation, and to return an answer in the following words :

Report of Deputation to wait upon Governor with Address.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

I shall transmit with much pleasure to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for submission to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the address which you now hand me, congratulating our beloved Sovereign upon the Providential recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His Excellency's Reply.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,
Newfoundland,
19th February, 1872. }

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table the following documents :

Documents laid on table.

Statement of the Union Bank of Newfoundland.

Statement of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.

Documents—
Continued.

Reports of the Inspectors of Schools.

Report of the General Superintendent of Fisheries.

Report of Salmon Wardens.

Reports of Officers at Cape John and Belle Isle.

Statement of Vail's Joint Stock Bakery.

Statement of the Dry Dock Company.

Statement of the Union Marine Insurance Company.

Statement of the Notre Dame Mining Company.

Report of Judge Pinsent, Labrador Court.

Papers relative to the *Monticello*.

Statement of Affairs of New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to 1st July.

List of Returns received from Government Vaccinators.

Statement of Harbor Grace Water Company.

Report of Captain Malcolm, Fisheries, S. W. Coast of Newfoundland.

Report of Captain Brown, successor to Captain Malcolm.

Correspondence relative to termination, by Mr. Inman, of Halifax Mail Service.

Despatch from Her Majesty's High Commissioners with copy of the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871.

Questions asked.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government if any and what

steps have been or are about to be taken with regard to new and enlarged Hospital accommodation for St. John's, in accordance with the Report of the Committee appointed last Session to enquire into the subject.

Hon. Mr. Shea gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House copy of any correspondence the Government has had or received within the last year, on the subject of Direct Ocean Steam Communication between Great Britain and this Colony;

And also to ask why Coastal Steam Communication has been discontinued on the South and Western route, and when it is to be resumed.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a return of the amount paid into the Sinking Fund to the credit of the Commissioners for the reduction of the Public Debt of the Colony, for the years 1870 and 1871, with the amount of interest paid thereon; also the names and dates of the appointments of said Commissioners.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. CLIFT,

WHITE,

WINTER,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Constabulary Force Bill, and

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony ;"

Quarter Session Bill brought up; read a first time.

Also a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes,' " which were severally read a first time, and,

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift,

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

Abolition of Royalties Bill brought up and read a first time.

A deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony," which was read a first time, and,

On motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey,

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

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Question asked.
 Hon. the Organ of the Government for a return of
 the amounts paid into the Sinking Fund to the credit
 of the Commissioners for the reduction of the Public
 Debt of the Colony, for the years 1870 and 1871, with
 the amount of interest paid thereon; also the names
 and dates of the appointments of the said Commis-
 sioners.

The Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table the returns
 asked.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Mon- House adjourns.
 day next at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 26th February, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock, House meets.
 P. M.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Members
 present.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

It having been suggested to the House that the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was absent.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until Thursday next at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, February 29th, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Constabulary Force Bill read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Organize and Maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony," was read a second time, and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Court of Quarter Sessions Bill read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the

reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes,' " was read a second time, and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations,' " which, Nuisance Act amendment Bill brought up, and

On motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, was read a first time, Read first time. and

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the Erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland," which, Ocean Sea Light Bill brought up;

On motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, was read a first time, Read first time. and

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the Erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland," which, Cape St. Francis Light House Bill brought up—

On motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, was read a first time, Read first time. and

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

Tonnage Dues
Bill brought up—

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to Assimilate the Tonnage Dues on Foreign Vessels to those of British," which,

Read first time. On motion of Hon. Talbot, was read a first time, and

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

Leave of absence
for Hon. E.
White asked and

Hon. Mr. Tessier asked leave of this House for the Hon. Mr. White to absent himself, on private business, for the remainder of the Session.

granted.

Leave granted accordingly.

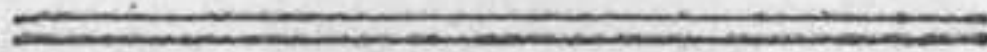
Questions asked.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Shea asked Hon. Mr. Talbot to lay upon the table of the House copy of any correspondence the Government has had or received, within the last year, on the subject of Direct Ocean Steam Communication between Great Britain and this Colony;

And also asked why Coastal Steam Communication has been discontinued on the South and Western route, and when it is to be resumed.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P.M.



FRIDAY, March 1st, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the St. John's Re-building Acts,'" which,

St. John's Re-
building Bill
brought up—

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

Read first time.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of certain Crown Rents in this Colony," which,

Crown Rents
Abolition Bill
brought up.

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

Read first time.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend

Nuisance Act
amendment Bill
read 2nd time.

and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations,' " was read a second time, and,

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Twillingate Light House Bill read second time.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act for the erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland," was read a second time, and,

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Cape St. Francis Light House Bill read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act for the Erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland," was read a second time, and,

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Tonnage Dues Bill read 2nd time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to Assimilate the Tonnage Dues on Foreign Vessels to those of British," was read a second time, and,

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Committee on Constabulary Force Bill—

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to Organize and Maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

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

Report received.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes.'"

Committee on Court of Quarter Sessions Bill—

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Bill reported without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

Report received.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a return of the total amount of premiums received on Consolidated Stock Debentures issued during the year ending 31st December, 1860 ;

Notice of motion.

Also the total amount paid into the Sinking Fund during the year ending 31st December, 1860, under the provisions made in the several acts for consolidating the Public Debt of the Colony, in accordance with the continuous and correct practice of the former Government.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 4th March, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Petition presented.

Hon. Mr. Harvey presented a petition from the LaManche Mining Company, on the subject of Royalties.

Ordered—To lie on the Table.

Court of Quarter Sessions Bill—read third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes,'" was read a third time, and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

St. John's Rebuilding Bill—read second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend

and consolidate the St. John's Re-building Acts,'”
was read a second time, and,

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion
of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act
for the Abolition of certain Crown Rents in this
Colony,” was read a second time, and,

Crown Rents
Abolition Bill—
read second time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion
of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on
the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act
passed in the 31st year of the reign of Her present
Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to amend and consolidate
the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to
establish certain Municipal Regulations.’”

Committee on
Nuisance Bill.

Hon. Mr. Shea in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had
gone through the Bill with a certain amendment.

Reported with
amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

Report received.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion
of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on
the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Erection
of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillin-
gate and Fogo, on the Northern Coast of New-
foundland.”

Committee on
Twilligate Sea
Light Bill ;

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had
gone through the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported
with amendments.

- Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received, and,
Ordered—That the said Bill as amended be read a third time to-morrow.
- Committee on Cape St Francis Light House Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland.”
- Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported with amendment. The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with a certain amendment.
- Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received, and,
Ordered—That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.
- Committee on Tonnage Dues Bill— Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Assimilate the Tonnage Dues on Foreign Vessels to those of British.”
- Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.
- House resumes. After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported without amendment. The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.
- Report received. Ordered—That the Report be received, and
Ordered—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.
- Committee on Constabulary Force Bill, Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony.”

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

Bill reported with amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

Report received.

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

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a return of the total amount of premiums received on consolidated stock debentures issued during the year ending 31st December, 1860;

Question asked.

Also the total amount paid into the Sinking Fund during the year ending 31st December, 1860, under the provisions made in the several acts for consolidating the Public Debt of the Colony, and in accordance with the continuous and correct practice of the former Government.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid on the table the returns asked.

Returns laid on table.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 5th March, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the petition from the LaManche Mining Company was read.

Revenue Bill brought up, and

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to continue an Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," which,

read a first time.

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

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

Nuisance Bill—read third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations,'" as amended, was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bill, as amended, be sent to the Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same with an amendment, and requesting concurrence thereto.

The amendment is as follows :

First section—on the tenth line, after the words Amendment. “Attorney General,” erase the words “or Solicitor General.”

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland,” as amended, was read a third time and passed, and Twillingate Light House Bill read third time and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

The amendments are as follows :

First section—On the third line, after the word Amendments: “Island,” insert “by the Inspector of Light Houses, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.”

Second section—On the fifth line, after the word “shall,” erase the words “previously to their being executed.”

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Erection of a Light House on or near Cape Cape St. Francis Light House Bill read third time and passed. St. Francis, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland,” as amended, was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered—That the said Bill, as amended, be sent to the Assembly, with Message that this House had passed the same with an amendment, and requesting concurrence thereto.

The amendment is as follows :

Amendment.

Second section—On the fifth line, after the word “shall,” erase the words “previously to their being executed.”

**Tonnage Dues
Bill read 3rd
time and passed.**

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to Assimilate the Tonnage Dues on Foreign Vessels to those of British,” was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

**Constabulary
Force Bill—
read third time
and passed.**

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony,” as amended, was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

The amendments are as follows :

**Amendments
Police Bill.**

Fourth section—On the first line after the word “all,” insert the word “future.”

Fifth section—On the fourth line erase the word

“now,” and insert, in place thereof, the word “already.” On the fifth line after the word “superseded,” insert the word “under.”

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony,” was read a second time, and, Royalty Bill—
2nd reading.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to amend and consolidate the St. John’s Rebuilding Acts.’” Committee on
Rebuilding Bill.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Report

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Abolition of certain Crown Rents in this Colony.” Committee on
Crown Rent Bill

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Report

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

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

Documents laid
on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift, laid upon the table the following documents :

Despatches and Correspondence relative to the Washington Treaty.

Copy of Report of Thomas Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

Report of the Postmaster General, for the year 1871.

Notice of question

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table copies of the grants of the mines known as the Tilt Cove Mine, and that of LaManche.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 8th March, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the St. John's Rebuilding Acts,'" was read a third time and passed, and

Rebuilding Bill
read 3rd time and
passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Sent to Assembly.

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

Message from
Assembly.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

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

Whereas it is the opinion of this House that Direct Steam Communication between this Colony, the United Kingdom and the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada is desirable, therefore be it

Resolved,—That the Executive Government be authorized to conclude arrangements with such Persons or Company, as shall engage to run a Steamer or Steamers of sufficient capacity and power, fortnightly or monthly, as may be agreed upon, between some port in the United States or Dominion of Canada, and the United Kingdom, calling at St. John's on each outward and homeward voyage, and to complete arrangement for the efficient performance of the service.

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be solicited to the foregoing Resolution.

Passed the House of Assembly
6th March, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT, *Speaker*.

Message.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," which,

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

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

Message.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they have passed without amendment, the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations.'"

House of Assembly,
7th March, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

Message.

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

Mr. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Hon. the Legislative Council, that they have passed without amendment, the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent from the Assembly, entitled 'An Act to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables.'

House of Assembly,
7th March, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they have passed without amendment, the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland."

House of Assembly,
7th March, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council, that they have passed without amendment, the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland."

House of Assembly,
7th March, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of certain Crown Rents in this Colony," was read a third time and passed, and

Crown Rents Bill
read 3rd time
and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Revenue Bill
read a 2nd time.

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

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Committee on
Royalties Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

received.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

Question asked.

The Hon. Mr. Stabb asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table copies of the grants of the mines known as Tilt Cove Mine, and that of LaManche.

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice, that he will on to-morrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if it is the intention of the Government to initiate, during the present session of the Legislature, any measure to prevent the infraction of the Territorial or Maritime Rights of the Colony, particularly as regards the prosecution of the Seal Fishery on our coasts by vessels of Foreign Nations, the power of the Local Government to legislate in the premises having recently been recognized by so high an authority

as the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Kimberley.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice, that on Monday next he will move the House into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of the Message from the House of Assembly, respecting Direct Steam Communication. Notice of motion.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

MONDAY, 11th March, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles. Messrs. STABB,
CLIFT,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
THORBURN,
TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table copies of the grants of Tilt Cove Mine, and that of LaManche Mine. Documents laid on table.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Harvey, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony," was Royalty Bill—
order for 3rd
reading.

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

Consolidation
Debt Bill read
second time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony," was read a second time, and

Ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Revenue Bill
committed.

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

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

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

Committee on
Message—Steam
communication.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the consideration of the Resolution sent up from the House of Assembly, respecting Steam Communication.

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Committee re-
ported.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had concurred in the Resolution.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

To be sent to
Assembly.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the Assembly acquainting them that this House had concurred in the said Resolution, without amendment.

THIRTY-FIFTH VICTORIA.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government for a copy of the Commissioners' Estimate of the whole amount of compensation to be paid, including the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act 21 Vic., cap. 3. Notice of motion

Also for a copy of the Minutes of the Governor in Council, approving thereof, and thereby authorizing the Receiver General to add to the Consolidated Debt of the Colony, and to raise by loan, on the credit of the Colony, and to issue Debentures for the said sum, chargeable on the General Revenues of the Colony, under the provisions of the aforesaid Act, section 3.

Also for a Detailed Statement of the expenditure under that Act, for the years ending December 31st, 1858 and 1859.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 12th March, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table—

Document laid
on table.

Report of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for the year 1871.

Revenue Bill—
3rd reading.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue the Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Royalty Bill
committed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House again went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received. received.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday House adjourns. next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members
present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table—

Copy of Water Company's Account for the year 1871, with copy of Letter from the President, transmitting Documents laid
on table.

Expenditure for the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, and Estimate of Commissioners and Minute of Council, as asked for by Hon. Mr. Winter.

Also, Plans of proposed Hospital.

Consolidation of
Public Debt Bill
committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

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

Question.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if it is the intention of the Government to initiate, during the present session of the Legislature, any measure to prevent the infraction of the Territorial or Maritime Rights of the Colony, particularly as regards the prosecution of the Seal Fishery on our Coasts by Vessels of Foreign Nations; the power of the Local Government to legislate in the premises having recently been recognized by so high an authority as the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Kimberley.

Hon. Mr. Clift said it was not the intention of the Government to initiate any measures the present session of the Legislature respecting the Territorial or Maritime Rights of the Colony.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 19th March, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members
present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," was read a third time and passed, and

Consolidation of
Public Debt Bill
read 3d time and
passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Message to Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony."

Royalties Bill
committed.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

Report

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

received.

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

House adjourns, On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1872.

House meets The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.
 Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 CLIFT,
 TESSIER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read, The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Royalties Bill re-committed. On motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the House again went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the said Bill, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony," as amended, was then read a third time and passed, and

Royalty Bill
read 3rd time
and passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Message to As-
sembly.

The amendments are as follows :

First section—After the word "act," in the first line, expunge the remainder of the section, and insert in place thereof the following :

Amendments.

Save as by this Act excepted, all Royalties, Taxes or Duties, which by any Act, Order in Council or Patent, Grant or Lease, are imposed, reserved, or made payable upon or in respect of any Ores or Minerals extracted from the Lands granted by every such Patent, Grant or Lease, and lying within this Colony, are hereby repealed, released and abandoned; and such Lands, Ores and Minerals, shall henceforth be free and exempt from every such Royalty, Tax or Duty, or from forfeiture on account of the non-payment of any such Royalty, Tax or Duty, and from all such now due, and from all Fines for and on account of Renewal of Leases.

Sec. Second.—In all Patents for Mining purposes there shall be a reservation for necessary roads and public works; and all Patents heretofore issued shall be subject to the same reservation, whether so expressed or not in any Patent, as the Governor in Council may in either case direct.

Sec. Third.—When selection is made or Patent issued for part of the land under License to Search, the

Amendments—
Continued.

residue shall, before being granted, be put up to public auction in lots as the Governor in Council may direct, after three months' notice in the *Royal Gazette*, and the highest bidder, being qualified by law, shall, on payment of the purchase-money, be entitled to a Grant, subject however to the provisions of this Act.

Sec. Fourth.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act 23 Vic., cap. 3, or in any rule of the Governor in Council, Grant or Lease made or issued thereunder, no such Grant or Lease shall be forfeited on account of the non-working of the Mines or Minerals included therein, after the period of two years required by the said Act and Rules for the actual and effectual working of the same, from the date of such Grant or Lease, if the Grantee, Lessee or Assignee do, within five years from the date aforesaid, *bona fide* lay out and expend the sum of ten thousand dollars in and about the working of such Mines or Minerals; and a further sum of ten thousand dollars within six years from the expiration of the said five years, or a *bona fide* expenditure in the aggregate of twenty thousand dollars in and about such working; otherwise, on default in either case, the provisions of the said Act, prescribing the mode of effectuating a forfeiture, may be put into operation; Provided always, that should the said Grantee, Lessee or Assignee, *bona fide* have expended the aforesaid sum of twenty thousand dollars within the aforesaid eleven years, he shall be entitled to a grant, in fee-simple, of the said Lands, and all Mines and Minerals therein contained, free from all forfeiture.

Sec. Fifth.—At all reasonable times there shall be free access by the agents of the Government to inspect and see the state of the works under any such Grant or Lease; and true books of accounts shall be

kept by such Grantee, Lessee or Assignee, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Surveyor-General or such agents as the Governor in Council may appoint therefor.

Amendments—
Continued.

Sec. Sixth.—All Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed: but nothing in this Act contained shall extend to or affect, or be construed to extend to or affect, any Grant or Patent already issued or to be issued under the provisions of an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to Incorporate a Company under the style and title of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company,” or under any Acts or parts of Acts in amendment thereof: Provided, that there shall be a remission of all past and future Royalty, and forfeiture on account thereof, payable or incurred under a Grant to the said Company, bearing date the sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, from Ores and Minerals extracted from lands in the said Grant to the extent of one square mile in one block, to be defined by survey, and to include the Mine on which a large expenditure has been made, and known as the LaManche Mine.

Sec. Seventh.—The term “Colony,” in this Act, shall include Dependencies.

In the Preamble, at the end thereof, add “and to make further provision for the encouragement of mining operations.”

In the title, at the end thereof, add “and its dependencies, and for other purposes.”

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

House adjourns.

MONDAY, 25th March, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles. Messrs. SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Message from
Assembly.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, 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 thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," which,

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

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

Message.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend the Jury Acts," which,

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

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

Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House copy of the Contract entered into with the Gulf Ports' Steamship Company for the performanc of the Mail Service between Saint John's and Pictou in summer and Halifax in winter ;

Also for copies of any Correspondence relating thereto.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

TUESDAY, 26th March, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
THORBURN,
TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and Supply Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Jury Acts," was read a second time, and Jury Act read 2nd time.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Question.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government to lay upon the table of the House copy of the Contract entered into with the Gulf Ports Steamship Company for the performance of the Mail Service between St. John's and Pictou in summer and Halifax in winter; and

Also for copies of any Correspondence relating thereto.

Hon. Mr. Talbot said the documents asked for would be laid upon the table.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table copy of Mail Contract with the Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and Papers relating thereto. Documents laid on table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes." Supply Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

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

The House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the Service of the Colony."

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first time, and

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

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

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Report.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

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

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

Notices of motion tomorrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if it be the intention of the Government to initiate any measure, whereby, in the event of the American Government giving effect on their behalf to the Treaty of Washington, the produce of this Colony may be admitted under the provisions of the said Treaty for the present year.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice, that he will on tomorrow ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government if on the institution of the District Court into Saint John's, any increase of the salary, by way of Fees or otherwise, was allowed the Clerk of the Peace in St. John's, for acting as Clerk of the said District Court, and if a similar addition will be made to the salary of the Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, under Act 34 Vic., cap. 5.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until Friday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, 5th April, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, seconded by Hon. Mr. Thorburn, Minutes read.

Resolved,—That as a mark of sympathy with the Hon. Nicholas Stabb, Member of this House, and out House adjourns, of respect to the memory of his late Brother, Ewen Stabb, Esq., this House do now adjourn until Monday next at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 8th April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Supply Bill read
3rd time and
passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

Message to Assembly.

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

Petitions on Education presented.

Hon. Mr. Clift presented petitions, on the subject of Education, from Members of the Church of England, inhabitants of

Hearts Content,

Grates Cove and Bay-de-Verds,

Catalina,

Bonavista, Petitors—
 New Harbour, Continued.
 Fogo,
 Salvage,
 South Shore, Conception Bay,
 Tilt Cove,
 Petty Harbour,
 Pouch Cove,
 Torbay,
 Brigus,
 Fortune Bay,
 Hermitage Cove.

Also a petition from the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England in Newfoundland, on the same subject.

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

Hon. Mr. Stabb presented a petition from the Wesleyan Minister and residents of Carbonear on the subject of Education.

Ordered—That the said petition do lie on the table.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if, on any sudden emergency, such as foreign invasion, what number of drilled men or Volunteers the Deputy Adjutant General of Volunteers can command to repel such invasion, or for any other purpose they could be legitimately called on. Notices of motion

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government why the sum of \$1200 has been introduced into the estimated expenditure for the year 1872, on account of the Volunteer Force; and by what authority the

expenditure on behalf of that force took place during the years 1870 and 1871, and for particulars of such expenditure.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 9th April, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Petitions presented.

Hon. Mr. Stabb presented petitions, on the subject of Education, from Rev. T. Fox and others, residents of Port-de-Grave.

From Rev. Joseph Pascoe and others, residents of Lower Island Cove.

From Rev. R. G. Forsey and others, residents of Black Head.

From Rev. Francis G. Willey and others, residents of Port-aux-Basque. Petitions—
Continued.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter presented petitions on the subject of Education, from Gideon Way and others, residents of Musgrave Town.

From Rev. Charles Ladner and others, residents of Grates Cove.

From James Burt and others, residents of Old Perlican.

From Rev. John S. Phinney and others, residents of Bonavista.

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

Hon. Mr. Tessier presented a petition on the same subject from Rev. Thomas Matthews and others, residents of Greenspond.

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

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of any other office. Notice of motions.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony," was read a second time, and Indemnity Bill—
2nd reading.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Jury Bill com-
mitted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Jury Acts."

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

A Message from the House of Assembly being announced,

House resumed.

The House resumed.

Message.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 23rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly.' "

Message.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amalgamate the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works.' "

The Deputations having retired,

The said Bills were severally read a first time, and Ordered—To be read a second time to-morrow.

Committee re-
sumed.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

Question.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if it be the in-

tention of the Government to initiate any measure whereby, in the event of the American Government giving effect on their behalf to the Treaty of Washington, the produce of this Colony may be admitted under the provisions of the said Treaty for the present year.

Hon. Mr. Clift said, it was not the intention of the Government to initiate any such measure at present.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if on the institution of the District Court of St. John's, any increase of salary, by way of fees, or otherwise, was allowed the Clerk of the Peace in St. John's for acting as Clerk of said Court, and if a similar addition will be made to the salary of the Clerk of the Peace at Harbor Grace, under Act 34 Vic., cap. 5. Question.

Hon. Mr. Clift gave the required information.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Kent asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, if, on any sudden emergency, such as foreign invasion, what number of drilled men or Volunteers the Deputy Adjutant General of Volunteers can command to repel such invasion, or for any other purpose they could be legitimately called on. Questions.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Donnelly asked the Hon. the Organ of the Government, why the sum of \$1200 has been introduced into the estimated expenditure for the year 1872, on account of Volunteer Force; and by what authority the expenditure on behalf of that force took place during the years 1870 and 1871, and for particulars of such expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Clift gave the required information.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask the Hon. the Organ of the Government to Notice.

lay upon the table of the House, a return of the fees taken by the Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, for Licenses and otherwise, and what proportion, if any, is retained by the Clerk of the Peace in addition to the salary, \$1016, voted in the Supply Bill.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until Thursday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 11th April, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present,

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read,

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Petition presented.

Hon. Mr. Stabb presented a petition, on the subject of Education, from Rev. Thomas Harris and others, residents of Harbor Grace.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony," with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the Council. Message,

House of Assembly,
8th April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the amendment made by the House of Assembly on the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony," was read a first time, and

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Jury Acts," as amended, was read a third time and passed, and Jury Bill read
3rd time.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

The amendments are as follows :

In the second section—First line, expunge the word "Sheriff," and insert in place thereof the words "respective Sheriffs." Amendment
Jury Act.

In the same section—Fourth line, insert the word “of,” after the word “returning.”

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

Message.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed, without amendment, the amendments made by the Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to amend the Jury Acts.”

House of Assembly,
11th April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

Controverted
Election Bill—
2nd reading.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend an Act passed in the 23rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled ‘An Act to regulate the trial of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly,’ ” was read a second time, and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Notices.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will on to-morrow ask Hon. the Organ of the Government for a return showing the numbers and dates of the Warrants, with the names of the parties in whose favour such Warrants were issued, for the expenditure of \$1600, being \$1200 in 1870 and \$400 in the year 1871, respectively, on account of the Volunteer Organization Act, as shewn in the Financial Consolidated Statement of Expenditure for those two years, with a detailed statement of the expenditure thereof.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask Hon. the Organ of the Government

whether it is the intention of the Executive to introduce, this Session, a Supplementary Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, as shewn by the Consolidated Statement of Expenditure for the years ending 31st December, 1870 and 1871, on account of Volunteer Organization Act.

Hon. Mr. Kent gives notice, that on to-morrow he will ask Hon. the Organ of the Government by what authority a Canal leading from Waterford Bridge, in the direction of the Lunatic Asylum, has been made, and out of what fund the same has been paid for. Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid upon the table an account, shewing, in detail, the Expenditure under Executive responsibility. Document laid on table.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P.-M. House adjourns.

FRIDAY, 12th April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Petitions pre-
sented.

Hon. Mr. Harvey presented petitions, on the subject of Education, from John Paul and others, members of the Church of England, residents of Burin.

From John Jordan and others, members of the Church of England, residents of Burgeo.

From Rev. William Kepple White and others, members of the Church of England, residents of Fortune Bay.

From Thomas W. Bulley and others, members of the Church of England, residents of Sagona.

From P. E. M. Gruchy and others, members of the Church of England, residents of LaPoile.

From Thomas Grandy and others, members of the Church of England, residents of Bellorem.

From George T. R. Snellgrove and others, members of the Church of England, residents of Garnish.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 23rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly.'" Controverted Election Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Report.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and,

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey, the amendment made by the House of Assembly on the amendment made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony," was read a second time, and, Amendment of Assembly on Royalty Bill passed.

On like motion of Hon. Mr. Harvey,

The said amendment was read a third time.

The amendment is as follows :

In the fourth section—last line, after the word "forfeiture," add the following, "but subject to all reservations in any such Grant or Lease, for public purposes."

Amendment.

Resolved,—That the House do concur therein, and

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly acquainting them therewith.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee Indemnity Bill Committed.

on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

House adjourns. On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY, 15th April, 1872.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Controverted Election Bill read 3rd time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 23rd year of the reign

of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly,' " was read a third time and passed, and

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing of Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony," which was,

Message with Road Bill,

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, read a first time, and

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Clift moved that the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to Amalgamate the Offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works,' " be read a second time;

Bill to amalgamate offices Surveyor General and Chairman Board of Works, 2nd reading.

Whereupon, the Hon. Mr. Stabb moved, in amendment, that the said Bill be read a second time this day six months.

Amendment.

And on motion being put, there appeared, for the amendment,

Contents.

Non-contents.

- Stabb,
- Kent,
- Winter,
- Shea,
- Donnelly,
- Tessier.

- Harvey,
- Thorburn,
- Talbot.

Division.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Indemnity Bill
committed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received, and

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

Bill to amend in
part Royal
Charter intro-
duced;

read first time,

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Kent brought in a Bill to repeal so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding, by the Chief Judge or Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, of any other office, which was read a first time, and

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

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 16th April, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members-
present,

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read,

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money, advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the service of the Colony," was read a third time and passed, and

Indemnity Bill
read 3rd time and
passed.

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the 35th Rule of this House was suspended in reference to the Road Bill.

35th Rule sus-
pended in refer-
ence to Road Bill

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony," was read a second time, and

Road Bill read
2 time and
committed.

The House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Leave of absence
Hon. Mr. Donnelly.

Hon. Mr. Shea asked leave for Hon. Mr. Donnelly to absent himself from the House for the remainder of the session, on private business.

Leave granted accordingly.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 17th April, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Clift laid upon the table returns in reference to Volunteers, as asked for by Hon. Mr. Winter.

Documents laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice, that on to-morrow he will move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House as regards Bills, for the remainder of the session.

35th Rule suspended.

Hon. Mr. Clift gives notice, that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a Committee to decide upon the repairs necessary in the Council Chamber.

Notice for Committee upon repairing Council Chamber.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Valentine Nugent, the present Sheriff of the Central District of Newfoundland," which,

Retirement of Sheriff Central District Bill brought up—

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

read first time.

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

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled, "An Act for the

Harbor Grace Fire Brigade Bill brought up—

Establishment of a Fire Brigade at Harbor Grace," which,

read 1st time.

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

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

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 18th April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Charter Bill
2nd reading—
Order discharged.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to repeal so much of the Royal Charter of Justice, as prohibits the holding by the Chief Judge or the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of any other office, being read, on motion of Hon. Mr. Kent,

Ordered--That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

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

Ordered--That the 35th Rule of this House be suspended as regards Bills for the remainder of the Session. 35th Rule suspended.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Valentine Nugent, the present Sheriff of the Central District of Newfoundland," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently. Pension Bill--
J. V. Nugent.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered--That the Report be received, and,

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that the Honorable the Legislative Council will be pleased to receive a Bill in its printed form which has passed this House, entitled "An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony." Message

House of Assembly,
18th April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

Message to
Assembly.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift,

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them that this House assent to their request, to receive a Bill in its printed form, which has passed the Assembly, entitled “An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of this Colony.”

Fire Brigade
Bill 2nd reading
—Order dis-
charged.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the Establishment of a Fire Brigade at Harbor Grace,” being read,

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift,

Ordered—That the said Order of the Day be discharged.

Message with
Bill for Revising
Statutes,

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled “An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony,” which,

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

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

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council, that they have passed the following Resolution:

Message respect-
ing French Shore
restrictions.

Resolved,—That a Committee of this House be appointed to meet a Committee of the Honorable Legislative Council, for the purpose of preparing a respectful Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause to be removed, the restrictions in connection with the French Shore, under which the Colony at present so inconveniently labours.

FRIDAY, 19th April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift,

Concurrence in Assembly's resolution on French Shore restrictions

Resolved,—That this House concur in the request of the House of Assembly to appoint a Committee, to meet a Committee of the Assembly, to prepare a respectful Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause to be removed the restrictions in connection with the French Shore, under which the Colony at present so inconveniently labors.

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

Assembly acquainted of Council's concurrence in resolution relative to appointment of Committee on French Shore.

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them of the foregoing Resolution, and that the Committee of the Council will meet in the Committee Room of the Council, to-morrow, Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon.

Bill for Revising Statutes read 2nd time, committed, 3rd reading and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony," was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with an amendment. Report.

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

The amendment is as follows :

In the Chapter 51st, "Of the Board of Works," after the second section, insert as a third section the following : Amendment.

"The Chairman of the said Board shall have a salary of eleven hundred and fifty-four dollars."

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

On motion made, the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

MONDAY, 22nd April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

TALBOT.

Minutes read,

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Documents laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Talbot, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following Documents:

No. 1.—Case presented on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

No. 2.—Case presented on the part of the Government of the United States, to the tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

Message. 3

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendment made by the Legislative Council, in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony," without amendment, and have filled up the blank in the said amendment, with the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-four dollars.

House of Assembly,
22nd April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Message, the Legislative Council will please to furnish them with the amount of their contingent expenses for the present session.

House of Assembly,
19th April 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have passed the accompany-Message, ing Address to His Excellency the Governor, to which they request the concurrence of the Honorable Legislative Council.

House of Assembly,
22nd April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

The Address is as follows:

To His Excellency STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most Hon-
orable Military Order of the Bath,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in
and over the Island of Newfoundland
and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that Address, Your Excellency will be pleased to sanction the appropriation of seven thousand dollars, in addition to the sum already voted for the erection of Harbour

Lights in this Colony, and this House will indemnify Your Excellency therefor.

Passed the House of Assembly,
22nd April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

Address read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the said Address was read a first time, and

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

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, 23rd April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members
present,

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Address to Gov-
ernor passed,

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, the Address to His Excellency the Governor, sent up from the House of Assembly, re-

requesting His Excellency to sanction the appropriation of seven thousand dollars, in addition to the sum already voted for the erection of Harbour Lights in this Colony, was read a second time, and

On like motion, the said Address was read a third time and concurred in, and

Ordered—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, acquainting them therewith.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-mor- House adjourns,
row, Wednesday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members
present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIEB,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Hon. the President announced, for the informa-
tion of Members, that he had received the following
communication :

Prorogation an-
nounced.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th April, 1872.

SIR,—

I am directed to acquaint you, that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to close the Third Session of the Tenth General Assembly, on to-morrow, at Two o'clock, at the Colonial Building.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honorable
EDWARD MORRIS,
*President of the
Legislative Council.*

Address to the
Queen reported.

Hon. Mr. Stabb, from Committee appointed by this House to prepare, in conjunction with the Committee of the House of Assembly, an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause to be removed the restrictions in connection with the French Shore, under which this Colony so inconveniently labors, reported the following Address, which was received and read by the Clerk :

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :

We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, beg most humbly to approach the foot of the Throne, and to state as follows :—

1st.—The present relations of British and French subjects, resident on that portion of the coast of this Island commonly designated the French Shore, are of such a nature as to press injuriously upon the

interests of British subjects, and at the same time to endanger the peace and harmony that should subsist between the subjects of Great Britain and France, in the exercise of those rights secured to them, respectively, by existing Treaties.

Address to the
Queen—Continued.

2.—By the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, “the Island called Newfoundland belongs of right to Great Britain, but it is allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land,” within certain limits mentioned in that Treaty, while they are forbidden “to erect any buildings there besides stages, made of boards, and huts necessary and usual, for drying fish, or to resort to the said Island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying fish.”

3.—By the fourth article of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, “His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, as it was assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht,” while the French fishermen shall “enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.”

4.—The only alterations effected by the Treaty of Versailles, as regards the fishery rights assigned to the French, by the former Treaty of Utrecht, were :

Firstly.—An exchange of the line of coast from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, for that extending from Cape St. John to the northernmost point of the Island, and thence southward to Cape Ray, which, in point of fishery privileges, was a greatly increased concession to the French.

And secondly.—The Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded in “full right” to France, subject to the modifications in His Majesty’s declaration ac-

Address to the
Queen—Contin-
ued.

companying the Treaty. With these exceptions, the Treaty of Utrecht forms the basis of our territorial and fishery rights.

5.—There are certain portions of the strand which the French have, during peace, continuously occupied, but which, in time of war, were taken possession of and occupied by British settlers, who refused to surrender them on the restoration of peace; and in order to carry out the terms of the Treaties, it was found necessary to pass the Act of His Majesty, 28th George the III, cap. 35, to enable His Majesty to remove them; which Act was never put in force for any other purpose. The last time it was put in operation was at the termination of the war in 1814, in compliance with the requirements of the Treaty of Paris. There were at the same time other portions of the strand in like manner permanently occupied by British subjects, and have continued to be so to the present time. There is no desire, nor have any attempts been made to dispossess the French of the premises occupied by them; on the contrary, British subjects have been employed to take care of them, and are still so employed during the absence of the French in the winter, and it rarely happens that any such property is injured or molested.

6.—On some occasions, disputes between British and French fishermen have occurred during the exercise of their rights, and thus serious collisions have happened. In order to prevent such collisions, the Governors of Newfoundland had, from time to time, appointed Magistrates on that shore, for the preservation of law and order; but from the departure of Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant, about the year 1852, the succeeding Governors have been restricted in making any such appointments.

7.—The population of that portion of the Island has been of late years, and is still, greatly on the increase; but such now is the anomalous, inconvenient and unsatisfactory state of things, arising from the absence of any recognized jurisdiction or established system of law and order, that life and property are rendered insecure, and collisions of the gravest character occur, not only among the British settlers themselves, but also between them and the French fishermen.

Address to the
Queen—Contin-
ued.

8.—It was not until the year 1866, that any restrictions were placed on the exercise of our territorial rights, and the limits, from the coast inward, subsequently prescribed, were, from the nature of the case, inoperative, and in fact nugatory, inasmuch as the British population, for the greater part, were, and still are, actually resident within those limits in the prosecution of their fisheries.

9.—The temporary right of the French to the use of the land, as may be seen by reference to the aforementioned Treaties, is immediately upon the sea-coast, and rarely extends beyond a few hundred yards inland; it is limited simply to the strand immediately bordering upon the sea, and this only for the purpose of "curing and drying their fish" during the fishing season. In point of fact, the French only occupy a fractional part of the large extent of coast, on which they are permitted the right of fishing: whereas British subjects are resident on all parts of the coast where there is safe anchorage.

10.—It is important to observe, that this part of the coast, embraces, by far, the best portion of the Island for agricultural, lumbering, mining and other industrial pursuits, and were the restrictions to be continued, settlers would be deprived of the right of road-

Address to the
Queen —Contin-
ued.

ways, and of water-privileges, whence to ship the produce of their industry to market.

11.—Another and most seriously prejudicial circumstance arising from the existing state of things is, that the Colony is deprived of the Revenue which would otherwise be derived from the trade on that part of the coast, besides which shelter and encouragement are thus afforded for smuggling.

12.—Were a well organized judicial system established there, it would tend, not only to the preservation of peace and good order, but also to the protection of Colonial and French Treaty rights.

13.—On a review of the whole case, it is evident, we humbly submit, that the policy, comparatively recent, pursued by the Imperial Government towards this Colony, in the restrictions so imposed, (by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1866, in reference to French claims,) have placed the large British population, resident on the so-called French Shore, in a position the most deplorable, and such as is unparalleled in any other civilized country in the world. Life and property are insecure; the vast resources which are known to exist on that portion of the coast, are rendered unavailable; and the revenue which should flow into the Colonial Exchequer, under the influence of a regularly constituted order of things, is lost to the country.

14.—We do not deem it necessary to repeat further arguments, which have so often been urged before, in support of British rights upon that part of the coast; but we most humbly and earnestly pray Your Majesty to cause to be removed, the restrictions in reference to the appointment of Magistrates, and also to those affecting our territorial rights, which press so injuriously and inconveniently upon the interests of

Your Majesty's subjects in this Colony; and which, we would humbly observe, are at variance with the rights secured to this Colony by Acts of the Legislature, which Acts were subsequently ratified by Your Majesty;

Address to the Queen—Continued

NICHOLAS STABB.

ROBERT THORBURN,

T. TALBOT,

P. G. TESSIER,

C. F. BENNETT,

T. R. BENNETT,

THOMAS GLEN,

F. B. T. CARTER.

Committee Room,
24th April, 1872.

Hon. Mr. Clift, from the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House, submitted a Report on the same, which was received and read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the said Report was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the House of Assembly, with Message requesting their concurrence.

The Report is as follows :

The Select Committee appointed by the Council, with regard to the Printing and Contingencies of the House, report that they have examined the accounts of the Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, and of the Gentleman Usher of the Black-rod, and have considered other charges and expenses of the Session, and find the same as follows :

Contingency Committee Report.

Contingent Expenses of the Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery.....	\$167 00
Ditto Usher of the Black-rod.....	230 00
Newfoundlander Newspaper, publishing Debates.....	160 00
Public Ledger, copying ditto.....	100 00

Contingency Committee Report—Contin- ued.	<i>Express</i> , copying ditto.....	\$100 00
	Harbour Grace <i>Standard</i> , copying ditto.....	100 00
	Foregoing Journals for extra work.....	200 00
	The foregoing amounts to be paid, by War- rant, in favor of the Clerk, who shall pay the several persons on completion of their work.	
	Newspapers supplied to Members during Session.....	146 00
	J. W. McCoubrey, Miscellaneous Printing..	258 20
	J. T. Burton, ditto.....	201 00
	J. T. Burton, printing Educational Reports, 1871.....	200 00
	Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancey, ser- vices during Session, and Indexing Jour- nals.....	800 00
	Usher of the Black Rod.....	553 80
	Reporter.....	500 00
	Ditto, for extra work.....	90 00
	Door Keeper.....	230 95
	Assistant Door Keeper.....	138 45
	Fireman.....	56 00
	President's pay.....	240 00
	Ten Members.....	1,200 00
	One Outport Member.....	180 00
	One Member, short attending.....	60 00
	Estimate Printing and Binding Journals...	640 00
		<u>6,551 40</u>
	Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, Hon. G. H. Emerson.....	1,615 40
		<u>\$8,166 80</u>

Committee Room,
April 24th, 1872.

J. SHANNON CLIFT,
Chairman.

ROBERT KENT,
P. G. TESSIER,
A. W. HARVEY.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly have passed the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly, appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, to cause to be removed the restrictions in connection with the French Shore, under which this Colony so inconveniently labours, to which they request the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Message.

House of Assembly,
24th April, 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,

Speaker.

And on motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered—That the following Message be sent from this House to the Assembly in reply thereto.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, that they concur in, and agree to the Report of the Joint Committee, adopted by the Assembly, of an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause to be removed, the restrictions in connection with the French Shore, under which the Colony so inconveniently labours.

Message.

EDWARD MORRIS,

President.

Legislative Council,

24th April, 1872.

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

MR. PRESIDENT,

Message.

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor, to which they request the concurrence of the Honorable Legislative Council.

House of Assembly,
24th April 1872.

T. R. BENNETT,
Speaker.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Stabb,

Ordered—That the following Message in reply thereto, be sent to the House of Assembly :

MR. SPEAKER,

Message.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to the Message just sent up, that they concur in the Address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit to The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the subject of the French Shore, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.
Legislative Council,
24th April, 1872.

Contingency Bill
read 1st and 2nd
time. Commit-
tee.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature," which was read a first and second time, and the House went into Committee on the same presently.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress report-
ed.

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

Ordered—That the Report be received.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Clift, the House again went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature." Contingency Bill Committee.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Report,

Ordered—That the Report be received.

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

The Hon. the President signed the same.

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

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. House adjourns.

THURSDAY, 25th April, 1872.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

At Two of the Clock, His Excellency the Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, the Honorable the President of the Council directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to acquaint the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do attend at the Bar of this House ; and they being come thereto, His Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following Bills :

Bills assented to.

An Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-third year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled " An Act to regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly."

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled " An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations."

An Act to amend the Jury Acts.

Bills assented to
—Continued.

An Act to provide for the Retirement of John Valentine Nugent, the present Sheriff of the Central District of Newfoundland.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the St. John's Re-building Acts."

An Act to assimilate the Tonnage Dues on Foreign Vessels to those of British.

An Act for the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony and its Dependencies, and for other purposes.

An Act to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes."

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

An Act to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony.

An Act to provide for the erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland.

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

An Act to continue an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

An Act for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland.

Bills assented to
—Continued.

An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, 1872, and for other purposes.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges, in this Colony.

An Act for the Abolition of certain Crown Rents in this Colony.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

S P E E C H :

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

I am now enabled to release you from your Legislative duties, and to permit you to seek that repose, which the fulfilment of arduous and important functions invites.

Among the many useful Bills passed during the Session now about to terminate, I may cite the Abolition of Royalties, as a wise enactment, which removes from the enterprising capitalist the burden of an impolitic tax. With respect to local improvements, I may state, that no exertions on the part of my advisers will be wanting to complete, as soon as possible, the extension of the Lunatic Asylum, and the enlargement of the St. John's Hospital.

The erection of Harbour Lights, towards which a liberal vote was appropriated during last Session, will receive constant attention; and I trust that these necessary works will be completed before the termination of the present year.

Governor's
Speech--Continued.

It is gratifying to learn, that the satisfactory state of the Revenue has enabled the Government to bestow a large sum towards the construction and completion of Roads, besides a special grant for the requirements of each district.

The manner in which you have endorsed my views respecting Direct Steam, has afforded me much pleasure, and the cordiality with which both branches of the Legislature have seconded the wishes of my Ministers on this most important subject, is more than usually satisfactory.

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

I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the service of the year, and assure you that in the disbursement of the moneys, the strictest economy, consistent with the requirements of the Colony, will be observed.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

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

I have not failed to observe with profound gratitude the cordial alacrity with which you responded to my invitation, to return thanks to the Almighty for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Although far removed from the scenes of marvellous splendour which characterized the ceremonies on the day of Thanksgiving in England's capital, the people

Governor's
Speech—Contin-
ued.

of this Colony, of all classes and all denominations, joined with true devotion in the Universal Prayer, and evinced the utmost attachment and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

I now bid you farewell for the recess, with an earnest prayer, that when we next meet in Session, the more than agreeable duty of congratulating you upon the continued prosperity of your Colony, may again devolve upon me.

Council Chamber, }
25th April, 1872. }

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Prorogation.

The Honorable the President then said, it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Monday, the first day of July next, then and here to be holden, and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

THOS. J. KOUGH,

Acting Clerk

and Master-in-Chancery,

Legislative Council.

End of Third Session Tenth General Assembly.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Despatches and Correspondence relative to the Washington Treaty.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 28.

DOWNING STREET,
17th June, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copies of the Treaty signed at Washington, on May 8th, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States, of the Instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners and Protocols of Conferences held by the Commission, of two Notes which have passed between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish, and of a Despatch of even date, herewith, which I have addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, stating the views of Her Majesty's Government on these important documents.

With reference to that part of my Despatch to Lord Lisgar, which bears upon the proposed arrangement for the immediate provisional admission of the United States fishermen to the Colonial Fisheries. I have to observe that Her Majesty's Government

are aware that under this Treaty, as under the connection of 1854, Newfoundland is placed in a somewhat different position to that of the other Colonies interested, but they would strongly urge upon the Government of Newfoundland, that it is most desirable, for the general interest of the Empire, that the same course should be pursued as in 1854, and that the application, made by the United States Government, should be acceded to by Newfoundland, so that American fishermen may be at once allowed, during the present season, the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.

MR. HAMMOND TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF
STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

No. 155.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
26th May, 1871.

SIR,—

I am directed by Earl Granville, to transmit to you for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a Despatch from Sir E. Thornton, enclosing copies of his correspondence with Mr. Fish, relative to the immediate application of the stipulations of Fishery Treaty, pending its ratification.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR E. THORNTON TO EARL GRANVILLE.

[COPY.]

No. 155.

WASHINGTON,

May 12, 1871.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatches, Nos. 146 and 147, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to enclose copy of a Note addressed to me by Mr. Fish, expressing the hope entertained by the Government of the United States, that Her Majesty's Government will urge the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, to consent that American fishermen should be allowed to fish in the waters of the above named Colonies during the coming season.

Your Lordship will observe, that at the beginning of the second paragraph of the draft of the note, which I forwarded in my Despatch, No. 146, the following words have been added, "the Government of the United States would be prepared at the same time to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States, specified in the Treaty," "but, * * *"

I also enclose copy of my answer to Mr. Fish, and hope Your Lordship will find that his note, with the addition above mentioned, and my answer are in accordance with the terms of Your Lordship's telegram of 9th instant, transmitted through Earl de Grey.

His Lordship has seen both the enclosed notes, and approves of their contents.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD THORNTON.

The Earl GRANVILLE, K. G.

MR. FISH TO SIR E. THORNTON.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON,
May 8th, 1871.

SIR,—

As several articles of the Treaty which has been signed this day, relating to the admission of citizens of the United States, to fish within the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty, on the coasts of Canada, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, cannot come into full operation until the legislation contemplated in that instrument shall have taken place, and as it seems to be in accordance with the interests of both Governments, in furtherance of the objects and in spirit of the Treaty, that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of that liberty during the present season, I am directed by the President to express to you his hope, that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared in the event of the ratification of the Treaty, to make on their own behalf, and to urge the Governments of the Dominion, of Prince Edward's Island, and of Newfoundland, to make for the season referred to, within their respective jurisdictions, such relaxations and regulations as it may respectively be in their power to adopt, with a view to the admission of American fishermen to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty. The Government of the United States would be prepared, at the same time, to admit British subjects to the right of fishing in the waters of the United States specified in the Treaty; but as the admission in the United States, free of duty, of any articles which are by law subject to duty, cannot be allowed without the sanction of Congress, the President will, in case the above suggestion meets with the views of the British Government, recommend and urge upon Congress at their next session, that any duty which may have been collected on and after the 1st day of July next, on fish oil and fish (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into

the same, and except fish preserved in oil,) the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, and of Prince Edward's Island, shall be returned and refunded to the parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into the British Possessions of fish oil and fish (with the like exception), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

Sir E. THORNTON, K. C. B.

SIR E. THORNTON TO MR FISH.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,
9th May, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, and to inform you in reply, that I have been authorized by Earl Granville to state, that, in the event of the ratification of the Treaty signed yesterday, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recommend to the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward Island, and of Newfoundland, that the provisional arrangement proposed in your note above mentioned, with regard to the right of fishing by United States citizens on the coasts of those British Possessions, and by British Subjects, in the waters of the United States described in Article 19 of the Treaty, shall take effect during the coming season, on the understanding that the ultimate decision of this question must rest with the above mentioned Colonial Govern-

ments, who would be asked to grant the immediate and certain right of fishing within the territorial waters of those Colonies, whilst the return of the import duties on fish, from the 1st July next, promised by the United States, is prospective and contingent on the action of Congress.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

EDWARD THORNTON.

The Honorable

HAMILTON FISH.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 30.

DOWNING STREET,
28th June, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch of the 17th June, No. 28, forwarding to you a copy of the Treaty recently concluded at Washington, with the Government of the United States, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, and for that of your Government, copies of the correspondence noted in the margin between the Admiralty and this Department, respecting the suspension of instructions to British Naval Officers employed in the protection of the North American Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, O. B.

MR. WALLEY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

M

ADMIRALTY,
12th May, 1871.

SIR,—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station, dated the 21st April, No. 165, reporting the names and disposition of the vessels proposed to be employed for the protection of the Canadian fisheries during the approaching fishery season, and the instructions he proposes to issue for the guidance of officers employed on this service.

2.—In laying the same before the Earl of Kimberley, my Lords desire me to request you will move His Lordship to inform them what orders should be given for the guidance of officers employed in protecting these fisheries.

3.—My Lords presume that the instructions must be suspended until the action of the United States Government, as regards the signature of the Treaty, is known.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS WALLEY.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES.

P. S.—A similar letter has been addressed to the Foreign Office.

ADMIRAL FANSHAWE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE
ADMIRALTY.

PROTECTION OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

[COPY.]

No. 165.

“ROYAL ALFRED,”

BERMUDA,

21st April, 1871.

SIR,—

As the fishing season on the coast of Canada is now approaching, I have to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I am about to adopt similar measures to those taken by my predecessor last year, for the protection of the fisheries, and enclose list showing the vessels that will probably be employed, and their respective stations.

2.—The only addition to the instructions to the officers in command, proceeding on this service, will be with reference to their Lordship's letter, No. 20, M, of the 15th October, 1870, which will run as follows: “The transhipment of fish and obtaining supplies by American fishery vessels cannot be regarded as a substantial invasion of British rights, and these vessels are, therefore, not to be prevented from entering British Bays for such purposes.”

3.—Referring to your letter, No, 302, L. M. M. of the 2nd July, 1870, I request their Lordships' instructions, whether I am to issue authority to the Colonial cruizers employed under the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to wear a blue Ensign and Pendant during the present season.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. G. FANSHAWE,

Vice-Admiral.

THE SECRETARY OF
THE ADMIRALTY.

[COPY.]

Proposed disposition of a Squadron on the Fisheries.

<i>Stations 1 & 2.</i>	<i>Station 9.</i>	<i>Stations 4 & 5.</i>	<i>Station 6.</i>
Bay of Fundy.	E. Coast of C. Breton.	W. Coast of C. Breton to N. Coast of P. E. Island.	N. Coast of New Brunswick.
"Fly."	"Philomel."	"Niobe." "Minstrel."	"Raccoon." "Cherub."

On the French Fisheries of Newfoudland the two following Ships will probably be employed—"Danae," and "Lapwing."

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,
26th May, 1871.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the instructions to be issued to the Imperial Officers employed in the protection of the North American Fisheries, during the approaching fishery season.

Lord Kimberley desires me to state, that after communicating with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject he

concur with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in thinking that these instructions should be suspended, until the action of the United States Government as regards the Treaty, which has been recently signed at Washington, is known.

(Signed,)

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

This Despatch has been copied as received from Colonial Office.

(Signed,)

HENRY SHEA,
Captain, R.A., D.C. & P.S.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEWFOUNDLAND,
19th February, 1872.

MR. WALLEY TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

M

ADMIRALTY,
1st June, 1871.

SIR,—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ulto., enclosing copies of a Correspondence in regard to the instructions for the approaching season, proposed to be issued to the Officers of Ships of the Dominion of Canada, engaged in the protection of the Canadian Fisheries, and to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in accordance with the views of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the Earl of Kimberley concurs, as stated in your letter of the 24th ulto.,

their Lordships will not at present issue any instructions to the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American Station, on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. WALLEY.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
FOR THE COLONIES.

MR. LUSHINGTON TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF
STATE.

[COPY.]

ADMIRALTY,
6th June, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 12th ultimo, and your reply of the 24th ultimo, in regard to the suspension of the instructions relative to the protection of Canadian Fisheries, until the Treaty of Washington is ratified, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Fanshawe, and its enclosures, dated the 18th ultimo, No. 213, reporting that he has enjoined special caution to the Officers engaged in protecting Canadian Fisheries, not to interfere with American vessels, unless found in flagrant violation of the Fishery Laws.

2.—My Lords also desire me to request you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that a telegram has been received from Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, requesting to be informed whether the instructions as amended shall be withdrawn.

3.—My Lords will be glad to be informed, whether Lord Kimberly is of opinion that no captures of offending vessels should be effected under any circumstances, and what course generally should be adopted, in order that instructions may be conveyed to the Vice-Admiral accordingly.

4.—I am to add that a similar communication has been addressed to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

VERNON LUSHINGTON.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

ADMIRAL FANSHAWE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE
ADMIRALTY.

PROTECTION OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.

[COPY.]

“ROYAL ALFRED,”
BERMUDA,
18th May, 1871.

SIR,—

Referring to my letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 165, relative to the protection to be afforded by Her Majesty's Ships to the Canadian Fisheries during the present season, a copy of which was forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, I beg to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have just received a letter from Sir Edward Thornton, in which he informs me that a Treaty was signed at Washington on the 8th May, containing certain stipulations respecting the Fisheries; although that Treaty requires ratification, His Excel-

lency recommends, that in the meantime American Fishing Vessels should not be captured, unless found in flagrant and open violation of the Fishery Laws and Regulations. I have in consequence added a rider to that effect (copies enclosed) to the orders of all Ships about to proceed to the Fisheries frequented by Americans, and have informed the Minister and the Governor General of Canada accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) **E. G. FANSHAWE,**
Vice-Admiral.

THE SECRETARY

TO THE ADMIRALTY.

[COPY.]

**RIDER IN THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION
OF THE FISHERIES, 1871.**

As the adjustment of all questions relating to the Fisheries is now under consideration by the Government of England and the United States, you are to be very careful in the meantime not to capture Fishing Vessels under American colors, unless found in flagrant and open violation of the Fishery Laws and Regulations.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) **E. G. FANSHAWE,**
Vice-Admiral.

"ROYAL ALFRED,"

BERMUDA,

18th May, 1871.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 32.

DOWNING STREET,
6th July, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 30, of the 28th June, enclosing copies of a Correspondence with the Board of Admiralty, respecting the instructions to the Officers in command of Her Majesty's Ships engaged in the protection of the North American Fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Despatch, received through the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, respecting the orders given by him on that subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.

&c., &c., &c.

VICE-ADMIRAL FANSHAWE TO THE SECRETARY TO
THE ADMIRALTY.

PROTECTION OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

[COPY.]

No. 256.

"ROYAL ALFRED,"

HALIFAX,

13th June, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two telegrams from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, received at

Halifax on the tenth and twelfth instant, respectively, on the subject of the Canadian Fisheries.

2.—The following directions have, in consequence, been given to the Commanding Officers of H. M. Ships employed on Canadian Fishery Service, and the Governor General of Canada, and the Minister at Washington, have been notified accordingly:—

I.—The instructions for the Protection of the Fisheries, 1871, are suspended, except that the limits of the Cruising Stations will remain the same as those prescribed in Appendix B, of the Fishery Instructions, and that Articles 4, 5 and 8, and the first and third paragraphs of Article 9, will still be acted upon.

II.—Her Majesty's Ships will, in future, abstain from active measures for enforcing the Fishery Laws, but they are instructed to assist the local authorities to preserve order amongst the fishermen, and to protect the Colonial Revenue Vessels from interference from any armed force.

III.—Commanding Officers are enjoined to be careful in rendering assistance to the Local Authorities above alluded to, to act under requisitions from a Magistrate, or other properly constituted civil authority, in order that any steps they may take may be in strict conformity with the Colonial Laws.

IV.—In the protection of the Colonial Revenue Vessels from interference by any armed force, Commanding Officers are ordered to take such immediate steps as the occasion may, in their judgment, require.

V.—Finally, they are directed to consult with the principal civil authorities on their respective stations, with a view to regulating their movements in the command, as they may deem most conducive to the effectual carrying out of these instructions.

3.—The following ships are now upon the respective stations, charged with the conduct of these duties, as modified by the present instructions:—

Nos. I and II.—Bay of Fundy—*Fly*.

No. III.—East Coast Cape Breton—*Philomel*.

No. IV.—West “ “ “ — “

No. V.—North “ P. E. Island—*Niobe*.

No. VI.— “ “ New Brunswick—*Racoon*.

Minstrel to follow; and the Coast of Newfoundland, *Danae*,
Lapwing to follow.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. G. FANSHAWE,

Vice-Admiral.

THE SECRETARY

TO THE ADMIRALTY.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 55.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

14th July, 1871.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 28, of the 17th June, enclosing copies of the Treaty signed at Washington, on the 8th May, by the Joint High Commissioners, which has been ratified by Her Majesty and by the President of the United States, of the instructions to Her Majesty's Commissioners and Protocols of the conference held by the Commissioners, of two notes which have passed between Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish, and of a Despatch of 17th June, which Your Lordship has addressed to the Governor-General of Canada,

stating the views of Her Majesty's Government, on these important documents.

2.—I observe, in the copy now before me, of the Despatch from Mr. Secretary Fish (8th May, 1871), to Sir E. Thornton, an omission which bears materially upon the peculiar interests of this Colony, respecting the immediate acquiescence of the Government of Newfoundland in the opinions of Her Majesty's Government, as regards the prompt admission of American fishermen to the provisional use—as far as this Island is concerned—of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty.

3.—Respecting the immediate admission of American fishermen into British waters, Mr. Fish writes: "As several articles of the Treaty, which has been signed this day, relating to the admission of citizens of the United States to fish within the Territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty, on the coast of Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, cannot come into full operation until the legislation contemplated in that instrument shall have taken place." * * * And again, in writing of the restoration to British subjects of certain duties by Congress, Mr. Fish observes, "that any duties which may have been collected on and after the 1st July next, on fish-oil and fish (except fish of the Inland Lakes, and of the Rivers falling into the same, and except fish preserved in oil), the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward's Island, shall be returned and refunded to the parties paying the same, if a similar arrangement is made with respect to the admission into British Possessions of fish-oil and fish (with the like exceptions), being the produce of the fisheries of the United States." The word Newfoundland, indicated in the first extract from Mr. Fish's despatch, is excluded from the latter, and if intentional, the omission in question may act detrimentally towards the future acceptance of the terms of the Treaty by the Colonial Legislature.

4.—My Ministers, however, to whom I have communicated the whole of the important documents respecting the Washington Treaty, are willing to consider this omission as unintentional, and although anxious to obtain information on this point, have resolv-

ed to comply with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government as regards the admission, during the present season, of citizens of the United States to the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty, so far as lies within the jurisdiction of the Government of Newfoundland to bestow.

5.—There is another point in reference to the correspondence relative to the Treaty, to which my advisers invite Your Lordship's attention. The copy of Sir E. Thornton's reply (9th May, 1871), to Mr. Fish, contains, in connection with the re-payment of certain duties, by Congress, the following words: "The above mentioned Colonial Governments, who would be asked to grant the immediate and certain right of fishing within the territorial waters of those colonies, whilst the return of the import duties on fish, from the first July next, promised by the United States, is prospective and contingent on the action of Congress." The words "on fish-oil," following the words "that any duties which may have been collected on and after the first day of July next," in Mr. Fish's note to Sir E. Thornton, are in the reply thereto (from which the extract is taken) omitted. The Executive Council beg to be advised on this head.

6.—I beg to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Minute of Council signifying assent, on the part of the Government of Newfoundland, to the request contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 28, of 17th June, respecting the Treaty of Washington.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

4th July, 1871.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that on the 1st instant, I sent a telegram to your Lordship as follows, viz. :—

“In reference to terms of Washington Treaty, it is understood that Fish oil includes Seal oil.—Explanation will oblige this Government.”

And on the 3rd instant received the following reply, viz. :—

“I am of opinion that Fish oil does not include Seal oil.”

“EARL KIMBERLEY.”

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

17th July, 1871.

MY LORD,—

1.—As the Legislature contemplated in the Treaty of Washington does not, in your Lordship's opinion (received by telegram

on the 3rd instant), embrace the consideration of seal oil under the head of fish oil, as an article to be admitted free of duty from the ports of the British North American Possessions by the American Government into the ports of the United States, I have the honor to forward to your Lordship, herewith, copy of a Minute of Council which invites the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the seal fishery in relation to Newfoundland, alludes to the possible consequences which might ensue from the prosecution of this fishery hereafter as a right by citizens of the United States, and respectfully suggests the expediency of conceding to America the right of taking seals in the territorial waters of Newfoundland and of making outfit in the ports thereof, on condition that the United States Government admits the produce of the seals of this Colony into their ports duty free.

2.—Should your Lordship consider the present moment a favorable opportunity to bring the points raised in this despatch under the notice of the American authorities, the favorable consideration of the subjects in question by the Government of the United States would greatly facilitate the acceptance of the Treaty of Washington by the Colonial Legislature, when that important instrument is referred by my advisers to the Assembly in February next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

17th July, 1871.

My Lord—

1.—As the Legislature contemplated in the Treaty of Wash-
ington does not in your Lordship's opinion (received by telegram

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 38.

DOWNING STREET,

3rd September, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 55, of the 14th July, communicating to me the consent of your Government to the provisional admission of United States fishermen, during the present season, to the privileges granted by the Treaty of Washington, so far as concerns the colony under your Government.

Her Majesty's Government have learned with much satisfaction that the Newfoundland Government have so willingly acceded to their wishes in this respect.

I have drawn Lord Granville's attention to the two questions raised in your Despatch on the correspondence which passed on this subject between Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Fish.

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.

&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

SIR,—

I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 31st inst. enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 39.

DOWNING STREET,

5th September, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 38, of the 3rd instant, in answer to yours of the 14th July, relating to the Treaty of Washington, and to the fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, on the subject of your despatch, and relating also to a question raised in a despatch received from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,

31st August, 1871.

SIR,—

I have laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 21st inst., enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island,

North Head is the main channel of approach to the Bay within, and to the Exploits River. There is also an approach from the eastward of New World Island by the Dildo Run, but the navigable channel of that passage being exceedingly narrow, and its intricacies being very great, from the numerous islands and rocks with which it is crowded, it is rarely frequented, except by boats or craft of small size, and light draught of water.

Exploits Burnt Island, is situated in latitude $49^{\circ} 30'$ N., and longitude $55^{\circ} 4'$ West, and from it the general course of the main channel is a little to the Westward of South from the true meridian, to the entrance of the Exploits River. In following up the channel, several large islands are passed, the chief of which is Thwart Island, on the Eastern side. but the water is deep all along, and there is no impediment to the navigation, for vessels of any size, until reaching Peter's Arm, where there is good anchorage. Opposite the Northern end of Thwart Island, a narrow isthmus of only about half a mile across, separates the Bay of Exploits from New Bay, the extension of which to the North forms the great promontory terminating at New Bay Head and North Head.

Main Channel.

The entrance to the Exploits River is at Wigwam Point, in latitude $49^{\circ} 5'$ N., longitude $55^{\circ} 19'$ West, nearly at the South Western extreme of the long arm already indicated. Immediately opposite this entrance is Norris Arm, which stretching for about six miles a little North of East, with an average width rarely exceeding half a mile, at the head of which another considerable stream falls in from the Eastward.

Exploits River,

Norris Arm.

Taking its rise near the South-western angle of the Island, and within a moderate distance of St. George's Bay, this magnificent river, with its numerous tribu-

Sources of the
Exploits.

taries, drains an area of probably little under 3000 square miles. The large lake mentioned by Cormack, and named by that intrepid traveller "King George the Fourth's Lake," is said to be on its waters, and to be accessible by canoes by the river's course, although with many portages. As in our expedition, however, we were unable to proceed beyond the Red Indian Lake, in consequence of the delapidated state of our canoes when we reached its upper extreme, the upper part of the river remains still unexplored, and little dependence can be put upon the description given by the Indians. The upper extreme of the Red Indian Lake is in latitude $48^{\circ} 32' 30''$ N., longitude $57^{\circ} 9'$ West. The tabular arrangement of the courses, distances and rise on the ascent of the river from Wigwam or Sandy Point to the head of the lake, given below, may be found convenient as reference in connection with the following description.*

Table of Courses ascending the River and Lake.

No	Courses.	Distances. Miles and Chains.	Rise in feet	Total rise over H.W.M.	REMARKS, &c.
1	S. 57° W.	5.40	0	Tidewater.	From Wigwam Point to Junipers Brook.
2	S. 66° W.	3.20	23	23	To top of Bishop's Fall—A portage.
3	S. 49° W.	4.40	10	33	To the mouth of Great Rattling Brook.
4	" "	5.20	40	73	To the Pool below the Grand Falls.
5	N. 41° W.	1.76	145	218	To the bend of River above Grand Falls—A portage.

* NOTE.—The courses and all bearings are given from the true meridian.

No. 2.

[COPY.]

**Copy of Report of Alexander Murray, Esq.,
F. G. S., upon the Geological Survey of
Newfoundland, for the year 1871.**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, }
St. John's, Newfoundland, 1872. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The investigations of the Geological Survey, during the past year, have been directed to the examination of the regions around the great Bay of Notre Dame, and more particularly to the Bay and River of Exploits, the latter of which was carefully surveyed, and I now have the honor to submit the following Report of progress, for the information of Your Excellency and the Legislature.

Being provided with a vessel and crew for the Coastal Service, and with canoes for the ascent of the River, I proceeded with Mr. J. P. Howley as my Assistant, and a party of Indians, to Twillingate, in the early part of July.

Introductory.

After having made a partial examination of the coast near Twillingate, and of New World Island, in order to ascertain the Geological structure and probable succession of the formations distributed over that region, I left Mr. Howley with the vessel to continue the examination of the coast, while I surveyed the River and Valley of Exploits.

In the present Report Geological detail is not particularly entered into, as the subject requires being studied out with great care in all its bearings, previously to giving it publicity; and for that purpose, as I

had the honor to inform your Excellency in my communication of the 4th January last, a Map is now being constructed upon a scale of four miles to one inch, on which it may be rendered intelligible, and from which I hope, during the present year, to be enabled to produce a condensed general description of all that has been ascertained since the Survey commenced.

A great addition was made during the season to the collection of illustrative rocks, minerals and fossils, which, when properly arranged in the Museum, will be found not only of the highest value for Geological reference, but also as a means of directly affording information to persons interested in the production of various economic materials, or to those desirous of enlightenment on Geological subjects.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BAY AND RIVER OF EXPLOITS.

Bay of Exploits.

The Bay of Exploits, properly so called, forms a deep bight on the South coast of the great bay of Notre Dame, between North Head on the West, and Farewell Harbor at the entrance to Dildo Run, on the East. It is deeply indented by numerous arms, and inlets, creeks and coves, of which the greatest is the inlet leading to the entrance of the Exploits River. Within the area encompassed by the shores of the bay, there are innumerable islands of various sizes, of which New World Island is the largest, which, with the islands of Twillingate, Black Island and Exploits Burnt Island, also of large size, strike across the entrance of the Bay of Exploits, forming a barrier or breakwater to the sea on the North, and facing the Bay of Notre Dame. Exploits Burnt Island is the most westerly of those islands, and between it and

 THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 47.

DOWNING STREET,

1st November, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to your Despatch, No. 55, of the 14th of July, and to my reply, No. 38, of the 3rd September, respecting the fishery stipulations of the Treaty of Washington, I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, a copy of a Despatch received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, respecting the omission of the word "Newfoundland" in Mr. Fish's note of May 8th last on this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.

&c, &c., &c.

 MR. PACKENHAM TO EARL GNANVILLE.

[COPY.]

No. 99.

WASHINGTON,

10th October, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 32, of the 31st of August, on the subject of the omission of the word "Newfoundland" in Mr. Fish's note of May 8th last, on the subject of the fishery stipulations in the Treaty of that date, I have the

honor to state, that on calling Mr. Bancroft Davis' attention to the circumstance, he at once acknowledged the omission, and attributed it to a clerical error, which has now been set right by the note, copy of which is herewith enclosed, but which reached me too late for transmission by the mail of the 3rd instant.

(Signed,) F. PACKENHAM.

THE EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MR. DAVIS TO MR. PACKENHAM.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON,

30th September, 1871.

SIR,—

With reference to your note of the 19th instant, relating to the omission of Newfoundland from the contemplated contingent proposal for remission of duties, which may have been collected on and after the 1st July, 1871, on fish-oil and fish, the produce of certain British fisheries, named in Mr. Fish's note of the 8th of May last, I have the honor to inform you that the omission was inadvertent.

In stating this fact, now that the fishing season has passed, I must add that no engagement *in presente*, can be assumed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. B. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

THE EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

respecting the provisional admission of American fishermen to the inshore fisheries of those Islands, and I have in reply, to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley, that Lord Granville has, no doubt, that the Government of Newfoundland is right in assuming, that the omission of the mention of Newfoundland, in the passage in Mr. Fish's note to Sir E. Thornton, referred to, was unintentional.

Her Majesty's Charge d' Affaires at Washington will, however, be instructed to call Mr. Fish's attention to the omission, as being understood to be by inadvertence. His Lordship wishes the Government of Newfoundland to be informed that the intention of the two notes was, that pending reciprocal legislation in return for the immediate provisional admission of American fishermen to the inshore fisheries, drawbacks should be granted on the import duties taken to the United States, on the fish-oil and fish, which are to be hereafter admitted free for a term of years under the 21st article of the Treaty.

I am to add, that as regards the desire expressed by the Government of Prince Edward's Island, that some person should be appointed to attend the Commission at Halifax, it appears to Lord Granville that it would not only be permissible, but highly desirable, that Prince Edward's Island and the other Provinces should furnish the fullest information before the Commission, as to the value of the inshore fisheries on their coasts. The 24th Article of the Treaty provides that the Commissioners shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present, and it will consequently be competent for the Government of Prince Edward's Island to send to Halifax any person who may be selected as best capable of giving evidence on its behalf.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 46.

DOWNING STREET,

24th October, 1871.

SIR,—

I referred to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of your Despatch, No. 57, of the 17th July, enclosing a Minute of your Executive Council, suggesting, that the right of taking seals in Newfoundland waters, and of making outfits in the ports of that Island should be conceded to the United States, on condition that the United States Government should admit the produce of the Seals of Newfoundland into their ports duty free.

I have been informed in reply, that the matter has been brought to the notice of the United States Government, and will receive their consideration, but that the proposal is one which needs Congressional approval, before it can be definitely accepted by the Department of State.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) **KIMBERLEY.**

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

Table of Courses ascending the River and Lake.—(Continued.)

No	Courses.	Distances. Miles and Chains.	Rise in feet.	Total rise over H. W. M.	REMARKS, &c.
6	S. 54° W.	1.40	27	245	To the smooth water below Rushy Brook, including the chute above the Grand Fall, where there is a Portage.
7	N. 82° W.	9.60	27	272	To the mouth of Ques-a-wet-quek Brook, current and smooth water, river wide with many islands.
8	S. 73° W.	2.40	72	344	To the outlet of Badger Brook at the great bend. Distance, without including minor turns, from the mouth, 37 miles, 56 chains.
9	N. 79° W.	1.40			
10	N. 18° W.	2.00			
11	S. 49° W.	11.20	18	362	From Badger Brook to smooth water below Upper Falls.
12	S. 7° W.	0.48	36	398	Over the falls and the rapids above.
13	S. 54° W.	4.28	12	410	To the confluence of Noel Paul's brook.
14	S. 66° W.	8.00	18	428	Makes a chord to a Northerly sweep of the river over strong rapids and a chute of 5 feet.
15	N. 62° W.	1.40			
16	S. 50° W.	1.50			
17	S. 85° W.	2.32			To Harpoon Brook. To the outlet of Red Indian Pond. Total distance, exclusive of minor turns, 67 miles, 34 chains.
18	West.	10.40	.....	.....	From Lake outlet to Buchan's Island, on Lake.
19	S. 41° W.	14.40	.....	.....	From Buchan's Island to Narrows S. W. Arm.

Table of Courses ascending the River and Lake.—Continued.

No	Courses.	Distances, Miles and Chains,	Rise in feet.	Total rise over H W M.	REMARKS, &c.
20	S. 60° W.	7.60	.....	.....	From Narrows to head of Lake. Total distance from outlet to head, 32 miles, 60 chains. From Wigwam Point to the head (by the courses) 100 miles, 14 chains.

Ascent of River.

The ascent of the River by canoe or light boat, although not difficult, is tedious, as there are many strong rapids to encounter, and several falls and chutes, over which portages have to be made. The first of these obstructions is at the Bishop's Fall, of nineteen feet, above which, but particularly for six or seven miles above the junction of the Great Rattling Brook, the river is more or less rapid all the way to the Grand Falls. The Grand Falls consist of a succession of chutes, (one of about 30 feet), and violent rapids, somewhat over a mile in length, and giving altogether, from bottom to top, a rise of 145 feet. At a short distance above the Grand Falls, there is an abrupt chute of 15 feet, and above it the river continues to be rapid and turbulent, till reaching the smooth water of a lake-like expansion at the mouth of Rushy Brook. The ascent from Rushy Brook is but slightly impeded by rapid water, the current being moderate for upwards of nine miles; but at this part the river attains, occasionally, a great width, being sometimes upwards of a mile from bank to bank, with many Islands and gravel beds between, and is fre-

quently so shallow as to render the passage of canoes extremely difficult. Above this expansion, or, more correctly, from the mouth of the Ques-a-wet-quek Brook to the junction of the Badger Brook, the river is continuously more or less rapid, and there is a chute at one place of about four feet, where a portage is made. Above the Badger Brook the current is for the most part always strong, and there are several interruptions from falls or rapids between it and the Red Indian Lake. Above the termination of the 11th course, there is a sharp fall of 27 feet; while on the 15th course there is a chute of five feet, over both of which canoes and baggage must be carried.

The lake itself, as shewn in the courses given above, is thirty-two miles and sixty chains long from the inlet to the outlet; but there is an additional four miles in the total length, by including the N. E. Arm, which turns abruptly round in a North-easterly direction from the outlet, making it altogether nearly thirty-seven miles from end to end. The width of the lake varies from half-a-mile to rather over three miles, being narrow at either extreme, and moderately wide about the middle, and contains an area of about sixty-four square miles. Buchan's Island, which is situated at the North-west angle of the lake, is the only island it contains, excepting a few insignificant islets in the South-western Arm, and at the junction of the Upper Stream.

The principal tributaries to the Exploits River below the lake are, the Great Rattling Brook, Chute Brook, Sandy Brook, Aspen Brook, Badger Brook, Eh-quet-eg-a-weh or Noel Paul's Brook, and Harpoon Brook, while there are four large and important streams, which pour their tribute into the lake itself. In addition to those enumerated, the lake and river

receive the waters of many smaller tributaries, too numerous to be separately described.

Great Rattling Brook.

The Great Rattling Brook takes its rise in the central part of the Island, at an inconsiderable distance North or North-easterly from the Jamieson Hill range, and the waters of the Pipe-stone Pond branch of the Bay East River, (see report of 1870,) and flows generally in a North-easterly direction to its confluence with the main River.

The Indians report the head waters of the opposite flowing streams, as being in close proximity, and a canoe route by their course as being practicable. The upper reaches are represented as consisting of lakes or smooth water over long distances; but the lower parts, for many miles, as exceedingly turbulent, necessitating portages at many places, and as difficult and dangerous for canoe navigation generally.

Chute and Sandy Brooks.

The Chute Brook and Sandy Brook, flow in a North-easterly course, draining a wide and generally level or undulating country, and join the main River on its right side; the former at the Grand Falls, the latter at the expansion of still water above Rushy Brook.

Aspen Brook.

Aspen Brook takes its rise on the Eastern flank of the Hodges Hill range of mountains, and from wide and extensive marshes; and flowing Southerly, falls on the left side into the still water of No. 7 course.

Badger Brook.

Badger Brook is a fine stream, easily navigable for canoes over many miles of its course. It joins the main River, on the left side, at the great bend where No. 10 course terminates. The ascent bears from the junction North-easterly for between two and three miles, at the end of which distance it divides into two branches of nearly equal size; the one bearing upwards nearly due North; the other still maintaining

a North-easterly direction. The former of these branches is reported to take its rise from two parallel lakes, called the "Twin Ponds," about twenty-four miles due North from the confluence with the main River, and to maintain an almost straight course, expanding frequently into long, but narrow lakes, for its entire length. The water of the "Twin Ponds" is also said to have an outlet at the Northern extreme, which, flowing Northerly, joins the waters of a North flowing river, which finally terminates at the head of Badger Bay. The North-eastern branch rises in the flat regions North of Hodges Hill, and being turbid and sluggish for many miles of its course, is easily ascended by canoes.

Eh-quet-eg-a-weh or Noel Paul's brook, comes in on the right side, at the end of the 13th course. It supplies a considerable body of water, draining a great tract of country upon the Northern side of the watershed, between the Bay East river and the Exploits. According to the Indians, the stream proceeds from a lake, which, resting exactly on the water-shed, has outlets flowing in opposite directions, the South falling brook being discharged into Crooked Pond, of the Bay East river.

Eh-quet-eg-a-weh
or Noel Paul's
Brook.

Harpoon Brook falls in on the right side, about two miles and a half below the Red Indian Pond. Its sources interlock with some small streams, which discharge their waters into Island Pond, the highest of the Bay East suite of lakes; and its course, sweeping along the base of the range known as the Harpoon Hills, meanders in a North-westerly direction to the junction.

Harpoon Brook.

At the head of the North-east arm of the lake a fine stream falls in, by the course of which there is an established canoe route, frequently used by the Indians,

N. E. Arm Brook.

to Hall's Bay. The upward course is North-east for many miles, the brook flowing through a very level country, but it finally turns to the Northward, bearing for the mountain range which separates the waters of the Exploits from those of Hall's Bay. The head waters of the South brook of the latter are said to approach the sources of this stream so nearly as to render the portage from the one to the other, a matter of no great difficulty. At the time of our visit the brook was so reduced in volume as to be inaccessible at some parts for canoes, a circumstance, however, which, according to the Indians, only occurs in very dry seasons.

Victoria Brook.

Another fine brook falls into the Red Indian lake on the South side, about four miles above the outlet of the river. The Indians describe it as proceeding from a large lake, known to them as Victoria Lake, which bears nearly due South from the outlet, and is distant between twenty and thirty miles. A narrow water-shed separates the tributaries above this lake from those that discharge into Island Pond, at the head of the Bay East river.

Barren Brook.

On the North side of the lake, nearly opposite Victoria brook, a stream empties itself, by three separate channels, which unite about a mile back, and form a large, rapid brook. It takes its rise on the Southern slope of the mountain range, between the Exploits waters and the Grand Pond, and flows through a barren waste until within a few miles of the outlet.

S.W. Arm Brook.

The brook on the South side of the South-west arm, being a mere mountain torrent, is valueless for communication by canoe; but a large body of water is discharged through its channel, being apparently the main drain of a system, dispersed through the mountainous tract of country Westward from Victoria Lake.

The main River valley from Red Indian Lake down-^{Mountains.} wards, is nearly for the whole distance a level or gently undulating country, broken only by occasional abrupt hills or rocky eminences, and densely wooded for many miles back, from either bank of the stream. The only mountain that attains great altitude, any-^{Hodges Hill.} where near the river, is Hodge's Hill, the highest summit of which was found by triangulation to be 1,330 feet above the level of the sea. Where the mountain reaches this altitude, it rises almost precipitously from the level plain of the North-east branch of the Badger Brook, bearing from the outlet at the end of course No. 10, N. 48 E., nine miles.

From this point a range, high and bare, runs South-easterly, decreasing gradually in elevation as it approaches the river, below the confluence of Aspen Brook. The peak of Hodge's Hill is the most North-erly of the three "Tolts" mentioned in my Report of last year.

On the Northern side of the Red Indian Lake, below^{Grand Pond Range.} Buchan's Island, the land rises gradually from the shore into an alternation of rolling barrens and marshes, each range of hills attaining successively a higher elevation, advancing towards the mountain ranges of the Grand Pond. Those latter, striking in a South-westwardly direction, approach the shores of Red Indian Lake, above Buchan's Island, and run, within a moderate distance from the margin, towards the head of the lake, thence up the valley of the Upper Exploits waters, pointing towards the "Long Range" South of St. George's Bay. The highest and most prominent of this range near the lake, are "Halfway" and "Notched" mountains; the altitude^{Half-way and Notched Moun- tains.} of the former being 1,400 feet, and the latter 1,555 feet above the sea. An isolated range of rugged

mountains rises over the comparatively low country between the Victoria and South-west arm waters ; the highest elevation of which was found to be about 1,220 feet.

Forests.

The forests of the Exploits Valley consist of pine, spruce, balsam, fir, tamarack, white birch and poplar. On the lower reaches of the river and tributaries, below the Grand Falls, pine is or has been abundant, some of it apparently of good quality for conversion into ordinary lumber; but there are extensive areas, especially near the Great Rattling Brook (3rd course), where the timber has been completely swept away by fire. Moreover, on the more accessible parts of the region, many of the most valuable trees have disappeared, having been culled out long since to supply logs to a saw mill, which formerly was in operation near the outlet of Peter's Brook into Peter's Arm. The enterprising firm of Winsor and Vallance, however, who have now established a steam saw-mill on the coast, between Peter's Arm and Wigwam Point, still procure a large supply of material from these reaches, many piles of which were observed on the banks of the river, awaiting a freshet to be driven down to the sea.

White Birch,

Between the Grand Falls and Badger Brook, at many parts, on both sides of the main river, pine was observed to flourish luxuriantly, much of which appeared to be of excellent quality, being often of fair diameter, straight and tall. These reaches also display a fine growth of other varieties of timber, and at some parts, especially about the forks of the Sandy Brook, white birch often attains a very large size; this being one of the few localities where the Indians procure bark capable of being used for the construction of canoes.

Above the junction of Badger Brook the surface of the country is exceedingly level, over a very wide area on both sides of the river, up to the Upper Falls, and is densely covered by forest of the usual varieties; but the trees at this part, are for the greater part small, being the immature successors of the ancient forest, entirely destroyed many years ago by fire.

Between Badger
Brook and Upper
Falls.

The character of the country, between the Upper Falls and the Red Indian Lake, differs in some degree from that below, the surface is more irregular and rocky, and low rounded hills rise at a short distance from the river on either side, but the whole region is still densely wooded, and good pine and other timber is not infrequent, being remnants of the old forest which had escaped the great conflagration.

On the flats near the Northern margin of the Red Indian Lake, particularly at the outlets of the larger brooks, pine and spruce trees of large size, straight and tall, were frequently observed; but back from the lake the timber is of stunted growth and of little value, scattered in detached woods over the surface of the great marshes and barrens. The Southern side of the lake is densely wooded to the water's edge, and the country inland appears to be all forest for many miles back, broken only by occasional marshes or swamps, which occupy the lower grounds between the ridges. The Indians who have visited the Victoria Lake, state that good pine and spruce are abundant on the lower reaches of the brook.

Woods of Red
Indian Lake.

It has already been stated that the land throughout this valley is generally level or gently undulating; and it will be perceived that the quality of its spontaneous production may fairly be taken as indicative of a fertile soil. The width of this fertile belt of land varies at different parts of the river, but taking it to

Soil.

average about two miles on either side (and it probably is much more), there would be an area of reclaimable country of about 280 square miles, or 179,200 acres, exclusive of the country around the lake, much of which is also available. At the mouth of the river, the reclaimable land extends to the Northward for about five miles, terminating with the Northern Arm; and there are large tracts around Norris' Arm, and on the valley of the Little Rattling Brook, which are capable of cultivation. The fertility of the soil, at this part of the region, is amply testified wherever cultivation has been attempted, producing roots, potatoes, grass, and other crops of the finest description, while, as a grazing or stock-raising country, it can hardly be surpassed. The surface soil is generally of sand or a sandy loam, which at the upper part of the valley is underlaid by a drift of clay and gravel, while at the lower parts the sub-soil is tenaceous bluish or drab-colored clay, which is occasionally slightly calcareous.

No observant person visiting the valley of the Exploits, could fail to be impressed with the manifold advantages it presents for the prosecution of industrial pursuits, such as lumbering and agriculture. With a splendid river, abundant timber, and a fertile soil, the region that is now a wilderness, might, by energy and enterprise, be soon converted into a thriving settlement, maintaining a large population. The first step, likely to lead to this desirable end, is evidently to open out a road, parallel to the general course of the river, into the interior. The difficulties attendant upon such a work are apparently not great for many miles, especially on the South side of the main stream, where the only obstructions of any consequence, are the crossings of the tributary brooks, where, however, material is always near at hand for the construction of bridges. If the Indian statements

Roads.

are to be relied upon, such a line of road might be extended up the upper valley of the Exploits, without incurring any serious engineering difficulties, until reaching the head waters of the river, among the Long Range of Laurentian Mountains, where the water shed would be crossed, and a descent made by one of the valleys to St. George's Bay. Such a medium of communication, together with the route, suggested in last years report, from Bay D'Espoir, would bring into connection all the most important districts of the Island, whether for mining, lumbering, or agriculture.

Should it be deemed advisable to open up this coun- Retrospect.
try at some future time, I would respectfully refer Your Excellency in Council to the views expressed regarding settlement upon wild land, in my answer to query No. 4, on page 39 of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, upon the Geological Survey. To the principles there laid down I still adhere, and refer to them, on the present occasion, to urge the necessity of adopting some systematic plan for the disposal of such lands, either by license or grant, to future applicants. If the experience of other countries may be admitted to act as a guide to the means of progression in this, it will be found that the pioneers of the forest will, in most cases, be the lumber-men, whose operations will lead eventually to permanent occupation, and settlement upon the lands. But, as stated in the report above alluded to, the area required for a *timber limit* is very different from that required for an agricultural lot, of which the recipient would obtain the *fee-simple*. If it be desirable that the manufacture of lumber should be encouraged at all, the limits must be extensive for each license, and boundaries accurately defined; in which case it will be to the interest of the parties holding such license, to economize and protect the timber; whereas, if con-

fined to lots of small dimensions, which by no possibility could yield a remunerative supply for even the smallest description of saw mill, they must either abandon the work, when the stock is exhausted or cut down, and remove indiscriminately all that comes within their reach, without regard to proprietorship, whether public or private. Again, it has been shown that extensive groves of pine occur on each side of the river above the Grand Falls. Now, were lumbering on a large scale encouraged, there can scarcely be a doubt, but that a prosperous trade would spring up there, giving employment to hundreds of men, many of whom would ultimately take up agricultural lots, and settle upon the land. It has, indeed, been urged that the Grand Falls present an obstacle to getting lumber down to the sea; but this is by no means insuperable, and with ample means and proper appliances would be easily overcome by the construction of slides or tramways, such as may be seen at all such obstructions on every tributary of the Ottawa and elsewhere.

GANDER BAY AND RIVER.

Survey.

While Mr. Howley was engaged in examining the coast of Gander Bay, he took the opportunity of ascending the Gander River, and making a partial survey of its course, for about fifteen miles above the tide-water. The ascent is represented as bearing nearly due South for the lower two miles; above which it bends to South-south-east, and becomes rapid for a mile, and then to open into a wide expansion containing numerous islands. In this last course the current is strong all the way, and there are three rapids of considerable velocity, which altogether give a rise of about fifteen feet. The course then bears up about S. by W., passing through a group of islands

for two miles, above which, on the same bearing, the river becomes open and wide for between seven and eight miles, contracting at an abrupt turn to the Westward, a little above which the measurement terminated. This bend is in latitude $49^{\circ} 5'$ N., and longitude $54^{\circ} 33'$ W. The upper waters of the stream, Upper Waters. which were struck during the survey of 1871, are in latitude $48^{\circ} 18'$ N., and longitude $55^{\circ} 52'$ W., from which it will be obvious, that the general course of the river to the end of Mr. Howley's survey is nearly North-east, and the distance between the two points, in a straight line, between seventy and eighty miles. One of the largest lakes in the island is known to Gander Lake. belong to these waters, the entrance to which, by the course of the river, is said to be about thirty miles above the outlet into Gander Bay.

The country on both sides of the Gander River and its estuary is represented to be level and richly clad with timber, over a very great area. Forests of pine are said to be of vast extent, containing trees of remarkable size and valuable quality. The coast settlers, who frequently ascend the river to the Gander Lake, state that the same character equally applies to the whole region, at least as far as the lake, and probably further, and there being no impediments of any consequence to the navigation all that distance, an incalculable supply of lumber might easily be driven down to the sea.

There can be little doubt about the capabilities of a very great area of the Gander River country for settlement, the timber bears ample evidence to the fertility of the soil, while the level character of the surface offers every facility for constructing roads in Roads. nearly all directions. Mr. Howley represents the intervening bays and arms between Gander Bay and

Exploits Arm, to present in many respects the same evidences of fertile soil, as those seen upon the Gander River, and is of opinion that there is no important physical difficulty to be encountered, in establishing direct communication by road between the two extremes.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE FORMATIONS.

Parallel depressions.

In former reports I have shown the existence of two deep parallel depressions running diagonally across the island, the one by the main main valley of the Humber and Deer Pond; the other by the Grand Pond waters and the Indian Brook to Hall's Bay. The courses given of the valley of the Exploits and Red Indian Pond will be seen to form a third geographical feature corresponding with the other two, while the general course of the Gander River constitutes a fourth. In the central parts of the two former depressions, a trough of the carboniferous formation was found to be spread over a wide area of country, supported upon a base of Laurentian Gneiss, the Eastern boundary of which runs along the Eastern shores of the Grand Pond. It was in a great measure to determine, with some degree of accuracy, the true Eastern boundary of this important formation, that the survey of the Exploits was resolved upon, as there were reasons to suspect the probability of another outlying patch or detached trough being brought in, occupying the lower grounds of that valley. Another important matter in view was to ascertain the run of the metalliferous rocks of the Jamieson Hills, which, as suggested in the report of last year (1871), might reasonably be expected to exhibit themselves at some part of the Exploits valley.

The evidence obtained in the course of the survey has not verified either of those anticipations; but has

shown, that the geological formations which occupy the valley and lower features of the main river, below the Red Indian Pond, are of older date than the coal measures, and more recent than the Quebec group, as shall be presently explained.

The rocks most extensively exhibited on the coasts ^{Notre Dame Bay.} and islands of Notre Dame Bay, bear, in lithological character, a general resemblance to those of the Quebec group, consisting of magnesian strata in a large degree, associated with quartzites, diorites, conglomerate and slates. There may, however, be present other members of the Lower Silurian or older systems, connected with these, which, in the absence of organic remains, are exceedingly difficult to identify.

Resting unconformably upon these strata, more ^{Unconformable} recent formations are spread over a large area in the ^{Rocks.} Bay of Exploits, and for many miles up the Exploits Valley, and are found also in some detached outlying patches at the Western parts of Notre Dame Bay. These in many parts abound in fossils, often in a good state of preservation, most of which are typical of the Lower part of the Upper, or Upper part of the Middle Silurian System.*

Of still more recent date, there is a great display of ^{Trap Rocks.} igneous or eruptive rock of various mineral qualities, which has greatly disturbed and altered the sedimentary formations for the whole length of Exploits River

* NOTE.—There are many more fossils still to be examined from various parts of the region, which may prove the existence of an older horizon than those mentioned here, particulars regarding which will be given hereafter in the condensed general report. The structure is too complicated at some parts to describe with any degree of certainty, until all the particulars have been mapped and studied out.

and Red Indian Pond, and at many parts of Exploits Bay.

For convenience, in the meantime, in describing the geology of this section of country, I shall describe the rocks under the denomination of the *Lower* and *Upper* formations.

LOWER FORMATION.

Many of the characteristics usually found to prevail in the Quebec group of rocks, are displayed in the coasts cliffs of the Twillingate Islands, where the strata are in great part of magnesian quality, associated with quartzite and diorite; but the disturbances which have affected the formation here, and indeed, over the whole region are so very great, that it is almost impossible to ascertain at any part the superposition, sequence, or vertical thickness of the mass, with any degree of accuracy.

Wild Cove section.

Taking the section exposed in Wild Cove, of the Northern Twillingate Island, as an example, the apparently lowest stratum is an impure serpentine, of a dark green colour on fracture, weathering a rusty brown, or sometimes yellowish, occasionally streaked or patched with epidote, from twenty to thirty feet thick. This is succeeded by a massive irregular bed of conglomerate, the matrix of which is a pale yellow, or whitish, very crystalline dolomite, containing rounded pebbles of opaque white quartz, which vary from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg, and some flattened pebbles of dark green slate. The exposed surfaces of this last stratum, weather always a bright ochrous yellow. The conglomerate is then overlaid by a mass of soft shaly rock, very unctuous to the touch, of a pistachio green colour, and

otherwise resembling an impure serpentine. It weathers blackish green, and is sometimes mottled by dark, rusty, reddish spots, and is sometimes found to contain concentric concretions, somewhat in the form of a flattened sphere. These strata are intersected by numerous small veins of white quartz and bitter spar, and the ores of copper and iron, especially the latter, in the form of pyrites, are of frequent occurrence.

The corrugations, by which these rocks have been affected, are so sharp, and the repetitions so frequent, that they may be seen rising up and passing down in a succession of folds, for a long distance along the shore, and thereby must occupy a considerable area of surface, although the total thickness is by no means great. In the Eastern bight of the same cove, some hard compact beds of a greenish gray quartzite, from one foot to eighteen inches thick, were observed to alternate, with rocks of dioritic character, in thick strata of a blackish green color in the mass, abundantly marked and mottled with epidote. The surfaces of the quartzites occasionally weather a pale pink or rose colour, while the diorites weather black or very dark brown. A surface on one of these beds gave a dip S. 1-2 W. \sphericalangle 60°. Following the coast of Wild Cove to the Eastward, the whole of the above strata seem to be again brought to the surface by a transverse or North and South fault; and towards the point a dolomitic conglomerate was observed to pass between two masses of impure serpentine, which was underlaid by quartzites, divided by partings of green nacreous slate. A complete overturn is conspicuously displayed at the **Overturn.** Eastern point, near which a trap dyke, about four feet thick, was seen to intersect, running nearly due North and South. Passing round the headlands of the **Headlands.** greater Twillingate Island, Baccalao, and the North point of New World Island, the cliffs present a scene

of confusion and disturbance that defies description. The rocks are shattered, twisted and contorted into every conceivable form, while great faults occur repeatedly, bringing remote members of the formation into close juxtaposition. For the most part, the strata of those cliffs are of harder quality than those seen on the Northern Twillingate Island, and so far as could be ascertained, they seemed chiefly to be composed of quartzites, diorites and slate. These characteristics continue in a greater or less degree until entering Goldson's Arm, New World Island, where the unconformable conglomerates and sandstones of the upper series are brought in. The North-western shore of Goldson's Arm constitutes the South-eastern boundary of the older formation, the cliffs of which are of diorite, magnesian slates, and a pale yellowish dolomite at the base, which is interstratified with bands of blood-red jasper, from five to seven inches thick. These strata are nearly vertical, the inclination generally towards the North-west. The resemblance, in many respects here observed, particularly in the presence of red jasper, suggests the probability of this mass of strata being the equivalent of the lower measures, exposed on the Northern side of Notre Dame Bay, between Tilt Cove and Snook's Arm.

S. E. Boundary.

The South-eastern boundary of the formation is well marked in a low depression of the land, running from the head of Goldson's Arm, in a remarkably straight course, South-west, to the head of Indian Cove, on the main tickle; thence it strikes in the same direction across Friday's Bay, Southward of Trump Island, crosses the North-west peninsula of New World Island to Luke's Arm, and runs in the direction of the Sugar Loaf, South from Sampson's Island. Here the course runs below the sea, and is probably interrupted by a mass of syenite, which was

found to form Swan and Long Islands, and bearing thence about S. by W., touches the Western shore of Birchy Island, and of the Burnt Arm. On the Western side of the syenite, the formation is again recognized at South head; it occupies the whole of Thwart Island, and thence runs along the main shore of the Northern Arm of Exploits. From such evidences as have been ascertained, it seems probable that the terminal outcrop turns to the Northward and Northwest, at no great distance from the Northern Arm, and bears generally for the Southern shores of Hall's Bay, where it comes against gneiss; but further investigation is still requisite to determine many points in this connection.

Proceeding to the Westward, Mr. Howley had not an opportunity of closely examining the coast sections until reaching Triton Island, although he has little doubt, from the aspect and condition of the exposures observed from the vessel, that the rocks are all or chiefly of one horizon. The strata of Triton Island, near Triton Harbor, consist of dark greenish slates, with beds of quartzite, mottled with epidote, some of which are two feet thick, and bands of red jasper, from six inches to a foot thick. Veins of white quartz and bitter spar are frequent. The attitude of the strata is almost always nearly vertical; but it appears, as at Twillingate, to be frequently repeated by a series of sharp corrugations. On the North side of Pilley's Island, the rock is principally a soft, crumbling, greenish slate, with occasional beds of a pale yellowish dolomite. These are thickly reticulated by small veins of white quartz and bitter spar, and the cliffs are much stained by green carbonate of copper.

At Sunday Cove Island slates and dolomites are again exposed, with a mass of diorite, apparently at the base, which indicates the presence of copper,

with iron pyrites to a large extent. At one place a metalliferous belt, of from ten to twelve feet thick, was observed in the slates, with occasional interstratified layers of solid iron pyrites, from half an inch to three inches in thickness, in which yellow copper is disseminated in patches and specks. A little distance from the metalliferous belt, a quartz vein, about two feet thick, intersects the strata running E. by S., in which copper ore is thickly disseminated. It was observed that the ore was chiefly diffused through a thickness of about six inches on the South side of this vein, as far as it could be traced, which, however, was not far, as it runs from the shore into a dingle or notch in the cliff, and is concealed below debris.

Green Bay.

Portions of the formation are exhibited on the Northern Head of Hall's Bay, on Little Bay Island, Little Bay Head, and all the points of Three Arms of Green Bay. On these Northern points there would appear to be a preponderance of strata of a slaty character over the other usual material, some of which was remarkable for a concretionary structure. Iron pyrites abounds in these slates, and the cliffs are in many places streaked with carbonate of copper, while the ores of that metal are represented as having been observed in considerable profusion at various parts of the Three Arms, and at the Northern head of Hall's Bay.

Garder River.

During the season's explorations, the only exposure that was recognized, as part of this formation, Southward from the boundary already indicated, was on the Garder River, about twelve miles up its course, where a small section of serpentine composes the bank, from five to six feet high, extending for about a hundred and fifty yards along the Western shore. The area occupied by members of the formation at this part,

Serpentine.

has not been ascertained; but the gently undulating nature of the surface of the country around, is strikingly dissimilar to the features usually presented by the series, and it was supposed that the section in question might be of very limited extent, and was brought to the surface on the axis of an undulation, protruding through the lower measures of the uncomformable and superior formation.

UPPER FORMATIONS, TRAP-DYKES AND OVER-FLOWS.

These formations appear to be distributed in the form of a rudely elliptical trough, with many irregular and deep indentations on either side, extending from the vicinity of Ragged Harbor, on Sir Charles Hamilton's Sound, on the North-east, to the Victoria Brook, on Red Indian Pond, to the South-west. The Northern outcrop runs in an irregular line through the Indian Islands, South of Fogo, towards the Change Island Channel, makes an abrupt turn to the Northward by the Change Islands, and is recognized again at Herring Head, on New World Island, striking South-westerly towards Goldson's Arm. Thence the contact with the inferior rocks is tolerably well marked to the Northern Arm of Exploits. Nearly the whole valley of Exploits appears to be spread over by one part or another of these formations; but the breadth of area on the Northern side of the river is more limited than that on the South, as the final outcrop on the former side appears to run in a moderately straight line, from the Northern Arm to the confluence of the Badger Brook, and thence on to the North-eastern Arm of the Red Indian Pond. The Southern boundary has not yet been traced out; but the level character of the country, on the South side of the Exploits River, seems to favor the probability of the formation

Overlaps.

being extended over a great area in that direction. The most Southern outcrop seen on the Gander River is between seven and eight miles up, within a short distance of the exposure of serpentine, whence the general strike would carry it roughly parallel with the main shore, towards the coast opposite the Penguin Islands, where it rests upon Laurentian gneiss. The evidences, so far, tend to show, that while the formations butt up against the Quebec Group on the Northern and Southern sides of the trough, they overlap the junction of the latter at the Eastern and Western extremes.

Trap Rocks.

The central part of this elongated trough has been greatly disturbed for the whole length of its course, from the head of the Red Indian Pond to the Dildo Run, where vast dykes were seen to cut through the strata at very many parts, while great areas are spread over by overflows of trap, or breccious intercalations. These eruptive masses appear to run diagonally across the trough from Dildo Run to the North-east, bearing for the Northern end of Change Islands, and the North-Western Head of Fogo; thence on to the small islands beyond, in the same direction, where they probably come in contact with a portion of the lower formation, at no great distance from its junction with the Laurentian gneiss and granite, of which the greater part of the Island of Fogo is formed. By a glance at the map it will be immediately perceived, that the course of this igneous action runs in a remarkably straight line North-east and South-west, and has, doubtless, given origin to the peculiar geographical features the region presents, and to the depression of the Exploits Valley. Moreover, the exact parallelism which obtains in this case, with the other main topographical features to the North and to the South, may be presumed to indicate,

that similar agencies were in active operation at the same, or a subsequent period, along the lines of all these great valleys. In the valleys of the Grand and Deer Ponds the evidences appear to shew that such movements were in operation, at all events, at as late a date as the carboniferous period.

The base of the Upper and unconformable forma- Upper Silurian.
tion consists of conglomerate and sandstones, with slaty divisions, which, at Goldson's Sound, seem to come against the older and altered rocks in a slightly oblique direction, as if brought into their present position by a fault; the lower beds dipping about S. 55° E. \angle 24° . The lower conglomerates are of a reddish general color, the matrix being constituted of fine reddish sand, sometimes slightly calcareous, which encloses well-rounded pebbles of quartz, red jasper, green jaspery slate, and fragments of magnesian rocks. The pebbles are not usually large, the largest being about the size of a hen's egg. The strata in ascending succession, are still of conglomerate character, but the color gradually passes into grey, and there are numerous pebbles of gneiss and syenite mingled with the other qualities, and they are frequently characterized by the presence of hard, blue, or blackish cherty concretions, which weather a bright yellow, are sometimes concentric in structure, and of an elliptical shape. The islands of Goldson's Sound expose an alternation of conglomerates and red sandstones, with dark grey slates, which are themselves occasionally finely conglomerate, and were found to contain numerous stems of encrinites. The dip of the slates is S. by W. \angle 80° . In front of the encrinal beds, on the long projecting point between the Arms of the Sound, and on the islets at the head of the Northern Arm, some strong beds of coarse conglomerate are exhibited, which are overlaid by black or dark grey slates, with thin beds

of grey sandstone, of from one to six inches thick. The conglomerate is often very calcareous and frequently contains irregular intercalations of limestone. The dip of these rocks is S. 20° E. \sphericalangle 60. Both the conglomerates and associated beds above the encrinal slates were found to be very fossiliferous, and in their strike up the Southern Shore of the Eastern Arm, were there found to pass beneath another mass of coarse conglomerate, which forms the escarpment to the hills, which strike in the direction of the point between Pike's and Little Cobb's Arm. The total thickness of this part of the formation, from the junction with the older group to the last-mentioned conglomerate, was estimated to be about 2,000 feet.

Thickness.

Fossils.

The fossils recognized in the strata alluded to, appear to be types of the Middle or Upper Silurian series; or about the horizon of the Llandovery group of the British survey. Some of those previously collected were referred to Mr. Billings, of the Canadian survey, who identified the following genera and species.

Favosites Gothlandica, *Heliorites?* *Zaphrentis bellisriata*, an encrinite referred to the genus *Glyptocrinus*, a coral referred to the genus *Heliophyllum*, *Orthis ruida*, *Leptæna sericea*, or perhaps *Transversalis*, ventral valve of an orthis like *O. Davidsoni*, *Strophomena rhomboidalis*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Stricklandinia lens*, *Modiolopsis*, *Ambionychia*, a trilobite, genus *Encrinurus*; and some others not determinable.

The conglomerates of the escarpment above mentioned, are succeeded by a set of slates, which are occasionally slightly micaceous, with beds of quartzite from two inches to a foot thick, the strata of which run out upon the coast on the South-east side of Goldson's Sound, usually called Burnt Arm; at the head of which arm the slates pass beneath a mass of

limestone, with black slate and trap breccia. At this part trap intrusions are met with, and the strata are violently disturbed, and altered in some parts in such a degree, as to assume somewhat the aspect of the inferior formation; but the occasional presence of fossils, amongst which was one resembling *Zaphrentis*, and some *Encrinites*, was supposed to indicate a horizon of later date than the Quebec group.

Following up the section across New World Island to Cobb's Arm, the strata appear to be folded over by sharp undulations, the axes of which run North-east and South-west, and at Great Cobb's Arm, the limestone with black slate, and trap breccia is largely exhibited; the fossiliferous slates coming in at the upper part of the arm, and apparently passing below. Beneath the limestone at Cobb's Arm a set of jet black shales were found to contain *Graptolites*, and the limestone is succeeded above by a set of grey calcareous slates, with occasional beds of pale-grey sandstone. These extend across to the Southern shores of the Island at Dildo Run, where they come against the trap in a vertical attitude. Among the fossils found in these slates, which were generally rather obscure, was one very much resembling *Discina Pelopea*, page 51, Palaeozoic Fossils, Geological Survey of Canada, and some well marked fucoids.

In the eastern prolongation of the trough, beyond the belt of trap, limestone with slate make at some parts a great display. The greater part of the Indian Islands is of slate, much of which is black, with smooth silky surfaces, and a cleavage parallel with the bedding, and occasional beds of gray arenaceous rock interstratified. The general strike is East and West, the strata inclining to the South at a very high angle or vertical. The Southern shore of the Eastern Indian Island, is skirted by a grey, shrivelled, calcareous slate, which

Fossils in Limestone, Indian Island.

is intercalated by irregular or lenticular masses of limestone, which in their Western strike, are more fully developed upon Yellow Fox Island. Here the calcareous masses range from ten to thirty feet thick, and contain abundance of fossils, chiefly corals and encrinites: the structure of the limestone intercalations is slaty, and it was found that the base of the lowest band was thickly sprinkled throughout with coarse, globular-shaped grains of sand of a brick-red color. On the South side of Yellow Fox Island, the slates alternate with thin beds of slaty limestone from four to five inches thick, which are filled with broken stems and fragments of encrinites, together with a few remains of corals resembling *Zaphrentis*, and others more obscure. A spiral univalve also was found at one place, at the eastern end of the same Island, resembling a *Murchisonia*.

The rocks exhibited on the Indian Islands rise again on the South side of the synclinal, and appear to have a considerably wide spread over the region between Ragged Harbor and Gander Bay. They were also observed upon the Gander River, and probably occupy a great area between that river and Exploits Arm.

Mill section, Exploits.

Between the Northern Arm of Exploits, and the mouth of the river, the coast displays sections of considerable volume, consisting of sandstones, conglomerates, and slates, representing the measures seen at Goldson's Arm. The exposures between the Northern and Peter's Arms are in a disturbed condition, being cut up by several green-stone dykes. Here the same strata is several times repeated by a succession of undulations, dipping in opposite directions, North or South; but between Peter's Arm and Wigwam Point, the dip is moderately regular and always to the Southward, varying in the rate of inclination from 40° to 80° . There appeared, however, to be evidence of a repeti-

tion of strata at one place, by means of a transverse fault, with an upthrow on the South side, allowing for which, the thickness of the accumulation is nothing less than 2,300 feet. The lower measures of this section are less of conglomerate character than the equivalent at Goldson's Sound; many of the beds are very calcareous. The color is in great part of various shades of red, passing into brown or greyish. Many surfaces are very distinctly ripple marked, and the thicker and more shaly beds always exhibit the elementary layers of deposition, usually called *false bedding*. The only fossils that were recognised in these arenaceous rocks, were fucoids; but at the top of the section, near Wigwam Point, and at Norris' Arm, a mass of conglomerate, with calcareous intercalations, contains organic remains in profusion, of types exactly corresponding with those already enumerated from Goldson's Sound.

The conglomerates, with fossils and calcareous intercalations, come out on the left bank of the river at Martin Eddy Point, about three miles above Wigwam Point, where it dips N. 65° W. $\angle 65^{\circ}$, while on the opposite bank the dip is South-westerly; but at the turn of the stream, opposite Juniper's Brook, an intrusive mass of trap reveals the cause of the disturbance, by which or similar agencies the strata have been affected more or less, for the whole length of the river's course. Running nearly with the river's bed, this trap cuts through the arenaceous deposits, and gives rise to a set of short folds, or wrinkles on either side of the intrusion, which are beautifully displayed at the Bishop's Falls, where the axes of the corrugations run N. 65° W., S. 65° E. The prevailing colour of the sedimentary rocks is reddish; but there are portions that are grey, and others greenish, and some parts are micaceous. The lower beds at Bishop's

Exploits River exposures.

Fall are slaty in structure, with thin interstratified layers of sandstone, the whole overlaid by strong massive beds of sandstone, with partings of green and greyish arenaceous slate. The surfaces of both the thick and the thin beds, are nearly always ripple marked; but although some obscure forms, which may have had an organic origin, were frequently perceptible, no fossils were discovered sufficiently well defined to be identified.

At the lower part of the Grand Falls, a great dyke of green-stone, from forty to fifty feet wide, intersects a set of slates and quartzites, running a little obliquely across the river S. 49° W., N. 49° E. The rocks on each side of the dyke are much altered near the contact; are hard, compact and brittle, and break with a conchoidal fracture. At a little distance from the intrusion, there are some reddish strata of a slaty structure, and a few beds of conglomerate; but the mass consists chiefly of black ferruginous slate, containing small lenticular fragments of limestone, of a dark blue color and very fine texture, which weather a bright yellow, and thin bands of from half an inch to one inch thick of black chert.

At the top of the Grand Falls, the red sandstones are again displayed, dipping S. 76° E., \sphericalangle 50° , with great regularity; but above at the chute, great disturbance is once more manifested, and another trap-dyke about twenty feet thick runs across the river, N. 18° E., S. 18° W.

The rock exposures above the chute, consist in a great measure of trap breccia, containing angular fragments of slate, some limestone, and not unfrequently pure white calc spar; the latter sometimes in small thin seams or veins, and also in masses filling up cavities. There are also exposures of a bright sea-

green slate, a little below Rushy Brook, above which the rocks are concealed upon the river for several miles. At the chute below the confluence of the Badger Brook, the banks exhibit strata of a like description to the above, associated with sandstones and conglomerates, dipping northerly, above which more slates with thin layers of compact sandstone, from one to two inches thick, are brought in, and accumulate upon a dip \sphericalangle 50° , for about three hundred yards. The surfaces of these slates weather black or dark brown, and are fretted by numerous, usually small, circular holes, some, however, upwards of six inches in diameter.

Above the Badger Brook, a set of very ferruginous slates, with intercalations of limestone and bands of black chert, occupy the banks, nearly all the way to the Upper Falls, where they are exhibited in great disturbance, and brought into contact with compact strong beds of quartzite, by dislocations. In the slates Graptolites were found in certain zones in great profusion. Masses of limestone are intercalated, both with the graptolitic slates, and the more solid rocks below; in the first case, in lenticular forms of various thicknesses from three inches to three feet; in the second, in the form of elongated flattened spheres, or in nodules; while some beds are speckled by small white spots of carbonate of lime. Some surfaces were found to be covered by fucoidal remains. Obscure forms, suspected to be corals, were observed with the calcareous masses, and occasional beds were ripple marked. The graptolitic slates and associated strata, striking up the river, were recognized at several parts between the Upper Falls and Red Indian Pond; and finally, near the entrance to the Victoria Brook, where some strong bands of limestone constitute a part of the section, displayed in a series of acute cor-

rugations ; but at the lower part of the lake, the rocks are of intrusive green stone or trap breccia. A dyke of uncertain thickness runs into the lake at the upper end of the North-east Arm, bearing for and re-appearing at the Western end above Buchan's Island, where it assumes a basaltic character, the columns mostly pentagonal in shape, and inclined to a nearly horizontal position. Thence it runs near the margin of the lake in the direction of the Upper Valley, and at the foot of the Laurentian Hills, immediately inland. Coarsely breccious rocks, which are often very calcareous, occupy the shores on each side of the dyke at the lower end of the lake, in which irregularly shaped masses of white, and sometimes pinkish colored carbonate of lime, were often found to occupy the cells and cavities, while large angular fragments of quartzite and slate are bound together by a trappean slate. It was occasionally observed that a structure resembling a coral (*Favosites*?) occurred in the calcareous portions of the breccia.

Outlying patches
in Notre Dame
Bay.)

Some isolated patches of the formation were observed on Long Island, Little Bay Island, and at Hall's Bay Head, in Notre Dame Bay. On Long Island, the strata consist of black slate, which sometimes holds spherical concretions, overlaid by a thick bed of limestone, holding *Encrinites*, which is succeeded above by sandstones and conglomerates. These were found to occupy the narrow isthmus between Cutwell's Harbor and Lush's Bight, in the form of a trough, with the longer axis bearing nearly East and West, flanked upon each side by great masses of porphyry, which constitute the rest of the Island. Some small trap-dykes run nearly in the strike of the strata, intersecting them obliquely.

The central part of Little Bay Island appears to be composed of porphyritic trap, with a great amount of

feldspathic rock, probably a volcanic ash, in which obscure lines of stratification were sometimes visible. On the East and on the West side of the Island, strata of conglomerate and sandstone come abruptly against these rocks, the latter apparently having protruded through and on the East side overturned the sediments, which dip towards them. The conglomerate is usually very coarse, and sometimes brecciated—fragments of angular rock, consisting chiefly of porphyry, often upwards of two feet by one, being frequent, while at other parts of the same beds the pebbles are small and distinctly rounded. The sandstones which succeed the conglomerate beds, are of fine grain, very compact and of a bluish grey color, and are frequently characterised by small seams and nodules of white and occasionally pinkish calc spar. A small islet off the North-west angle of the Island exposes several layers of limestone, some of which are pure white, resting upon beds of compact sandstone or quartzite, and is overlaid by ten or fifteen feet of conglomerate with arenaceous slaty divisions. Fossils are abundant in the limestone, although usually obscure; among which are several turbinated shells, one resembling a *Pleurotamaria*? an *Orthocera*, and encrinite stems.

At Hall's Bay Head rocks of the Upper series come in contact with the Lower formation, where the junction is marked by a dingle or depression running across the point, bearing North-west and South-east. Between the dingle and the headland is all occupied by members of the Upper group. The strata are conglomerates, slates, and sandstones, the upper beds of which are coarsely conglomerate, and appear to correspond with the conglomerates of Little Bay Island.*

* N. B.—More particulars regarding these rocks, and of the traps, &c., of the region generally, will be given hereafter, accompanied with a Map and Illustrations.

ECONOMIC MATERIALS.

Copper Ores.

The frequent occurrence of the ores of copper in the rocks of the older series, and especially near those of magnesian quality, favours the probability that some localities will be met with in the region of Notre Dame Bay, where mining operations may be advantageously pursued; but it must be borne in mind, that the extraction of metalliferous ores is at all times very uncertain, and invariably, even under the most favorable circumstances, attended with great expense, before a remunerative return is possible. Many futile attempts have already been made at certain parts of Notre Dame Bay and elsewhere, to open up copper mines, which have, one after the other, been abandoned; not so much on account of the absolute absence of the expected ore, as by the indiscriminate and unsystematic manner in which the experiments were directed. If grantees of locations were to make accurate superficial surveys of their grants, and to lay down every particular correctly on a plan on a good scale, as their preliminary step, they would save a vast amount of trouble in the future, whether the adventure proved successful or otherwise; and they would be enabled to represent the circumstances intelligibly to other interested parties. Hitherto considerable sums of money have been uselessly expended in sinking shafts and driving drifts, apparently without any consideration as to local peculiarities, or geological distribution; whereas, had correct superficial surveys been made in the first instance, the probable cost of which would be infinitely less than experimental openings, the facts afterwards recorded on paper, would be found to guide subsequent operations, in the conduction of underground excavations, or be of a nature to deter proceeding further in a process which must terminate in inevitable loss.

The indications presented at the Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, may be in many cases worthy of a fair trial; and a plan of the selected ground, upon a scale of, say—four chains to one inch, accompanied with profile sections, would probably shew whether the outlay of extensive excavations would be warrantable; nevertheless, the diffusion of metalliferous ores, whatever their mode of occurrence, is almost always so fickle and inconstant, that no foresight is capable of determining the eventual result, with certainty.

Building material of various qualities abounds in Notre Dame Bay and adjacent regions, some of an enduring and elegant description, and conveniently situated for shipment. The syenite of Long Island, Exploits, may be particularly recommended as one of these; it is a feldspathic rock of a reddish color, fine grained, and compact; but being regularly divided by rectangular joints, may be easily quarried out in blocks of any required dimensions; many such are already to be found naturally removed and strewed upon the beach. There is good anchorage close by, or in a cove at Swan Island, immediately opposite, where the material might be shipped without danger or inconvenience. Similar rocks occur on Swan Island, Red Ochre Island, and on Birch Island. Building Stones.

On the islands in Dildo Run, especially on Dunninge, Shell-Bird, Dog, White, and Chapel Islands, there are varieties of porphyry of an excellent description for building purposes. Many of these are of a dark grey general color, and are very hard, but appear to dress well, and make a handsome and lasting material. Porphyries also occur on Long Island of Notre Dame Bay, and the neighboring islands.

A grey micaceous sandstone is represented on the Eastern side of Change Islands as being a good building stone; as are also some of the gneissoid beds and syenites of Fogo and the Wadhams.

Among the sandstones of the section between Peter's Arm and Wigwam Point, some beds are remarkably well adapted for building purposes; particularly near the base of the section at Peter's Point, where some bands of the strata are of a yellowish grey color, in solid beds of from ten to eighteen inches thick, slightly calcareous, which dress with great ease and give a handsome surface. This rock, running up into a cliff close by the water's edge, would be easily quarried, and is most conveniently situated for embarkation. The thin beds of the same section are in many cases well adapted for flagging.

Limestone.

Exposures of limestone occur at Great Cobb's Arm and Burnt Arm of Goldson's Sound, in New World Island; at the Salt-pans in Friday's Bay; Lush's Bight on Long Island, and Little Bay Islands of Notre Dame Bay. At Great Cobb's Arm an almost unlimited supply may be derived from the cliffs of the sea-shore alone, where, indeed, it is already partially quarried, and has proved by actual experiment to be of excellent quality for all the ordinary purposes of lime. Schooner loads of this limestone are annually transported to St. John's, where it is burned and used to a considerable extent. By careful selection, blocks of good building stone might be taken from these limestones; but the strata being usually considerably shattered by disturbance, it would involve some difficulty to procure such material in large quantity, and the same objection applies to its economic value as a marble, although it appears in many cases to be susceptible of taking a high polish.

A stratified drab-colored clay occupies the banks of Brick Clay the lower reaches of the Exploits River below the Bishop's Falls, which appears to be well adapted for the manufacture of bricks. The river is navigable for small vessels or large boats as far as Jumper's Brook, where the tide-water terminates. Many parts of both sides of the main river below Jumper's Brook, are well situated for the establishment of brick yards, and timber for fuel is everywhere amply abundant.

Specimens of the ores, and all other mineral substances of economic value, may be seen at this office, and further particulars regarding their distribution, &c., explained on the map.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALEXR. MURRAY.

To His Excellency
Colonel HILL, C.B.,
Governor of Newfoundland,
St. John's.

No. 3.**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, for
the year 1871.****SIR,—**

Upon the conclusion of another year's inspection of the Public Schools, I am yet more deeply impressed with the conviction that there is a vast amount of teaching remaining to be done in this country, and that the agency now employed is not equal to the task set before it.

Whilst making this admission, however, I would endeavour to form a just estimate of all that has been accomplished for education through the instrumentality of the Boards, and to correct a wrong impression that has been made relative to the character of the Board Schools generally. It has been said that they are all but worthless, and that the public does not receive value for the amount of money spent upon them. This is a most untrue statement, and can be only made or received by those who have never entered our Board Schools.

With the Government Grant placed at the disposal of the Protestant Boards of Education, a great amount of good has been accomplished under many difficulties, the chief arising from the want of cordial assistance on the part of the parents. They have secured the services of 150 teachers, at an average salary of £35 each, whilst the tuition fees paid by the parents is less than £4 per school. Thus it will be seen that the public are paying but a small sum for Teachers' salaries; and I can testify that they are the best qualified persons that could be engaged for the money, and are worthy of better support. Comfortable School-rooms are now provided almost everywhere, with tolerably good school furniture and class books, and also several Teachers' residences. About 7,000 children are in attendance at the Board Schools, and 1,000 more in the Denominational Schools, assisted by the Govern-

ment (not including the Newfoundland School Society's Schools), half of whom can read fairly, and all have the opportunity afforded them of at least learning to read, spell, and write well, and to cypher to Interest, before leaving school. Besides keeping the Day-schools, many of the Teachers render important service in the cause of Education, by keeping Night-schools, and Sabbath Schools; and as some indication of the fruits of their labours, I may say, that in whatever distant Outport a traveller may be on the Sabbath, where a School has been kept, and attend Divine Service, he will observe that the congregation generally use the Service-books.

Some persons have too magnificent an idea of what our Elementary Schools ought to be, beyond our possibilities or needs, gained from reading accounts of flourishing schools in other countries, where the circumstances and requirements are so different to ours. If we had highly educated Teachers, we could not pay them, nor make them content in small Outports, nor would their qualifications be fully availed of. It is my endeavour to form a just estimate of all that has been attained by the Boards, and also to form a sober idea of what better may be reasonably expected to be accomplished; what are the educational advantages that it is right and proper to set before all the youth of Newfoundland in the Government Elementary and Commercial Schools, under the most improved system that can be devised, taking into account the circumstances and habits of the people, and the actual educational needs?

I will now state what I consider are the educational advantages which it is desirable should be placed before the youth of this country, and that, it may be hoped, would be availed of. A comfortable School-room, with all necessary furniture, apparatus, and the best books, should be provided. They should have the opportunity presented of learning a thorough, good, school discipline; to read and spell books of general information, with facility; to write neatly on paper, including writing from dictation readily, composing letters, and copying bills of sale, agreements and accounts; to cypher quite through the first Arithmetic of I. N.

Series; to know the outlines of Geography completely, and to find course and distance on Mercator's Charts; to know Scripture History and leading events in English History. In the Commercial Schools, the further advantages of learning English Grammar, Geography and History, more fully, and especially Navigation. I have not included Grammar in the Elementary School studies, because I find that few pupils remain long enough to make any valuable advance in this branch; it occupies much time, and the highest School fee allowed by the Act is so small, that it is hardly just to expect the Masters, who can, to teach it without special remuneration.

Of course, most of the above branches are already taught in the Schools, but it is very desirable that they should be taught more efficiently, and according to the modern improved art of teaching. Geography is too much neglected in the Elementary Schools, and Grammar in the Commercial; while Navigation, which must be so essential to aspiring youths in this Maritime Province has few students in our Board Schools (three only have been returned for the past year). There are about eight Masters competent to teach this branch. For the purpose of increasing the facilities for learning Navigation, it would seem desirable to secure a Teacher of this art for every District, and to grant him an annual premium for holding a certificate of competence.

A question that now arises is, how may these improvements, this better teaching that is desirable, be attained? I have no hesitation in answering; there is but one way, and that is by qualifying the agents. The Teacher makes the School, and if we can secure well qualified Teachers, we shall have well-taught Schools. The requirements of the Protestant Schools are from ten to fifteen new Teachers per year; and we can no more expect to get competent Teachers, as they are required, without the cost and the trouble of training them, than we may hope to pick up in the street an axe ready helved and ground, just when we need it. All tools for particular work must be specially prepared, and the Teacher must be qualified by careful training for his important business, in order to produce the best results.

The Education Act of 1858 granted £400 sterling, per annum, for the training of Pupil Teachers, and through this provision twenty-three trained Teachers are now in charge of Government Schools; but there is a demand for a larger number than this means will supply, and the Pupil Teachers require to be better taught than they are likely to be in Schools not laid out for this purpose. I would again respectfully urge upon the Government the establishment of a Normal School, as the very best means of eventually improving all the Government Schools. Whether the present system of administration of educational affairs be continued or altered, trained Teachers alone will improve the Schools, and the best administration, without such, will not effect good results. The cost of maintaining such an institution, over and above the £400 sterling now granted for training Teachers, would not be great; but if it be true that the teaching now performed in the Common Schools is below the public demand and requirement, and that the only way of raising it to the desired standard is, by qualifying the teachers now or to be engaged, through a regular training, then surely it is a necessity, and can be afforded.

REMARKS UPON THE INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.

From the Returns that have been received from the several School Districts, I find that the number of the Board Schools in operation the past year, is 138, and 7,159 children's names on the books, being 7 Schools and 584 pupils in excess of the year before, and 8 Schools have been closed for want of Teachers.

DISTRICT OF TILT COVE.

SHOE COVE.—The Teacher is competent, and appears to give satisfaction, thirty names of pupils are on the list. The School-room is suitable.

TILT COVE.—A School is in operation here, under the control of the Proprietor of the Mine, but the Board granted £20 towards

its support last year. It is well conducted, and has a large attendance. The School-room is not large enough.

BURYING PLACE.—In successful operation, with thirty children. A comfortable School-room provided.

LITTLE BAY ISLANDS.—School-room comfortable ; highest number on the list, thirty-three ; usual attendance, twenty ; two-thirds of the whole number read in the Testament.

NIPPERS HARBOR.—Thirty-two names on the list ; average, twenty-six in winter, fifteen in summer ; eleven read and write in copies. School-room newly built and nearly finished. Fees paid in all the Schools in this District without reluctance.

DISTRICT OF MORETON'S HARBOR.

EXPLOITS BURNT ISLAND.—On the list, thirty ; in winter, eighteen ; present to-day, twenty-one. Three reading in the Testament, spell poorly, write carelessly ; nearly all the rest in spelling and easy reading, but backward. School-room old and unsuitable.

MORETON'S HARBOR.—On the list now, forty-nine ; highest number, fifty-six ; present, thirty-six. The School under good discipline, and all the scholars progressing satisfactorily. Room much too small.

TIZZARD'S HARBOR.—On the list, seventy-one ; fifty-three in attendance in March quarter ; present to-day, forty ; first class, nineteen, read, spell and write well ; second class, read and spell well in easy lessons, others doing well for their ages. School in a very successful state as regards the number in attendance, their attainments, and the general good order. Books well supplied ; School-room not very good.

DISTRICT OF TWILLINGATE.

BACK HARBOR.—Attendance generally between fifty and sixty ; good order preserved ; reading and spelling of first class good,

writing fair; second class read fairly in easy lessons; sewing and knitting taught. More advanced scholars attend in winter. School-room excellent; books well supplied.

TWILLINGATE, SOUTH SIDE.—Present twenty-two; ten read and spell moderately well; attainments low; on the list, thirty-eight.

TWILLINGATE COMMERCIAL.—In summer young children only attend, and the attainments are low; but in winter many older scholars attend, who make higher advances.

HERRING NECK.—In winter the attendance is large and regular, being about fifty; now about thirty. The first class read, write, and spell fair, and some well advanced in cyphering. Good order preserved; books well supplied; School-room comfortable.

HERRING NECK, CLARK'S COVE.—Forty-three names on the list; thirty-five average attendance; all very young, but doing well for their ages. Room suitable, and well supplied with books.

DISTRICT OF FOGO.

CHANGE ISLANDS.—Teacher resigned in February, and School closed till 1st June, then re-opened by another master; thirty-two names on the list; sixteen in first division, read fair, spell imperfectly, and write carelessly. All very young; room suitable; bad furniture; books supplied.

FOGO.—On the list in winter, forty, in summer, thirty; attendance irregular. Scholars now present rather young; reading fair; spelling imperfect; the winter scholars more advanced.

BARR'D ISLAND HARBOR.—School closed.

SELDOM-COME-BYE.—A humble School; not visited this year, but well reported by the Chairman; kept by Miss Stone.

INDIAN ISLANDS.—School closed.

MUSGRAVE HARBOR.—Reported by Chairman in successful operation.

CAT HARBOR.—Closed many years, no one troubling themselves about it.

DISTRICT OF GREENSPOND.

The remarks upon the Schools of this Educational District, are from my Note-book of the previous year, since which scarcely any change has taken place.

CAPE FREELS.—Twenty children attend, they are very young, and the attainments low and imperfect. The room comfortable.

PINCHARD'S ISLAND.—The elder boys away fishing. Twenty-seven present; allowed Master to go on his usual way: First, all the Scripture readers repeated a text committed to memory, then read in Proverbs; questioned by Master, replies good; spelled off lively and correctly; only a few write in copies summer time; not forward in cyphering.

POOL'S ISLAND.—Highest attendance, forty-one; average, twenty-eight; present, thirty-two, of whom twelve read and spell fair, two enter sums neatly to Rule of Three. Children do not attend from the other side of the harbor. The room has been lately ceiled, and is comfortable.

GOOSEBERRY ISLAND.—Present, twenty-seven; thirteen read and spell well, those supplied with copies write well; all the tables correctly said; grammar taught as far as the definitions; outlines of geography taught, but no maps in the School; good maps in the Cape School, where they are not used.

NEWELL'S ISLAND.—Attendance as well as may be expected on this small Island, over twenty children are most carefully taught; have made most satisfactory progress, and are well behaved.

FLAT ISLAND.—Attendance irregular, and rather small, about twenty-five; reading, writing, and spelling fair for children so young; room comfortable.

SALVAGE (Society's School).—Reading, &c., well performed; School very successfully taught.

DISTRICT OF KING'S COVE.

OPEN HALL.—Highest number on the list, thirty-two; all rather young, and appear backward by reference to their books and slates, but the teacher is quite competent.

TICKLE COVE.—So many families have removed from this place, that the School is now quite a small one, from twelve to fifteen is the attendance, and the attainments low; room not good.

KING'S COVE.—The new School-room is completely finished, and is beautiful in appearance, and suitable. Dimensions: 25 by 18 feet, and 10 feet upright, 3 double windows in front, and a large one in the end, clapboarded diagonally. Attendance at School greatly increased, fifty now on the register, all rather young, but good progress made.

KIELS.—Attendance large and regular, and attainments satisfactory.

DISTRICT OF BONAVIDA.

NEWMAN'S COVE.—For want of a suitable School-room the School is unsatisfactory. The Teacher is occupied in winter at Amherst Cove, and better results are obtained there.

CANNAILLE.—On the list in winter, fifty-seven, and the attendance very regular; present to-day, thirty, fifteen in first division; reading good, spelling perfect, writing fair; well advanced in Arithmetic for ages. The School is successfully conducted; books are supplied, but the room is unsuitable.

BAYLY'S COVE.—One hundred and six on the list in the quarter ending June; average attendance, sixty-five, twenty-six present, all young and attainments low, but believe the School is efficiently conducted and doing much good. School-room excellent.

BONAVIDA CENTRAL.—This School has received a large increase since last year, as many as 103 have been on the list in winter; sixty in attendance to-day; the reading, writing and spelling of the first and second classes good, but particularly the writing;

many creditable cyphering books shown as far as Practice. The order excellent; well found in books; room good, but wants painting.

DISTRICT OF CATALINA.

LITTLE CATALINA.—Present thirty-five, eighteen stood up for examination in first class, reading and spelling well performed; replied to questions on subject fair; good specimens of writing exhibited, and well-kept cyphering books beyond the Rule of Three. Room suitable, and books supplied.

CATALINA.—Attendance irregular, between thirty and forty; present, twenty-seven, of those thirteen in first division; reading and spelling good, writing fair; orderly and well supplied with books; room comfortable, but in a poor situation.

DISTRICT OF TRINITY.

ENGLISH HARBOR.—Fifty-two on the list in winter; thirty-five present; School well organized, and fairly supplied with books; attainments moderate; room old and rotting down; Teacher's house not yet completed.

SALMON COVE—On the list at the North side, thirty-eight, at South side twenty; they are well classified, and under good discipline; doing very well in reading and spelling, fair in writing; School-room pretty comfortable; Teacher's house not yet finished.

NORTH-SIDE TRINITY.—On the list now, sixty-seven, in winter eighty-five, all doing well in reading and spelling, and the first class in writing and cyphering; School well managed; room full small; books short; Teacher's house uncompleted.

TRINITY COMMERCIAL.—Fifteen on the list; very efficiently conducted, and good progress made by all the children in all the branches of an English Education. School kept in a dwelling house not very suitable.

TROUTY.—Attendance thirty; children very young and attainments low; room nearly finished.

NEW BONAVENTURE.—Highest numbers on the list, 44; efficiently managed and going on satisfactorily.

BRITISH HARBOR.—In operation; not visited.

IRELAND'S EYE.—Closed.

DISTRICT OF HEART'S CONTENT.

HEART'S EASE.—In operation, but not visited this year, being difficult to reach.

CHANCE.--This School which was a long time closed, has been re-opened, but not visited.

NEW HARBOR.--An efficient teacher is engaged here, but his services are not fully availed of; an improvement, however, in the attendance is observable. 7 are returned as reading in the Scriptures, 20 in easy reading, and 10 in letters.

HEART'S DELIGHT.—Reported by the Chairman in a very satisfactory state.

NEW PERLICAN.—On the the list, now, 55; present 32, of whom 18 in the first division read well and spell imperfectly; the best scholars write well and keep neat cyphering books in advanced rules; recitations good. Room comfortable; books supplied.

This District is far too extensive for one, reaching as it does from Random Head on one side of the Bay, to New Perlican on the other side. All concerned much wish to have it divided.

DISTRICT OF HANT'S HARBOR.

SCILLY COVE.—Efficiently conducted; both the attendance and the attainments very satisfactory. Room comfortable, but too small.

HANT'S HARBOR.—As many as 80 on the list; attendance fair; reading very faulty; spelling imperfect; writing, all unintelligible.

SEAL COVE.—Not in such a commendable state as I have before seen it, both as regards the number attending it, or their proficiency.

OLD PERLICAN.—As usual, well attended and doing much good. 25 attended night school last winter. The teacher competent to teach navigation.

GRATE'S COVE.—Room repaired painted and furnished. 118 on the list in March quarter, and good progress made in reading, spelling and writing; 41 returned as reading in the Scriptures; 48 writing, and 39 in Arithmetic.

DISTRICT OF BAY-DE-VERDS.

BAY-DE-VERDS.—School efficiently managed by Mrs. Campbell till Autumn, when she resigned.

ISLAND COVE COMMERCIAL.—Attendance, 110 in winter, all properly classified, and being well taught.

NORTHERN BAY and OCHRE PIT COVE.—Schools closed for the holidays.

WESTERN BAY, SOUTH-SIDE.—68 names on the list; attendance small to-day; chant half read fairly in fifth book; School-room old and unsuitable.

ADAMS COVE.—Present, 22; 6 read well, and 4 others fairly; all the rest in easy lessons; School-room much improved and lengthened.

BLACKHEAD WESLEYAN.—A large and regular attendance in winter; the discipline excellent, and the progress of the children highly creditable.

PERRY'S COVE and OTTERBURY.—Schools are as usually reported, humble affairs.

FRESHWATER.—Well attended and fair progress made. The room too small.

CARBONEAR, WEST.—On the list now, 80; in May, 100; present 54; first class read and spell fairly, keep neatly written copy and cyphering books; room in excellent condition and most suitable, well found in books.

VICTORIA VILLAGE.—Every way most unsatisfactory.

CARBONEAR, SOUTH-SIDE.—109 on the list last winter, and the attendance regular; 84 now attending, a large proportion reading well. School under good discipline, and in a prosperous condition.

MOSQUITO.—The Carbonear Board has assumed the cost and the responsibility of the management of this School, and received the right of the School-house without purchase; it is now in operation.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.

BEARS COVE.—50 on the list, and is going on rather successfully; room comfortable.

UP HARBOR.—95 on the list; attainments and order not satisfactory; a larger list and more advanced scholars seen in the winter.

HARBOR GRACE, (West End.)—On the list 46; present 35; reading, spelling and answering questions, good; writing and tables, fair. A useful school; room comfortable, but too small.

ISLAND COVE.—As last year. Attendance satisfactory, between 40 and 60; present 61; all properly classified, and progressing creditably. The first class shew writing books that for neatness and style are seldom equalled in any school. About 90 on the list.

BRYANT'S COVE.—No suitable School-room provided, which keeps the School in a low state.

HÆBOR GRACE, (South-side.)—Happened to be closed the day I called, but I believe it is well conducted. School-room well built, but in a bleak and inconvenient situation.

I observe that the Rules posted up in the above Schools relative to the Fees, reduces them considerably lower than the amount allowed by the Education Act, and thereby an injustice is done to the Teachers.

DISTRICT OF BAY ROBERTS.

SPANIARD'S BAY POND.—Reading, writing and spelling, fair; room comfortable and quite suitable; books well supplied. Present 48.

BAY ROBERTS, (West.)—70 on the list, well classified, and good discipline enforced, but are rather backward. Room comfortable, but two small.

BAY ROBERTS, (Commercial.)—The building which includes a teacher's residence and excellent school-room, is quite finished, and is all that can be desired. 12 children only have entered up to the present who are carefully instructed, and have the opportunity of acquiring a superior education. It is to be hoped, however, that the advantages of the institution will be open to females, who at present are not admitted. Tuition fees from 12s. 6d. to 20s. per quarter.

MERCER'S COVE.—74 on the list; 65 present; a large proportion read; well conducted; room comfortable and well supplied.

FRENCH COVE.—On the list now, 42; in winter, 53; a third read and spell fairly in the Testament; some write ditto on paper; next class in easy reading. Room unsuitable, being small and close.

DISTRICT OF PORT-DE-GRAVE.

BARENEED.—A large attendance in successful operation. The room somewhat improved, but it is still small and unsuitable.

HIBB'S HOLE AND NORTH RIVER.—Both in operation, small but very useful schools.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

CLARK'S BEACH.—Closed since death of former master in April; re-opened in October; 42 have entered; they are very backward owing to former irregular attendance; are now getting on fairly in simply learning to read. Room comfortable.

SALMON COVE.—Highest number on the list, 50; attendance about 30; reading good; spelling imperfect; tables ditto. Room very comfortable and well furnished and supplied with books. A small teacher's house is nearly finished, adjoining the school-room.

BRIGUS (Commercial).—On the list 24, which is more than last year; present 18, all doing well for their ages. Most carefully taught reading, writing, English Grammar and Accounts. Room comfortable.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

A School-room has been built at Seal Cove, and a suitable room hired at Upper Gully, and the former Teacher of Long Pond has been engaged to keep School 3 days a week alternately in each place. The arrangement is a good one; a large number of children are thus brought under efficient teaching, and are making remarkable progress.

MIDDLE BIGHT.—The Teacher who so long and efficiently conducted this School resigned in the spring, and another has been appointed; 80 have re-entered; present 50; suitable books and furniture are provided; the Teacher is attentive, and it is hoped he will prove successful.

LONG POND.—On the list now, 46; in winter 70; first class acquitted themselves creditably in the usual branches, other classes doing well for their ages. Room comfortable.

BELLE ISLE.—Present 18; usual attendance, 20 to 35; on the list 37; 12 of those present read fairly, write well, spell fairly; School useful; room comfortable.

TOPSAIL.—Attendance not so large or regular as could be desired; successfully; room suitable.

BROAD COVE.—This School fulfils the requirements of the place. The room is being repaired.

TORBAY.

QUIDI VIDI.—30 to 40 children are in attendance, and are most carefully taught in the elementary branches. Room comfortable.

ST. JOHN'S (East End).—The Teacher becoming incapacitated through illness, obtained 6 month's leave of absence, and a substitute was provided. The attendance and attainments only fair at the examination in the fall. The room has been repaired at considerable cost.

ST. JOHN'S (West End).—A very large attendance all the year, and good progress made by all classes. A few in the first class somewhat advanced in Algebra. Class books well supplied; room comfortable.

POUCH COVE.

BROOKFIELD.—The attendance somewhat lower in the summer than usual, but all are most carefully taught the usual branches, including English Grammar and Geography.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA BAY.

All the Schools under this Board are of the humblest description. The Teachers' salaries less than £30 each, and the fees scarcely worth noticing. The status of the Harbor Buffett School is quite discreditable to the place. School has been re-opened at Isle of Valen, and at Arnold's Cove, under competent Female Teachers.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

There are so many Schools to keep up, that the salaries of the Teachers are unfairly low, and the tuition fees amount to but little. Indeed, education is in a low state in this District.

MORTIER BAY.—About 20 children meet in School here, and are most carefully taught in Day and Sabbath School, for which the Teacher receives only £10 per year; it ought to be increased to the amount given to Port-au-Bras and Rock Harbor.

PATH END.—Too few children attend to make the Teacher's services valuable. The School will not be satisfactory till a School-room is provided; children now meet in the Teacher's house.

BURIN COMMERCIAL (Episcopalian).—Only 4 names on the list for the summer, and but 1 in attendance the day I called.

BURIN COMMERCIAL (Wesleyan).—Attendance small, and attainments much too low to be satisfactory.

SPOON COVE.—30 on the list; 23 present; 9 read fairly and write tolerably; all young.

BURIN BAY.—Present 34; 10 in first class, reading good, spelling imperfect, cypher in simple rules; repeat some chapters of Catechism of Geography.

GREAT BURIN.—26 on the list, of whom about one-third read in the Testament, others fair in easy lessons, 3 cypher to Practice. Room in a poor state.

SHALLOWAY.—Mrs. Inkpen was engaged to keep School in her kitchen last March, for £7 10s. for six months; 15 children avail themselves of her teaching.

DISTRICT OF LAMALINE.

LAMALINE.—The attendance of the School larger and more regular than formerly. The attainments in reading, spelling,

and writing, good ; discipline good ; state of School quite satisfactory.

DISTRICT OF GRAND BANK.

FORTUNE.—I believe that all the schoolable children of the place attend School ; the attendance being daily over 100 ; good discipline preserved ; the School well organized ; room scrupulously clean, and all the classes in a creditable state of progress for their ages. The writing from dictation, of first class, performed neatly, rapidly and correctly.

GRAND BANK.—Teacher away taking his holidays.

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

I was not able to visit the Schools of this and the other Western Districts this year, as I had to go to the extreme Northern District ; but from information gathered from the Chairman and the School Returns, I may remark that the Schools at Harbor Mille, Rencontre, English Harbor, and Coomb's Cove, are closed for want of teachers. The Chairman writes me, " I cannot obtain teachers suitable and willing to supply these vacancies, and other solitary settlements sadly requiring them." The other 8 are in operation, and are well reported. I had the pleasure of inspecting the Society's School at Bellorem, and as it is seldom visited would say that the school-room, though old, was most beautifully clean and orderly ; a fair attendance of children was present under the control of good discipline. The first class were fully examined in reading, spelling, writing and cyphering, and acquitted themselves with much credit. The efficient teaching shewn in this school is a good proof that female teachers may be quite equal to the management of the average elementary schools of the country.

DISTRICT OF BURGEO.

The school at Ramea is closed for want of a teacher. The two others at Burgeo are in operation.

DISTRICT OF LA POILE.

Up to this time I have not received the Annual *School Returns*, so cannot say how many of the schools are in operation.

DISTRICT OF CHANNEL.

Three schools are maintained by this Board, viz.: at Burnt Islands, Seal Cove and Channel, and all are in operation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

There being many youths whose education was more or less neglected in childhood, who would gladly avail of an opportunity of improving their knowledge in the winter evenings, I would recommend that an inducement be given to the teachers generally to keep *Night Schools*. The fee usually charged night scholars is 5s. for the term of 3 or 4 months, which does not give sufficient remuneration for opening such schools, and therefore comparatively few are kept. I am sure that the teachers (whose salaries are small) would gladly engage in this extra work for a trifling certain consideration; and so their teaching power and the school-rooms and apparatus already provided by the Boards, would be more fully employed for the good of the country. The Boards having appropriated all their means in sustaining day schools, I suppose an additional grant from the Government would be required for this purpose.

DIVISION OF LARGE DISTRICTS.

The interests of education have been promoted by the division of the District of Burgeo and LaPoile, and the division of the District of Moreton's Harbor, and it would also serve the cause of education in the District of Trinity Bay West, by dividing it into three parts. From Scilly Cove to Heart's Delight inclusive, might

form one District; from thence to Bay Bulls Arm a second; and from thence to British Harbor, exclusive, the third.

CHARTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A good Chart of Newfoundland on a large scale has long been a desideratum in the Board schools, and as I believe such may now be had with the improvements of the late surveys, I would strongly recommend that every school be supplied with one. This, it is true, would only give the coast line, but that is what is chiefly needed in the schools, and when the Geological Survey is completed, it is presumed we may have another impression giving the principal features of the interior.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,

Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN, }
Colonial Secretary. }

Summary Statement

Established by	1850		1860		1871		1881		1891		1901	
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
Government	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elementary Boards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Government Commercial	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SCHOOL RETURNS.

Church and School	1850	1860	1871	1881	1891	1901
Wesleyan School	1	1	1	1	1	1
Church of England	1	1	1	1	1	1
Presbyterian Church	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	3	3	3	3	3	3

Summary Statement

Established by	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
Government Elementary Boards	92	4340	99	4573	108	4968	113	5290	119	5409	120	5624
Government Commercial Boards	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202	3	201	3	92
Colonial Church and School So- ciety	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436	21	2027	21	1968
Wesleyan School So- ciety	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560	10	473	10	543
Church of England ..	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110	4	105	4	164
Presbyterian Church	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45	1	45	1	58
Totals ..	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643	156	8260	159	8449

of Protestant Schools.

1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.
128	6265	127	6248	139	6244	136	6138	139	6341	131	6575	138	7159
8	263	5	201	5	194	5	213	6	214	6	218	7	301
19	1940	19	1904	19	2015	18	2071	20	2100	20	2324	20	2247
12	618	13	662	14	711	12	622	12	695	12	740	12	760
2	173	2	183	2	175	4	160	3	176	4	258	2	142
1	55	1	57	1	61	1	71	1	70	1	72	1	67
170	9314	167	9255	180	9400	176	9275	181	9596	174	10187	180	10676

Financial Return of Elementary School Boards

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Credit Balance from past year.			Debit Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Tilt Cove.....	165	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	0	0
2	Moreton's H'r.	188	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11	3	125	0	0
3	Twillingate....	266	16	8	.....	.....	.....	29	4	8	.....	.....	196	0	0
4	Fogo	279	3	9	57	13	9	31	4	9	.....	.....	196	0	0
5	Greenspond....	342	11	8	.....	.....	.....	53	12	7	.....	.....	260	0	0
6	King's Cove...	185	15	11	.....	.....	.....	65	9	7	.....	.....	155	10	0
7	Bonavista.....	209	0	8	.....	.....	.....	12	17	5	.....	.....	130	0	0
8	Catalina.....	151	16	4	.....	.....	.....	27	16	8	.....	.....	116	17	6
9	Trinity.....	328	8	0	5	10	3	31	15	2	.....	.....	271	9	4
10	Heart's Content	244	10	0	.....	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	200	0	0
11	Hant's Harbor.	245	9	4	9	4	5	16	0	9	.....	.....	208	0	0
12	Bay-de-Verds..	318	0	0	6	14	0	17	11	4	.....	.....	265	0	0
13	Carbonear.....	344	11	9	.....	.....	.....	22	9	5	.....	.....	240	8	4
14	Harbor Grace..	472	10	8	8	15	8	21	7	0	.....	.....	351	8	0
15	Bay Roberts...	220	5	0	.....	.....	.....	14	15	10	.....	.....	161	6	0
16	Port-de-Grave.	124	10	8	.....	.....	.....	9	8	5	.....	.....	101	0	0
17	Brigus.....	266	15	0	5	7	11	13	5	6	.....	.....	200	0	0

for the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Expended in Building or Repairing Schoolhouses	School Rents & Fuel.	School Requisites.	Paid to Secretary of Board.	Incidental.	Deficit.	Balance on hand.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....	Unknown
1 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	39 14 1
.....	.....	6 15 8	.....	3 3 0	.....	83 13 1
.....	.....	21 10 9	5 0 0	2 15 0	.....	114 2 3
4 0 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 14 2
21 10 9	.....	7 3 1	5 0 0	.....	.....	62 1 8
16 9 7	7 0 0	31 10 6	5 0 0	.....	.....	31 18 11
2 19 8	.....	5 10 4	5 0 0	1 16 0	.....	49 11 7
22 1 0	0 17 10	10 0 8	8 13 0	9 5 11	.....	43 5 8
35 0 0	.....	6 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....
11 19 2	11 13 6	18 1 1	5 0 0	0 11 2	.....	15 11 9
26 0 0	.....	14 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 0
.....	29 0 0	15 15 0	11 10 0	4 10 4	.....	65 19 5
5 9 2	36 0 0	7 6 3	12 0 7	11 5 9½	.....	79 3 6½
24 18 3	.....	18 10 3	.....	1 5 10	.....	29 0 6
17 15 6	1 0 0	4 5 10	.....	2 10 6	.....	7 7 3
21 2 5	4 0 0	2 0 7	6 6 0	.....	.....	51 19 5

Financial Return of Elementary School Boards

No.	Educational District.	Ordinary ap-propriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Credit Balance from past year.			Debit Balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' Salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18	St. John's.....															
19	Ferryland.....	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	0				20	0	0
20	Placentia Bay..	126	4	0				4	12	2				99	0	0
21	Burin.....	158	12	0										142	10	0
22	Lamaline.....															
23	Grand Bank...	134	16	4							6	18	10	97	10	0
24	Harbor Briton.	354	3	4				16	19	6				242	10	0
25	Burgeo.....	194	6	0				13	4	9				112	0	0
26	La Poile.....	169	8	6	3	11	10	5	14	1				142	5	0
27	Channel.....	126	18	8							7	19	0	108	3	0

for the year ending 30th June, 1871.

Expended in Repairing or Building Schoolhouses			School Rents & Fuel.			School Requi-sites.			Paid to Secre-tary of Board.			Incidental.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
						2	10	0										5	0	0
1	1	10				2	13	5										28	0	11
10	0	0	3	0	0													3	3	0
9	17	11				3	0	3	5	0	0							12	9	4
																		131	7	10
2	12	6	5	0	0	10	18	2	5	0	0							72	0	1
10	2	6				3	11	10	5	0	0	5	0	0				27	3	9
			3	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0							1	16	8

13 Harbor Board
 14 William Spence
 15 Grand Bank Board
 16 Thomas Butt
 17 John Pike
 18 Robert Whiteway
 19 Henry Johnson

Return of Pupil Teachers

Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board nominated.
1 Louisa Wiseman	Colonial and Continental
2 Ann Pippy	Church Society.
3 Elizabeth Potter	“
4 Mary Prowse	“
5 Margaret Blackler.....	“
6 Elizabeth Wilmore	“
7 Isabella Stone	Fogo Board.
8 Benjamin Williams.....	St. John's Board.
9 James Rowsell	Bonavista Board.
10 Arthur Collis	Trinity Board.
11 Augustus Coffin.....	King's Cove Board.
12 Ambrose Chafe	St. John's Board.
13 Henry C. Morris	Harbor Breton Board.
14 William Squires.....	Brigus Board.
15 Thomas Butt	Grand Bank Board.
16 John Pike	Bay de-Verds Board.
17 Robert Whiteway	Moreton's Harbor Board.
18 Henry Johnson	Ferryland Board.

in Training for the Year 1871.

Where being Trained.	When Term commenced.	Remarks.
Central School.	Sept. 6th, 1869.	Died, April, 1871.
"	"	
"	"	
"	"	
"	"	
"	May 25th, 1871.	
"	July 4th, 1871.	
"	June 2nd, 1868.	
"	Sept. 24th, 1869.	
"	Dec. 27th, 1869.	
"	Oct. 18th, 1870.	
"	May 26th, 1871.	
"	Dec. 1st, 1871.	
Wesleyan Academy.	Aug. 1871.	
"	Jan. 1872.	
"	Jan. 1872.	
"	Sept. 1869.	
Ch. of Eng. Academy.	1871.	

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Shoe Cove	No Return received.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Tilt Cove... ..	“	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Burying Place... ..	“	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Nipper's Harbor ... ..	“	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Little Bay Islands ... ..	“	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Exploits Burnt Island	Andrew Pearce	40	0	0	1	15	6
7	Moreton's Harbor	Justinian Dowell	40	0	0	3	17	0
8	Tizzard's Harbor	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Twillingate (Back Harbor)	Mary Ann Pride	36	0	0	4	14	0
10	Twillingate (South Side)	John Moss	60	0	0	2	0	0
11	Merritt's Harbor	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Herring Neck... ..	William Haynes	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
13	Herring Neck (Clark's Cove)..	Thomas Connor	40	0	0	15	0	0
14	Change Islands	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fogo... ..	Martin Stone	69	4	0	3	0	0
16	Barr'd Island Harbor	Alice Winter	50	0	0	2	14	0
17	Seldom-Come-By	Sarah Stone	35	0	0	1	12	0
18	Musgrave Harbor	John B. Wheeler	40	0	0	3	10	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last 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 Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three or beyond.			
22	20	42	26	16	...	25	207	19	12	11	14	7	...	6	3	...	...	...
35	33	68	16	47	5	36	218	20	22	26	23	25	10	24	6	4	1	...	
23	47	70	8	55	6	52	241	8	21	41	41	28	28	30	24	6	...	...
32	26	58	15	33	10	30	220	13	20	25	15	13	...	25	13	4	3	2	
30	40	70	16	38	11	54	234	14	26	30	9	24	...	14	10	9	...	...
23	22	45	13	26	6	25	171	14	25	6	18	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
25	15	40	...	26	14	30	200	9	13	18	7	22	9	6	14	6	...	...
23	19	42	5	25	12	30	210	5	22	15	20	9	9	9	6	...	...	...
26	22	48	16	17	13	28	230	10	10	28	14	20	9	14	7	...	6	...	
50	35	85	33	40	12	60	.....	16	29	40	47	17	41	20	13	8	16	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
19	Cape Freels	Thomas F. Parker...	40	0	0	2	0	0
20	Cape Island	Jane Oakley	22	10	0	1	2	6
21	Pinchard's Island	No Return.						
22	Pool's Island	"						
23	Newel's Island	Eliza A. M. Wills	30	0	0	0	7	6
24	Fair Island	Charles Oakley	35	0	0	0	16	6
25	Gooseberry Island	Charles Harris	35	0	0			
26	Flat Islands	Moses Davis	35	0	0			
27	Open Hall	Henry Miles	30	0	0	1	19	0
28	Tickle Cove	George Skiffington	30	0	0			
29	Kiels...	Samuel Coffin...	40	0	0	3	10	7
30	King's Cove	John Coffin	32	0	0	2	8	6
31	Newman's and Amherst Cove	Joseph Tilley	30	0	0			
32	Bonavista (West Side)	Charles E. Thompson	40	0	0	2	0	0
33	Bonavista (Central)	Samuel Rowsell	87	13	10	1	15	6
34	Bonavista (East Side)	Alfred Vincent	40	0	0	8	13	7
35	Bird Island Cove	William Minty	36	5	0	2	0	0
36	Little Catalina	Josiah Stone	31	7	6	1	16	9

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last 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 Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
13	20	33	18	15	...	13	195	9	13	11	8	9	...	7	4	.....	.....	.....
11	9	20	5	17	4	17	158	.....	6	14	7	8	...	8	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
16	14	30	9	16	5	17	204	6	12	12	13	10	...	17	5	.....	.....	.....
15	10	25	8	17	...	19	176	5	10	10	6	4	...	5	5	.....	.....	.....
26	20	46	12	20	14	33	188	19	11	16	10	17	...	12	4	4	16	16	...
15	10	25	4	18	3	21	184	3	4	18	11	10	...	8	6	3	9	9	...
15	16	31	9	15	7	17	220	6	5	20	7	13	5	12	5	2	6	.....	.....
12	12	24	10	9	5	13	219	9	3	12	7	5	4	6	1	1	1	.....	.....
22	22	44	15	21	8	35	230	12	8	24	10	10	...	8	6	3	.....	.....	.....
25	21	46	19	25	2	38	222	13	20	13	12	6	...	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....
39	29	68	33	26	9	16	230	35	22	11	15	9	...	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	39	61	22	30	9	32	207	10	11	18	8	14	...	20	8	9	2	10	...
85	72	157	81	55	21	68	235	47	51	59	43	84	37	24	30	29	8	8	...
49	57	106	49	43	14	45	207	65	25	16	14	13	5	20	6	2	2	3	...
35	26	61	4	36	21	45	220	8	20	33	8	16	...	6	7	1	.....	.....	.....
24	22	46	15	24	7	27	184	11	12	23	9	19	12	12	7	4	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
37	Catalina	J. T. Butt	49	5	0	5	5	2
38	English Harbor.....	John S. Collis	34	12	4	1	0	6
39	Salmon Cove (East & West) ..	Jacob Pitcher... ..	34	12	4	4	15	6
40	Trinity (North Side)	Arthur Watts... ..	39	0	0	8	0	0
41	Trouty	Frederick Gover	34	12	4	1	12	0
42	New Bonaventure	George Field	38	0	0	2	7	6
43	British Harbor... ..	Thomas Gawler,	30	0	0	2	2	8
44	Heart's Ease	George Vardy... ..	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
45	Chance Cove	James Moore	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....
46	New Harbor	Moses Parsons	40	0	0	1	15	0
47	Heart's Delight	Samuel Humphries	40	0	0	1	4	0
48	New Perlican	Edward Bickford	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
49	Scilly Cove	Robert Pitman	40	0	0	14	0	0
50	Hant's Harbor ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Seal Cove... ..	Robert Belben	36	0	0	2	13	6
52	Russel's Cove... ..	Moses Button... ..	36	0	0	2	0	0
53	Lance Cove	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Grate's Cove	Simeon Avery... ..	40	0	0	10	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	How to write.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
56	37	93	38	43	12	28	207	26	25	42	15	25	10	30	20	8	8	4	1
21	27	48	17	27	4	38	218	13	14	21	19	19	11	10	8	4	...	...	...
27	30	57	17	33	7	40	225	8	8	41	36	29	22	22	11	8	4	4	...
44	37	81	12	62	7	75	215	...	34	47	24	40	44	24	7	4	...	...	...
16	24	40	15	16	9	32	217	8	14	8	16	14	12	12	4	...	...	...	...
24	21	45	11	26	8	35	214	7	15	23	9	15	13	8	7	7	8	...	...
20	13	33	4	22	7	20	218	3	14	16	8	8	...	9	1	1	...	...	...
.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	11	37	14	16	7	22	216	10	20	7	16	12	12	23	8	4	...	...	...
22	28	50	18	28	4	45	212	6	26	18	22	10	18	8	10	2	...	...	...
34	40	74	16	52	6	40	197	21	23	30	12	18	18	17	8	5	6	6	...
74	62	136	46	66	24	65	202	41	36	59	38	27	15	12	16	18	...	...	...
.....
30	26	56	25	30	1	38	207	14	17	25	24	18	18	10	4	4	8	...	...
9	17	26	6	16	4	14	211	7	6	13	7	6	2	3	2	1	2	...	...
.....
76	42	118	30	35	53	95	110	32	40	46	18	23	24	14	10	5	...	...	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
55	Bay-de-Verds	Mrs. A. E. Campbell ...	35	0	0	.....	
56	Burnt Point	} Josiah Garland	42	10	0	3	0	0
57	Northern Bay							
58	Oebre Pit Cove	Philip Goudi	37	7	6	4	3	0
59	Western Bay (North side) ...	Pierce Hanrahan	22	10	0	.....	
60	Western Bay (South side) ...	Patrick Walsh	35	0	0	6	0	0
61	Adams Cove	No Return.	.....			.....
62	Mully's Cove	Levi Garland	37	7	6	4	4	6
63	Perry's Cove	John Swaine	35	0	0	.....	
64	Otterbury	Joseph Jutson... ..	30	0	0	0	16	6
65	Freshwater	No Return.	.....			.....
66	Victoria Village	Sarah Powell	17	10	0	0	2	6
67	Carbonear (West side)	Edward Chipman	55	0	0	7	5	6
68	Carbonear (South side)... ..	Aubrey J. Crocker... ..	55	0	0	6	2	9
69	Mosquito	No Return:	.....			.....
70	Bears Cove	Sarah A. Comer	43	4	0	5	0	0
71	Harbor Grace (North side) ...	Eli Martin	60	0	0	4	10	0
72	Harbor Grace (West end) ...	Fanny Stowe	43	4	0	6	17	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last 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 Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
30	44	74	26	34	14	29	184	13	23	38	29	21	33	31	9	1	...	...	...
29	17	46	12	18	14	30	215	5	17	24	11	24	10	18	5	5	...	...	...
35	15	50	6	36	8	40	220	10	15	25	10	15	...	6	8	3	...	...	...
20	15	35	8	18	9	30	240	10	15	10	9	6	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
40	30	70	5	29	36	49	231	15	20	35	25	15	18	21	12	8	...	...	...
.....																			
35	45	80	18	32	30	65	218	28	32	20	18	16	8	25	10	8	...	5	...
21	23	44	10	27	7	35	212	14	18	12	18	6	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	16	32	7	13	12	20	206	7	8	17	7	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....																			
7	15	22	6	14	2	14	200	6	8	8	9	5	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	57	154	34	56	64	78	213	28	37	89	24	60	28	39	21	15	10	10	...
62	54	116	20	63	33	54	219	44	31	41	46	42	30	57	12	10	20	13	4
.....																			
30	41	71	44	21	6	.....	234	24	18	29	12	29	28	18	8	2	.....	.....	.....
67	43	110	28	64	18	64	236	12	40	58	35	41	23	17	25	17	8	8	...
36	44	80	20	36	24	35	226	38	12	30	39	37	15	26	5	5	10	10	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
73	Harbor Grace (South Side) ...	William W. Webber ...	60	0	0	3	19	6
74	Bryant's Cove... ..	Thomas Stevenson... ..	60	0	0	1	2	8
75	Upper Island Cove... ..	John S. Martin	60	0	0	4	0	0
76	Spaniard's Bay Pond	Robert Pepper	30	0	0	.....	
77	Bay Robert's (West)	J. T. Moore	46	3	0	7	9	1
78	Mercer's Cove... ..	Harriet Garland	34	12	3	4	6	0
79	French's Cove	Charles French	34	12	3	3	0	0
80	Coley's Point	W. H. Bursell	46	3	0	9	0	0
81	Hibb's Hole	Sarah J. Ford... ..	20	0	0	3	0	0
82	Bareneed... ..	Geo. F. Payne	46	0	0	9	6	0
83	North River	William Newell	35	0	0	2	15	0
84	Clark's Beach... ..	John Tough	50	0	0	1	11	0
85	Salmon Cove	Elias Piccot	50	0	0	6	4	5
86	Burnt Head	Thomas Roberts	50	0	0	4	16	9
87	Bull Cove	Thomas Youden	50	0	0	3	2	0
88	Upper Gully }	Thomas Gruchy	60	0	0	.....	
89	Seal Cove }							
90	Middle Bight	Francis F. Furneaux ... ..	.....			.....

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	How by Descriptions.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
37	29	66	17	38	11	38	225	18	23	25	32	17	17	29	14	6	10	4	...
28	12	40	4	28	8	25	155	25	8	7	8	8	...	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	66	118	25	73	20	45	228	40	43	35	35	25	8	20	7	8	8	4	...
19	18	37	3	27	7	30	200	12	14	11	7	2	...	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	29	54	4	38	12	40	226	3	28	23	2	20	...	8	8	4	...	8	...
28	34	62	15	18	29	33	135	14	20	28	19	16	13	9	10	.....	.....	2	...
32	26	58	17	35	6	45	120	28	18	11	12	6	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	37	81	23	52	6	60	231	22	18	41	21	20	15	14	7	10	2	2	...
8	16	24	9	11	4	20	226	4	8	12	7	11	...	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	52	116	32	70	14	68	228	31	27	58	32	36	20	29	14	8	8	9	...
18	12	30	5	20	5	23	227	12	10	18	9	5	3	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....
25	31	56	13	32	11	33	.....	20	24	12	18	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
41	36	77	10	53	14	25	205	21	12	44	40	37	11	20	6	6	.....	.....	.....
43	28	71	11	30	30	39	218	22	10	39	35	32	22	18	9	11	...	4	2
27	15	42	8	19	14	28	257	11	11	20	2	5	10	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	37	83	29	39	15	.....	.....	62	10	11	48	7	...	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	55	95	26	45	24	50	.....	61	20	34	64	15	9	20	4	4	14	14	...

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
91	Long Pond	Benjamin J. Williams...	45	0	0	2	15	0
92	Belle Isle	Fanny Witten	41	0	0	1	4	0
93	Topsail	Wm. Swansborough ...	50	0	0	2	5	0
94	Broad Cove	Mary J. Ward	36	0	0	1	0	0
95	Bauline ... ..	.....					
96	Torbay	Sophia S. Wills	40	0	0	0	15	0
97	Pouch Cove	William Ward	50	0	0	9	0	0
98	St. John's (East end) ...	.....					
99	St. John's (West end) ...	Thomas Woods	100	0	0	27	0	0
100	Brookfield... ..	.....					
101	Ferryland	Clara J. Morry	10	0	0			
102	Aquaforte	Caroline Winser	10	0	0	0	11	8
103	Harbor Buffett	James Burton	24	0	0	1	0	0
104	Haystack	Phœbe Collett	24	0	0			
105	Spencer's Cove)							
106	Arnold's Cove... ..	No Return.						
107	Woody Island... ..	No Return.						
108	Tack's Beach	No Return.						

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
109	Oderin	No Return.						
110	Rock Harbor	Isabella Hooper	15	0	0			
111	Mortier Bay	Eliz. A. Hodder	10	0	0			
112	Burin (Path End)	Frances Brushett	20	0	0			
113	Burin Bay	William Harding	20	0	0	3	5	0
114	Spoon Cove	Isabella Goddard	20	0	0	5	0	0
115	Port-au-Bras	Elizabeth Wagg	15	0	0	0	18	0
116	Foot's Cove	Mrs. Foote	15	0	0	3	0	0
117	Great Burin	Edith Hollett	20	0	0	5	7	6
118	Lamaline	No Return.						
119	Fortune	James N. Haddon	40	0	0	38	0	0
120	Grand Bank	James W. Pelley	40	0	0	4	0	0
121	Garnish	George R. Snellgrove	40	0	0	35	0	0
122	Bay L'Argent	William Miles	25	0	0	5	0	0
	Harbor Mille	Vacant.						
	Rencontre	"						
	English Harbor	"						
	Coomb's Cove	"						

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last 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 Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three or beyond.			
6	10	16	5	10	1	.....	210	5	6	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	19	28	9	18	1	23	254	6	11	11	8	6	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	10	17	6	8	3	10	228	3	10	4	5	5	5	7	4	1	7	9	...
26	11	37	14	17	4	22	202	10	8	9	2	8	...	4	.....	.....	3	3	...
14	21	35	15	18	2	20	181	10	15	12	5	12	7	6	1	.....	.....	3	...
13	19	32	19	12	2	18	246	10	10	12	8	5	3	2	1	.....	2	2	...
18	12	30	8	16	6	.....	229	9	13	8	7	6	4	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	12	28	16	9	3	18	212	9	9	10	7	8	4	5	6	2	...	3	...
55	65	120	50	52	18	100	226	30	20	70	40	50	48	24	20	15	20	8	...
60	50	110	32	40	12	90	232	8	31	71	25	43	30	20	15	18	7	...	...
32	25	57	28	24	5	45	284	25	20	12	25	12	12	16	8	6	4	8	...
18	13	31	10	18	3	25	290	11	12	8	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
123	Sagona	Thomas W. Bulley ...	40	0	0	.....	
124	Harbor Briton	Mary B. White	25	0	0	1	10	0
125	Pass Island	Henry Shepherd	40	0	0	5	0	0
126	Hermitage Cove	J. Colley	15	0	0	0	15	0
127	Gaultois	Mrs. Bradshaw	15	0	0	.....	
128	Pushthrough	Henry Camp	30	0	0	.....	
	Rameo	Closed.	.....			.....
129	Burgeo	John Jordan... ..	60	0	0	9	0	0
130	Upper Burgeo... ..	Mrs. McDonald	40	0	0	.....	
131	Grand Bruit	No Return.	.....			.....
132	Plant	No Return.	.....			.....
133	Western Point... ..	No Return.	.....			.....
134	Petites	No Return.	.....			.....
135	Rose Blanche	No Return.	.....			.....
136	Burnt Islands... ..	Elizabeth Reeves	29	0	0	0	10	0
137	Seal Cove	James Walters	29	0	0	1	5	0
138	Channel	William Reeves	50	0	0	30	6	6

during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last 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 Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
35	18	53	19	29	5	.....	271	24	11	18	13	13	12	11	4	.....	.....	.....
12	27	39	12	14	13	.....	192	9	14	16	22	17	14	16	3	.....	12	12	12
18	15	33	18	10	5	25	206	9	5	19	19	2	...	19	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	16	35	14	15	6	.....	194	13	10	13	21	15	12	8	1	.....	4	6	...
12	22	34	...	...	...	22	150	9	16	9	6	7	4	8	2	.....	4	4	...
8	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	8	5	7	8	4	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....																			
54	42	96	15	69	12	55	218	22	34	40	20	20	20	14	6	9	4	.....	.....
10	8	18	4	7	7	12	274	3	6	9	5	9	6	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....
.....																			
.....																			
.....																			
.....																			
.....																			
.....																			
.....																			
9	5	14	3	11	...	.....	130	4	7	3	8	4	...	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	11	1	10	...	8	175	1	6	4	2	4	...	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	39	90	22	53	15	43	214	18	21	51	28	28	10	22	21	10	.....	.....	.....

operation during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during last 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 Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules	Rule of Three or beyond.			
30	25	55	10	32	13	.....	260	6	15	34	6	34	20	18	10	20	3	7	...
10	8	18	...	7	11	12	147	.....	...	18	.....	18	18	1	1	16	14	14	1
57	63	120	30	57	33	68	220	16	48	56	35	49	15	39	23	13	27	13	...
23	.....	29	6	16	7	16	221	4	11	14	7	17	9	10	7	6	11	11	...
54	13	67	5	24	38	43	221	3	14	50	.....	67	36	17	20	30	50	30	2
41	49	90	25	46	19	70	216	25	20	45	50	23	18	18	10	4	12	12	...
21	28	49	16	24	9	34	200	12	12	25	6	12	6	8	6	.....	...	4	...
82	20	55	28	20	4	45	242	20	25	7	80	25	...	12	4	4	8	.....	...
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Wesleyan Schools, 1871.

No.	Where Situate.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
1	St. John's	1	1	20	32	52
2	Carbonear	1	1	50	26	76
3	Brigus	1	1	61	40	101
4	Port-de-Grave	1	1	51	33	84
5	Black Head... ..	1	1	50	52	102
6	Old Perlican	1	1	56	57	113
7	Bonavista	1	1	19	7	26
8	Catalina	1	1	12	31	43
9	Burin	1	1	16	18	34
10	Sound Island	1	1	20	23	43
11	Petites... ..	2	2	37	22	59
12	Green's Harbor	1	1	23	21	44
		13	13	415	362	777

No. 4.**Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, for the year 1871.**

I commenced my inspection in the District of Fogo. On my visiting the School at Tilton Harbor, I found 77 pupils attending. The attendance throughout the year is very good. The School is amply provided with books and stationery, and the Teacher keeps a stock of these articles always on hand; of the large number of pupils assembled, there was not one child unprovided; the room is also furnished with maps and a clock.

The School is very successfully conducted; a very large number of copy and entering books were presented for inspection; writing in general fair, and books well kept; pupils cyphering as far as interest. The spelling, reading and knowledge of grammar and geography were very good. A strict discipline is carried out in the working of the School. A class wrote very correctly from dictation.

A Miss Baldwin had charge of the Joe Batts Arm School; I was informed by the Chairman that her appointment was only temporary, as he intended procuring the services of a Male Teacher, to meet the desires of the inhabitants of the locality in that respect. The School is Elementary; none of the pupils cyphering beyond the compound rules, and the attendance small, the average being but 18.

The Fogo School continues in the charge of Mr. Shea, one of the very few Teachers who are now permitted the privilege of fishing during a portion of the summer. As the Teacher was taking advantage of this privilege, at the time of my visit, I did not see the School in operation. I was enabled to examine the

copy and entering books, none of which told favorably of the advancement of the pupils.

DISTRICTS OF BONAVIDA AND TRINITY.

The Bonavista School had been closed for about six months previous to the appointment of its present Teacher, who took charge November, 1870. The attendance since then has been very small, and chiefly very young children; there were but 7 in School on the day of my visit. With the exception of two pupils, those attending the School are merely beginning to read and write, they are also poorly supplied with books, &c.

There has been nothing done in the way of repairs, to the Ragged Harbor School-house since last reported. It is still in the same unfinished state it was in six years ago. From the unprotected way, too, in which the funnel of the stove goes through the roof, the house is in a very unsafe state. The School-room has never been supplied with forms, and the few I saw there were borrowed from the neighboring houses. The School I found in charge of a Mrs. Hanrahan, and the children appeared to be making fair progress under her tuition; writing very good for young children; spelling, reading, tables, and catechism, also good; supply of books very limited, and not uniform, in consequence of not having been supplied by the Board, as they ought to have been. It would be very desirable to have a Teacher's residence attached to this School-house.

The Catalina School had an attendance of 17 pupils; very little progress seemed to be making; 5 writing on paper, 3 of whom were merely beginners, and in figures the most advanced only in Reduction of Coin; spelling and reading very bad; deficient in tables and catechism; Teacher has charge two-and-a-half years, and she states, that the School has never been supplied with reading books during that time; children read from their spelling books.

There was no register kept in these three Schools, the Teachers not having been supplied with a copy of the printed form that

the Chairman had received for distribution to his Teachers, some time previous.

The 24 children assembled in the Knight's Cove School were all very young, and fully half of them were without books. Attendance very irregular; Teacher stated that boys as young as 8 or 9 years of age, are kept from school to go fishing; no progress making; two boys said to be writing on paper, but no copy books to produce; 6 read in second class books; the others were in the alphabet, and commencing to spell.

The School-house, which is a very good one, has never been painted, or the roof tarred, since its erection, 6 years ago.

The School-room at King's Cove has been enlarged, which it much needed. The School has a good attendance, and is well conducted by its present Teacher; 49 present; spelling and reading of 1st and 2nd classes, very good; grammar and geography fair; cyphering in class very correct. A large number of pupils writing on paper, and cyphering; 7 having gone quite through the entire rules of arithmetic.

There has been no advance made in the St. Croix School since last inspection. None of the 20 pupils present farther than elementary reading; attendance small and irregular; poorly supplied with books; a few of the absent pupils cyphering in the advanced rules.

This School-house, which is a fine building, has never been painted, nor the roof tarred since its erection, and from the want of a small chimney for the funnel of the stove to pass through, the roof took fire from the heated funnel the past winter, and the house was near being burned down.

There is no alteration in the Red Cliff Island School since last reported. It seems to be working fairly. Out of a daily attendance of 21, there are 10 writing on paper, and 18 cyphering, 4 in the advanced rules. The attendance is small, yet there are only 8 returned by the Teacher as absentees in the settlement.

The School at Trinity continues in the same unsatisfactory state, as last reported. Attendance very poor; only 9 present; children without books, and backward; writing indifferent; school continues to be held in Teacher's house.

DISTRICTS OF HARBOR GRACE AND CARBONEAR.

The Spaniards Bay School has been furnished with maps and cards, and is also well provided with books. The attendance, however, has not improved, it is still small and irregular; present 10; a few of the pupils attending, cyphering as far as Barter; writing indifferent; progress making, moderate.

In the Commercial School, River Head, 34 were assembled, the first class was absent; spelling and reading of classes present, very good; knowledge of geography and grammar creditable; 117 on register, 56 of whom are writing on paper, and 77 cyphering, 29 in advanced rules.

The St. Patrick's School has an average attendance of 49; on register, 103; a large number of whom are writing on paper and cyphering; the copy and entering books were very creditable; general progress making, fair.

The other Schools in Harbor Grace District have a daily attendance of 113, there being 221 on register, of whom 60 are writing on paper, and 72 cyphering, 19 in advanced rules.

The Carbonear School continues to secure a good attendance, the average daily being 60 in summer, and 70 in winter, a large number of whom are well advanced in the several branches taught.

The School, South-side Carbonear, has a large number on register, 113; but the attendance is irregular, as the average daily is only 35. A fair amount of work, however, seems to have been performed the past year.

DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

No alteration has taken place in the Turk's Gut School since last reported; it has the same attendance; on register 38; daily average 16, with a fair amount of progress making.

The greater number of the advanced pupils who attended the Brigus School having left, has lowered its status. The attendance too, is small, 19 being the average; 21 present at examinations; progress making, moderate.

In the Cupids School 20 were assembled, the larger number of whom were very backward; only two reading tolerably well; spelling and tables poor; writing in the few copy books shown, pretty good.

The acquirements of the children attending Northern Gut School are about the same as last reported; none cyphering beyond elementary rules; an improvement in writing; reading poor; spelling fair; present 21.

The Bay Roberts School continues to be well attended, and the children are making good progress in their classes.

The School on the Goulds Road has had a fair average attendance the past year. A fair advance also has been made by the pupils in their classes. The duties of Teacher continues to be faithfully performed by Mr. Haberlin.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.

The School at Holyrood has been falling off latterly, the attainments of the children at present attending, being much lower than I witnessed at any previous visit. The person who has charge of the School at present, is too young to be placed in such a position; all the elder pupils have left; 35 present, which is about the daily average.

The School at South-side of Holyrood has the same small attendance, and is of the same elementary character as last reported.

The School at North-side has not improved since former report ; children attending very young, and in reading, writing and cyphering they are merely beginners ; 18 present ; daily average, 22.

In the Chapel Cove School 40 children were attending, which is about the daily average. Writing of pupils very good, and copy and entering books neatly kept. Rather backward in other branches.

The Harbor Main School is making fair progress. 43 present ; 70 on books, of whom 25 are writing on paper, and 45 cyphering ; 20 in the advanced rules ; writing in general, good. Children acquitted themselves fairly in their classes.

The attendance to the Salmon Cove School is very good. 45 present ; 55 being the daily average. A large number of the children at present attending are very young, and the general character of the School lower than I found at former examinations.

The School at Conception Harbor has a very good attendance throughout the year. Attainments low ; only 3 of the children present writing on paper ; 66 present ; a large number of whom were very young.

48 present in the Collier's School ; a fair per centage writing and cyphering ; some well advanced in the latter branch ; writing in general not good. Classes fairly gone through. Some of these Schools are deficient in books, and the School-houses need repairing.

DISTRICT OF BAY BULLS.

In the boys' School at Bay Bulls, 21 children were attending. The attainments of the pupils at present attending this school is low, especially for a school classed as a Commercial one. Writing, in the few copies presented for inspection, very poor. One boy representing the 1st class, spelled and read very indifferently. Only 3 of the children present were capable of reading.

In the Female School 14 pupils were assembled. Same paucity of copy and entering books as in the boys' school. Writing, however, better. 1st class said to be absent. Spelling, reading tables, &c., of children present, pretty good. Both these schools are well supplied with books.

The Mobile School continues to be fairly conducted, and the attendance also is pretty regular. Writing, good; fair number cyphering; spelling, reading, &c., fair; sufficient supply of books.

The attendance to the Toad's Cove School continues to be good, but the attainments of its present pupils are much below those I found attending on former inspections. A female has charge at present, and the elder and more advanced pupils remain away until a male teacher is appointed. School well supplied with books.

The Caplin Cove School has a daily attendance of about 30, who are making fair progress. 19 writing on paper, and 20 cyphering; 4 in the advanced rules; school supplied with books.

The attendance to the Witless Bay School has improved since last year's return. It has now a daily attendance of 30. Pupils acquitted themselves fairly in their classes; 15 writing on paper, and 35 cyphering; 12 in the advanced rules; well supplied with books. All the School-houses in this District are in good repair.

DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND AND FERMEUSE.

The School-house at Brigus is still in the miserable state as last reported, and the School-room quite destitute of furniture, and also deficient in books. Under these disadvantages the children were doing as well as could be expected. 17 present; knowledge of Catechism good; spelling and reading, moderately good.

The School at Cape Broyle has been removed out of the hut in which I last found it. Its present accommodation, though much better, is still very far from what is needed. A School-house requires to be built here; present, 29; 41 on Register, 27 of whom

are cyphering ; 7 in advanced rules ; 12 writing on paper ; writing poor. Want of regular supply of paper given as the cause by teacher. Spelling, reading and tables, very good. A supply of reading books had been just received.

The Girls' School, held in an adjoining room, had neither desks nor forms. No reading books ; only two copy books to produce. A few pupils cyphering elementary rules. Very little progress seemed to be making ; 21 present.

The attendance to the Ferryland School has improved, the average daily now being about 30. A large number writing and cyphering ; spelling, reading, &c., being fairly performed. Well supplied with books.

The School at Aquaforte, which is still held in Teacher's house, is of the same elementary character as last reported. Attendance irregular ; average about 15 daily.

In the Fermeuse School, 17 present ; 52 on Register, but the daily attendance is small ; writing poor, and very little progress in other branches.

No improvement can be expected in the Kingsman's Cove School, until the house is made habitable, and the room supplied with the necessary furniture.

The two Schools at Renews have been in operation the past year, and with a very moderate amount of success. But better results cannot be expected until the School-houses are made thoroughly comfortable, and the Schools provided with the necessary requisites.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the School-houses of these two Districts are still in the same unsatisfactory state as last reported of them. The Parish of Ferryland, being now divided into two Parishes, has necessitated the formation of it into two Educational Districts, and a division of the grant. If all the Schools in these two Districts be kept in operation, the sum left after paying Teachers, will be so small, in either of the Districts, that the much-needed improvements in school erections, &c., can-

not be carried out. I have therefore advised the Revd. Chairman to suspend, for a time, one or more of their Schools, to enable them to make at least the more needed improvements.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

YEARS.	No. of School Returns.	No. of Pupils on Register.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.		Writing.		Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
				As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
1871	101	5411	2833	4347	1064	1090	1478	1641	566	472	380	44

A Comparison with the two previous Years.

1870	106	5535	2752	4395	1140	1137	1367	1540	475	347	322	54
1869	103	5105	2501	4043	1062	1058	1270	1482	517	422	322	84

STATEMENT shewing the number of Pupils learning the under-mentioned branches each year, since 1866.

	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Reading with Ease	1449	1242	1296	1062	1140	1064
Writing on Paper... ..	1407	1362	1382	1270	1367	1478
Cyphering in advanced Rules ...	570	523	564	517	475	566

These figures show the stationary character of the Roman Catholic Elementary Schools for the past few years. The results this

year are not more cheering or hopeful than were those of five years ago. Neither in the attendance of pupils, nor in their acquirements, does there appear much difference during any of the years since 1866.

We seem now to have arrived to the full extent of the benefits our present educational system is capable of conferring on the children attending our schools.

But I have no hesitation in saying that far better results could be secured under a better system of management. The present mode, by irresponsible Boards, has had a fair trial, and it certainly has not been a success.

There can never be any uniformity of tuition, nor uniformity in anything connected with the management or working of our Schools, so long as each Chairman is at perfect liberty either to adopt or disregard altogether any or every suggestion that may be offered for the improvement of these schools. And my experience compels me to state that to disregard has been the rule with respect to the many suggestions brought under the notice of the Chairmen with the view of making our schools more efficient.

I wish I could say that I had hopes of a better state of things in the time to come. But I have no grounds for such a hope. On the contrary, I see a greater apathy exhibited, and a greater neglect shown, for the obligations pertaining to the position of Chairman, than ever; of course there are creditable exceptions. But really the difficulty I have had those few years past in procuring the Financial Statement from some of the Chairmen, and the large number of Districts from which I have not received the Return this year, are a sufficient justification of my remarks.

If there is any one duty of a Chairman more obligatory than another, it surely is to furnish the Government with an annual statement of the disbursements of the money intrusted to his keeping for educational purposes. And yet I have to complain of neglect in that particular this year from no less than five Districts.

In my Report for 1869 I stated that I had not received the Financial Statement from three Districts. Last year I had to report a

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fogo	James Shea	26	0	0	.....	
Joe Batts Arm	Miss Baldwin	20	0	0	.....	
Tilton Harbor... ..	John Shortall	43	0	0	10	15	0
Bonavista	A. McEachin	40	0	0	.....	
Catalina	Miss Gould	20	0	0	0	5	0
Ragged Harbor	Mrs. Hanrahan... ..	23	0	0	.....	
St. Croix... ..	Patrick Larkin	25	0	0	.....	
Red Cliff Island	Miss O'Connor	20	0	0	.....	
Plate Cove	Not in operation.	.....			.....
Knight's Cove... ..	Thomas Long	20	0	0	.....	
Trinity	Patrick Eagan	23	0	0	0	15	0
Turks Cove	Miss Carberry	20	0	0	.....	
Low Point	No Return.	.....			.....
Northern Bay... ..	Joseph Collins	30	0	0	1	5	0
Western Bay	Richard Fitzgerald	25	0	0	.....	
Broad Cove	John Molloy	25	0	0	.....	
Crocker's Cove	Miss Bransfield... ..	25	0	0	.....	
Carbonear	Lawrence Mackey	80	0	0	5	0	0

Schools for the year 1871.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading. As far as Easy Lessons. Reading with ease.	Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography,	Grammar.	Mathematics.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.				
27	13	40	21	5	33	2	35	5	17	15	...	15	5	.....	.....	.....
19	21	40	18	7	30	3	34	6	15	15	...	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	60	160	75	40	79	41	90	70	30	50	22	50	30	22	22	.....
17	4	21	11	5	9	7	19	2	5	8	...	7	1	1	1	.....
17	11	28	19	12	12	4	28	.....	9	5	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	26	49	30	16	25	8	49	.....	6	8	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	26	49	20	13	30	6	49	.....	14	16	...	13	6	.....	.....	.....
12	13	25	21	10	12	3	19	5	10	10	4	14	4	.....	.....	.....
.....
15	19	34	14	7	26	1	34	.....	6	2	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....
18	15	33	15	9	14	10	33	.....	4	16	...	13	3	.....	.....	.....
18	15	33	15	9	14	10	33	.....	4	16	...	13	3	.....	.....	.....
.....
31	43	74	25	22	47	5	60	14	30	18	...	30	12	.....	.....	.....
22	19	41	25	8	26	7	33	8	5	10	...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	25	57	30	12	35	10	50	7	4	9	...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	26	36	26	10	21	5	30	6	11	6	...	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	.....	130	65	30	75	25	100	30	20	80	...	48	25	15	10	8

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Carbonear, South-side	John O'Keefe	50	0	0	4	0	0
Musquito... ..	Miss Meaney	25	0	0	1	9	0
Harbor Grace... ..	Patrick Fox... ..	60	0	0	3	0	0
Ditto, River-head	Mrs. Stapleton	12	0	0	0	18	0
Ditto, River-head	Miss Kelly	12	0	0	2	0	0
Feather Point... ..	Michael Kelly	25	0	0			
Upper Island Cove	John Coady... ..	30	0	0	0	15	0
Spaniards Bay	John Lynch	30	0	0	1	12	0
Bay Roberts	John Keefe... ..	30	0	0	2	0	0
Northern Gut... ..	Edward Kenny	28	0	0	0	10	0
Cupids	Miss Power... ..	20	0	0			
Goulds Road	Patrick Hoberlin	30	0	0			
Brigus	Patrick Power	35	0	0	2	5	0
Turk's Gut	Miss Kehoe... ..	20	0	0			
Colliers	James Hearn	35	0	0			
Bacon Cove	Mrs. Cole	25	0	0			
Salmon Cove	Edward Murray... ..	35	0	0			
Conception Harbor	William Kennedy	35	0	0			

Schools for the year 1871.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Females.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
113	.....	113	35	28	65	20	84	29	13	54	...	39	15	22	13	4
19	21	40	21	11	22	7	29	11	8	19	...	13	6	.....	.....	.....
103	.....	103	49	20	53	30	65	38	45	50	...	90	15	20	8	.....
35	40	75	22	40	22	13	58	17	20	18	...	26	7	4	5	.....
11	23	40	20	20	15	5	35	5	11	13	...	15	3	.....	.....	.....
12	14	26	16	5	6	15	22	4	3	2	...	5	3	.....	.....	.....
26	14	40	24	2	30	8	40	.....	4	8	...	7	.....	8	4	.....
21	26	47	21	14	17	16	41	6	.....	10	...	7	3	2	2	.....
60	50	110	45	4	76	30	80	30	12	45	15	46	18	.....	.....	.....
20	24	44	25	12	32	...	40	4	9	5	...	3	1	.....	.....	.....
18	20	38	19	16	15	7	36	2	6	14	...	11	3	.....	.....	.....
32	30	62	24	8	20	34	47	15	12	18	15	28	9	6	6	.....
35	.....	35	19	11	15	9	24	11	7	13	6	13	4	5	5	2
20	18	38	16	15	16	7	28	10	12	9	...	7	4	2	.....	.....
35	35	70	24	20	45	5	58	12	20	20	...	35	20	6	6	.....
15	25	40	25	15	19	6	29	11	10	12	10	20	4	10	10	.....
56	50	106	55	44	50	12	90	16	20	24	...	78	19	12	.....	.....
100	.....	100	50	50	45	5	90	10	22	5	...	18	45	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harbor Main	Richard Walsh	50	0	0	1	5	0
Chapel's Cove... ..	Miss Sullivan	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Holyrood... ..	Richard Kennedy	35	0	0	0	8	0
Ditto, South-side	Miss Keating	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, North-side	Miss Cuningham	25	0	0	0	7	0
Killegrews	William Styles	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Topsail	Patrick Hickey	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Topsail Road	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	0	10	0
Springfield	John Hacket	35	0	0	0	18	0
Killbride	Miss Keating	21	0	0	1	0	0
Goulds	Miss Smith	27	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Petty Harbor	Edward Norris	50	0	0	4	0	0
Black Head ... ..	.....	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Freshwater	Mrs. Norris	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum	Michael O'Donnell	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Lower School	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Head	Thomas Foster ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freshwater Road	John Roach	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....

Schools for the year 1871.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography,	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
70	.....	70	82	15	35	20	50	20	10	25	8	25	20	20	20	2
36	30	66	40	15	36	15	64	2	12	8	...	19	2	.....	.....	.....
40	10	50	35	5	41	4	50	.....	3	4	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	26	36	9	19	14	3	30	6	12	4	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	20	40	22	12	20	8	40	.....	8	6	...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	12	22	13	10	10	2	20	2	6	2	...	8	2	.....	.....	.....
10	13	23	19	5	7	11	23	.....	4	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9	15	12	4	8	3	4	11	4	11	6	9	6	6	6	.....
58	26	84	23	16	46	22	70	14	10	26	...	8	6	6	6	.....
28	29	57	28	20	27	10	45	12	10	20	7	25	3	3	.....	.....
20	26	46	17	10	26	10	40	6	10	1	...	13	.....	1	.....	.....
60	.....	60	42	15	30	15	45	15	15	30	15	28	12	15	15	.....
27	22	49	32	18	14	17	40	9	8	12	...	14	4	.....	.....	.....
8	12	20	18	8	7	5	14	6	6	3	2	3	1	5	5	.....
174	.....	174	56	16	84	74	125	50	90	74	50	80	44	70	50	6
.....
120	.....	120	80	8	67	45	90	30	90	40	18	34	20	14	.....	.....
30	18	48	18	17	24	7	37	11	.....	14	...	11	5	.....	2	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quidi Vidi	Miss Roche... ..	40	0	0	2	14	0
Bally Hally	John Davis... ..	35	0	0	0	10	0
Logy Bay	Miss St. George... ..	25	0	0	2	0	0
Outer Cove	Richard Cuddihy	35	0	0	0	10	0
Torbay	Thomas Davis	30	0	0	1	0	0
Flat Rock	Anthony Phelan... ..	35	0	0	0	15	0
Pouch Cove	John Grace... ..	30	0	0	1	6	9
Windsor Lake... ..	Miss Smith... ..	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Coady's Well	John Gladney	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Portugal Cove... ..	Francis Grace	40	0	0	0	10	0
Belle Isle... ..	William Harvey... ..	25	0	0	1	2	0
Bay Bulls	Miss Williams	25	0	0	0	10	6
Witless Bay	James Shanahan	40	0	0	5	0	0
Mobile	Miss Barter... ..	20	0	0	1	0	0
Caplin Cove	Miss Power... ..	20	0	0	1	4	0
Toad's Cove	Miss Driscoll... ..	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Brigus (South)	Mrs. Byrne... ..	18	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Caplin Bay	Miss Gatherall	12	0	0	.....	.....	.....

Schools for the year 1871.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Females.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
30	37	67	36	19	33	15	46	21	14	29	7	31	8	.....	15	.....
38	26	64	40	16	34	14	50	14	13	16	5	28	8	.....	.....	.....
23	8	31	15	10	17	4	19	12	8	15	10	9	6	10	10	.....
30	21	51	25	8	33	10	40	11	7	21	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	60	56	6	48	6	52	8	10	6	4	10	8	4	4	.....
39	33	72	26	16	23	33	59	13	17	8	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....
31	26	57	30	13	29	15	46	11	23	20	...	12	8	10	.....	.....
16	21	37	17	12	20	5	32	5	9	7	...	14	.....	1	1	.....
14	16	30	18	6	18	6	25	5	6	5	...	10	2	.....	.....	.....
25	30	55	21	20	35	...	45	10	22	11	...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	23	56	20	9	26	21	46	10	26	8	2	10	2	2	1	1
.....	34	34	25	12	17	15	26	8	13	8	8	22	10	8	8	.....
52	.....	52	30	25	15	12	42	10	12	15	...	23	12	6	6	.....
18	22	40	25	12	18	10	33	7	10	18	...	14	2	.....	.....	.....
20	39	59	34	14	35	10	49	10	12	19	10	16	4	.....	.....	.....
28	22	50	39	12	26	12	47	3	12	12	...	14	2	.....	.....	.....
15	17	32	25	7	17	8	32	.....	.....	8	...	5	5	.....	.....	.....
7	16	23	14	7	13	3	23	.....	7	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cape Broyle	Cornelius Hartery	35	0	0	.....	
Ditto, Female... ..	Miss Kelly	12	0	0	.....	
Aquaforte	Mrs. Oliphant	15	0	0	.....	
Kingman's Cove	No Return				.....	
Fermeuse	James O'Neal	20	0	0	.....	
Renews	Thomas Cunningham	35	0	0	.....	
Ditto, Female	Mrs. Johnson	18	0	0	.....	
Trepassey	Miss Cummins	27	0	0	.....	
Portugal Cove... ..	Miss Butler... ..	7	0	0	.....	
Holyrood, St. Mary's	Miss Christopher	20	0	0	.....	
Woody Cove	Miss Vail	15	0	0	.....	
River Head	No Return				.....	
St. Mary's	No Return.				.....	
Salmonier, South-side	Miss Daly	17	10	0	.....	
Ditto, North-side	Miss Bishop	17	10	0	.....	
Branch	Miss English	25	0	0	.....	
Placentia, N. E. Arm	No Return.				.....	
Little Placentia	John Freeman	60	0	0	.....	

Schools for the year 1871.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading. As far as Easy Lessons. Reading with ease.	Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography,	Grammar.	Mathematics.	
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.				
41	.....	41	28	10	26	5	35	6	7	12	...	20	7	12	12	.....
.....	35	35	23	10	20	5	35	.....	5	3	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	12	33	25	9	23	3	33	.....	5	3	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
52	.....	52	21	22	20	10	42	10	10	20	...	14	10	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	80	42	18	36	26	60	20	.....	8	...	6	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	25	10	25	15	40	10	14	16	...	12	5	1	1	.....
42	40	82	50	20	55	7	72	10	8	12	7	15	6	4	3	.....
6	9	15	9	3	6	6	15	.....	2	6	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	17	35	25	9	22	4	27	8	10	6	8	9	3	3	.....	.....
21	26	47	25	12	26	9	47	.....	14	.....	...	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
18	24	42	19	13	23	6	30	12	6	15	10	11	2	4	4	.....
18	30	48	34	12	24	8	38	10	8	18	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	30	50	40	12	20	18	38	12	18	12	12	30	.....	12	12	.....
.....
65	35	100	60	45	40	15	75	25	6	25	6	23	5	11	8	4

Return of Catholic Elementary Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fox Harbor	John Riley... ..	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Red Island	Miss Murphy	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Presque	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anne's Cove	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle of Valen	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merashen	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paradise	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oderin	Miss Byrne... ..	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Spanish Room	Miss Hober... ..	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Beau Bois	Miss Walsh... ..	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Fox Cove	Miss McNamara	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	No Return.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawn	Miss Alward	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline... ..	Miss Farrell	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton	Miss Shea	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Great Jarvis	M. Kennedy	35	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Sagona	Miss Hearne	21	0	0	0	15	0
English Harbor	Miss Sparrow	21	0	0	8	0	0
St. Jaques	Miss Mallowney	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Bay-de-Nord... ..	Mrs. Butler	8	0	0	2	0	0

Schools for the year 1871.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading. As far as Easy Lessons. Reading with Ease.	Writing.			Cypher-ing.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.	
Male.	Females.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.		On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.				
36	41	77	30	25	35	17	65	12	5	15	...	14	1	5	.....
24	26	50	40	28	16	6	40	10	12	8	7	8	5	5	2	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
30	30	60	28	24	26	10	50	10	9	18	...	13	8	4	4	.....
14	23	37	26	10	13	14	27	10	8	10	7	10	9	4	8	.....
16	18	34	17	10	20	4	25	9	8	9	7	11	4	12	8	.....
14	12	26	20	5	17	4	16	10	6	8	4	9	4	4	4	.....
.....
24	22	46	26	18	22	6	34	12	10	7	4	12	1	4	2	.....
21	15	36	27	14	18	4	27	9	8	6	4	9	3	4	4	.....
13	11	24	20	13	9	2	18	4	10	6	6	4	1	6	6	.....
13	12	25	23	8	10	7	20	5	6	5	6	7	4	6	6	.....
15	20	35	24	7	22	6	28	7	5	13	8	9	3	5	5	.....
20	20	40	30	16	18	6	30	10	4	12	12	10	2	6	6	.....
13	15	28	20	6	12	10	20	8	4	13	10	6	8	10	9	.....
5	5	10	10	3	7	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Commercial Schools under

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Cove	Michael Cuddihy	60	0	0	3	0	0
Bay-de-Verds	Nicholas Kilfoy	50	0	0	1	18	9
Harbor Grace	Michael Scully	50	0	0	7	10	5
Bay Bulls	Terence Morrissey	40	0	0	1	15	0
Ferryland	Michael Kelly	50	0	0	0	17	3
Great Placentia	No Return.	.....			.....
Burin	No Return.	.....			.....

Return of Convent Schools

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on Books.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.	Writing.
St. John's	480	350	300	300
Ditto, River Head		270	180	170
Ditto, Magotty Cove ...	260	157	94	150
Torbay... ..	110	68	45	40
Harbor Main	112	76	78	70
Brigus	60	46	32	26
Witless Bay... ..	120	100	70	70
Ferryland	86	50	71	57
Fermeuse		30	20	20
St. Mary's	71	50	46	46
Placentia	105	45	30	30
Burin	No Return.			
Conception Harbor ...	220	90	180	40

for the year 1871.

Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.	Needle-Work.
300	300	300	100	45	200	300
170	150	150	150	.....	.....	200
100	56	56	28	.....	.....	.....
40	30	30	.....	.....	.....	35
70	54	54	24	.....	.....	60
26	24	24	.....	.....	.....	46
60	60	50	50	.....	.....	55
63	23	17	10	.....	.....	.....
20	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	46	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	20	20	.....	.....	.....	30
.....
120	26	26	.....	.....	.....	50

Financial Statement for the year 1871, as furnished by

Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.	Special grant.	Balance from last year.	Grant for purchase of Books.	Over expenditure last year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fortune Bay... ..	56 12 5	100 0 0	14 10 0	5 0 0	.....
Burin	223 9 5	69 4 7	37 4 0	5 10 9	.....
Placentia West	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Placentia	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Placentia	107 18 8	.....	5 17 0	2 16 6	.....
St. Mary's	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trepassey	47 4 0	.....	16 17 5	.....	.....
Ferryland	116 0 0	57 13 10	.....	2 10 0	.....
Fermeuse	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Bulls	181 4 0	46 3 0	147 1 5	4 18 1	.....
Harbor Main	302 12 5	57 13 10	0 9 8	.....	.....
*Brigus... ..	101 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Grace	612 10 0	224 12 6	41 15 9	14 8 9	.....
Bonavista	Not furnished	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fogo	72 15 5	23 1 6	44 7 2	.....	.....
Twillingate	38 3 0	11 10 9	48 15 4	1 14 4	.....
St. John's	1102 9 7	157 10 0	114 7 8	140 0 3	.....

* This Return is but for six months, being the length of time that the pre-

the Returns of the Chairmen of the Education Boards.

Paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Building or repairing School-houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	School Requisites.	Purchase of Books and Stationery.	Paid Secretary of Board.	Over Expenditure of Boards.	Balance on hand.		
							£	s.	d.
102 0 0	4 15 0		3 6 0	5 2 7			60	18	10
225 4 2	35 0 0			5 10 9			39	14	0
96 19 6			1 0 0	2 16 6			15	16	2
43 0 0							21	1	6
161 13 10							14	10	0
190 0 0	38 6 0		1 0 0	6 0 0			144	6	0
290 0 0	51 5 7			8 2 1			11	8	3
80 10 0							20	10	0
641 0 0	65 10 0		70 11 9	35 11 6	42 10 0		38	3	9
83 10 0	8 0 10						48	13	2
33 0 0			8 3 9				58	19	8
906 1 0	345 0 6	18 13 6	7 19 6	25 18 6	30 0 0		180	14	6

sent Chairman, Rev. F. Walsh, held the position prior to the 1st of July last.

No. 5.

Report of the Postmaster General for 1871.

[COPY.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

St. John's, 26th February, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of the Governor in Council, my Twelfth General Report and accompanying Returns, numbering from 1 to 13, embracing every particular connected with the Post Office Department for the year ended 31st December, 1871.

REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of gross amount for the years ended 31st December, 1871 and 1870.

1871	\$14,336 77
1870	13,393 55
	<hr/>
Increase in 1871	\$943 22
	<hr/>

Comparative statement of amount Postage Stamps sold in the years 1871 and 1870.

1871	\$10,803 84
1870	9,824 45
	<hr/>
Increase in 1871	\$979 39
	<hr/>

LETTERS.

The number received and despatched during the year ended 31st December, 1871, was 246,532

Of this number there were despatched to the Labrador	1,263
Received from Labrador	2,895
	<hr/>
Making a total of	4,158
	<hr/>
During the Session of the Legislature there were franked by Members	1010
And received by them, free of Postage	1001
	<hr/>
Total	2011
	<hr/>
There were despatched by the several Departments through the Post Office, on official business (Free)	2650
And received by them	1471
	<hr/>
Total	4121
	<hr/>

MAILS.

There were received at this Office in 1871	1654
And despatched from it for same period	2092
	<hr/>
	3746
Received and despatched in 1870	3361
	<hr/>
Shewing an increase in 1871 of	385
	<hr/>

NEWSPAPERS.

The number of Newspapers despatched and received during the year ended, is estimated at	650,000
---	---------

With regard to them I would respectfully, but most earnestly, call the attention of the Governor in Council to the unrestricted circulation of Newspapers throughout the Colony, which certainly demands some legislation on the subject, to check the abuses now growing into practice therefrom.

The bulk and weight of Newspapers are five hundred fold greater than that of Letters, and consequently the expenses of the

Department are considerably increased thereby, in providing transit, extra Couriers, labor, mail bags, &c., &c.

It is a common practice to post bundles of Newspapers, averaging from half a pound to six pounds weight and upwards, without a single letter accompanying; and although the postage on letters was reduced in 1870 nearly one-half, yet the privilege has been over and over grossly abused by parties posting Newspapers containing written communication concealed therein, and consequently entailing additional labor on the Clerks in the examination of suspicious-looking packages; and, as if possible, to elude detection at the Post Office, they are held back until the very last moment for closing the mails.

Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the transmission of Newspapers should be placed under proper restrictions. It is hardly justifiable to tax a half ounce letter three cents, and admit several pounds weight of Newspapers free. Justice should be done to writers as well as readers, and equalize it as much as practicable. For the present I would recommend that all transit Newspapers should be taxed one cent each. Circulars and printed forms one cent each, or two cents per ounce. All Newspapers direct from Publishers, to be sent free of charge.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The past year this office issued, payable in Outports, 1183 Orders amounting to.....	\$24,969 81
Payable in United Kingdom 724 Orders, amounting to	14,418 36
Payable in British Provinces, 243 Orders, amounting to	5,162 30
Total 2150.....	<u>\$44,550 47</u>
It also paid Orders from Outports, 515	\$12,152 43
“ “ Orders United Kingdom, 109.....	1,797 61
“ “ “ Provinces 1,176.....	25,287 00
Total 1800.....	<u>\$39,237 04</u>

LOCAL STEAM SERVICE.

I regret very much that with all the efforts made by the Government to provide an efficient Local Steam Service, it has proved so unsatisfactory. The *Ospray*, which was reported to be in every way competent for the Northern Route, broke down in the middle of October, her machinery having failed. She was superseded by the Steamship *Tiger*, which discharged the duty well, under very unfavorable circumstances, having experienced the most boisterous weather whilst on the route.

Some difference of opinion prevails, as to whether Fogo should continue a port of call or not; one party maintains it is accessible in all weathers, the other the contrary, and that Seldom-Come-Bye ought to be the port. It is desirable the controversy on that subject be decided before any new contract is entered into. It is a great inconvenience to the public and the Postal Service generally, when mails are not delivered regularly at their proper destination.

The *Walrus*, from some cause or other, was very irregular in the performance of her contract, and at last failed altogether, and although the Government had taken every means to obviate the difficulty and inconvenience caused thereby, in employing other steamers, yet the public were very dissatisfied.

Contracts for Mail Service should be very stringent in their character, and contractors should be under very heavy penalties for non-performance, except in case of accidents or other causes over which we have no control, when they should provide an efficient substitute to take the place of the vessel injured, or lost, without delay or bear the consequences; this prevents indifferent parties taking contracts with prejudice to the public service.

LABRADOR STEAM SERVICE.

The Steamer *Ariel* was despatched 11th July to Cape Harrison with mails, and placed on route between that place and Tilt Cove for two months, calling at all the principal settlements on

the coast, distributing and collecting letters. She made during the time four trips to and from, and discharged her duties with great satisfaction.

WESTERN PACKET SERVICE.

In the latter part of the year 1870, it was represented to the Government that the route of the packet boat between Harbour Breton and Channel was too long, and it having been the opinion of persons residing in the Districts, that if the service was divided two boats would be had for nearly the amount paid for one at the present, the Executive in accordance with their views, directed tenders to be taken for the two services, and notice of the same was sent to several parts of the Western Districts. When the time expired for receiving tenders, it was found that only one portion of the service was competed for, and at a higher rate than is now paid for the whole, consequently the tenders were rejected. With reference to this service, I would beg leave to say, that I have directed the packet master to call at several places not visited before, viz : Rencontre, Push Through, Rameo and Burnt Islands, omitting to call at ports visited by steamer. By this arrangement some six hundred people are brought within the benefit of our postal arrangements. Placentia and Garnish Packet Boats have performed their respective duties satisfactorily.

NORTHERN PACKET SERVICE.

The Trinity Packet Boat, and the Conception Bay Steamer *Lizzie*, have performed the service in an efficient manner, no complaint of any note having reached me during the year.

COURIERS AND WAY OFFICERS.

During the year a Mail Messenger was appointed between King's Cove and Musgrave Town (Goose Bay), the Messenger acting as Way Officer. A Mail Messenger has been appointed between St. John's and Torbay, the Messenger also acting as Way Officer, and arrangements are being made for a Messenger between Hermitage and Gaultois. New Way Offices has been opened at Grates and Scilly Coves, Hearts Content, Bay of Islands, St. George's and Bonne Bays.

Since the end of the year a contract has been concluded for conveying mails to and from Channel for Cod Roy, St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay, the service to be performed as follows: Mails conveyed to and from above places four trips during winter, monthly, and remainder of the year by a fast sailing schooner, capable of carrying freight and passengers, fortnightly.

I have had it in contemplation for some time, to bring under the notice of the Government a new system of correspondence lately introduced into the Post Office Departments of the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Great Britain, styled Postal Cards, a specimen of which is sent herewith; also, extracts from the Report of the Head of Department on the subject. I have no doubt, after perusal, the Government will sanction their introduction in this country, and if so, I shall feel much pleasure in carrying their views into operation.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say, that, on the whole, I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner all the Officers and Clerks in the Department discharged their respective duties.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN DELANEY,

Postmaster General.

Hon'ble JAMES L. NOONAN,

Colonial Secretary.

Schedule of Returns accompanying this Report.

No. 1.—Postmaster General's Account Current, 1871.

“ 2.—Inland Postage for the year.

“ 3.—British Packet Postage for the year.

“ 4.—Gross Reveune for the year.

“ 5.—Stamp Account.

“ 6.—Dead-letter Statement.

“ 7.—Registered-letter Account.

No. 8.—Cost of Carriage of Mails.

“ 9.—Salaries of Postmasters, Waymasters, Clerks, &c.

“ 10.—Amount of Money Orders issued and paid in connection with Local Offices.

“ 11.—Money Order Transactions with the United Kingdom and British Provinces.

“ 12.—Summary of Money Order Transactions.

“ 13.—Money Order Commission Account.

Extract from Postmaster General's Report (of Canada) on the subject of Postal Cards :

The introduction of what are known as Postal Cards in the United Kingdom, and the convenience which is stated to have attended their use, have induced the Department to make an arrangement for the manufacture of similar Post Cards for the use of the public in Canada. These Post Cards are sold at one cent each, and may be posted for any address in the Dominion, and will be conveyed to destination, and be delivered in like manner with letters, the one cent covering the cost, both of the card and of postage. They may be used for any communication which advantageously can be written, and sent by such a medium, and it would seem unquestionably, must in Canada, as in England, prove to be extremely convenient for many objects and purposes.

Extract from Report of Postmaster General (United States), with reference to the introduction of Postal Cards :

My attention has been directed to the new system of correspondence, or Postal Cards, lately adopted by North Germany, and by Great Britain, for facilitating letter correspondence, and already extensively used in other countries. The Cards are made of good stiff paper, of convenient size and form. The front or face of the Card is ruled for the insertion of the address, and bears the Post Office stamp. On the reverse side, there is room for a short letter or message, which may be written or printed in pencil or ink.

They require no folding or envelopes, are specially adapted for circulars or short communications, and are furnished to the public at the value of the postage stamp impressed upon them, which is in Great Britain one half-penny, being one-half the established inland letter postage. The advantages claimed by their use consists in increasing celerity and ease of business and social inter-communication, by dispensing with much of the ordinary epistolary form and appliances, and by always having at hand, ready for use at any moment, in the street or a journey, or in places where pen, ink, paper and envelopes are not accessible or readily obtainable, the essentials for a letter. For many messages where the telegram is now used, such as orders, invitations, enquiries, or other requirements of business or social life, these Cards would be welcomed by the public as a simple, inexpensive, and convenient means of intercourse. They would create a new postal business, augment the number of correspondents, and greatly multiply the occasions and opportunities for writing. The want has been long felt of some such prompt and easy mode of communication by mail adapted to the convenience and habits of business men, as well as of that large class of persons who have not the time or the inclination to write formal letters, and therefore seldom make use of the mails. Believing that the employment of these Cards would be beneficial to the public, and result in a large increase of correspondence, I respectfully recommend that authority be given for their introduction into our postal service at the rate of one cent each, including the cost of Cards, as a first step towards a general reduction of our domestic letter postage.

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEWIS-SURIN,
Accountant.

**Dr. The Postmaster General in Account
Year ended 31st**

1871.

Jan. 1.—To balance from 1870 account.....		\$3,599 13
Dec. 31. “ Amount of Inland Postage....	\$347 75	
“ “ British Packet Post- age.....	2,529 73	
“ “ Postage on Way & Loose Letters... ..	71 27	
“ “ Postage on Letters posted in St. John’s for Town delivery.....	8 96	
“ Amount of Postage on Ship Letters.....	1 26	
	2,958 97	
“ Amount Postage Stamps sold..		10,803 84
“ “ received from mer- chants and others, for use of Private Letter Boxes.....	197 60	
“ Amount of Fees on Foreign Letters delivered by Letter Carriers.....	26 36	
	223 96	
“ Amount on Money Order Com- mission.....		350 00
		\$17,935 90

with the Colony of Newfoundland, Cr.
December, 1871.

1871.

Dec. 31.—By amount remitted to London on account of British Postage...	\$4,248 00	
“ Amount paid the Receiver Gen- eral.....	10,000 00	
		<u>\$14,248 00</u>
“ Amount of Postage on Official Correspondence.....	40 79	
“ Amount of Postage on Unclaim- ed Letters.....	141 43	
“ Amount paid for Special Mail Service, Telegrams, and Inci- dental expenses on Post Office account.....	85 50	
“ Amount paid for Ship Letter Gratuities.....	0 28	
“ Amount discount on Postage Stamps sold during the year, \$10,803.84, at 5 per cent.....	540 19	
“ Paid the Postmaster General...		100 00
		<u>\$15,156 19</u>
Balance to 1872 account....		2,779 71
		<u>\$17,935 90</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

<i>Names of Post Offices.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Bay Bulls	\$2 66
Bonavista	3 49
Brigus	43 34
Burgeo	1 02
Carbonear	64 27
Channel	1 58
Ferryland	2 64
Fogo	6 68
Greenspond	4 51
Harbor Breton	2 06
Harbor Grace	101 69
LaPoile	42
Little Placentia	11 93
Placentia	10 32
Trinity	10 04
Twillingate	7 65
	274 30
St. John's	73 45
	\$347 75

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the amount of Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland on Correspondence per British Packets, during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

<i>Name of Office.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Bay Bulls.....	\$12 86
Bonavista.....	6 75
Brigus.....	50 47
Burgeo.....	11 89
Burin.....	35 11
Carbonear.....	127 99
Channel.....	22 74
Ferryland.....	10 59
Fogo.....	9 32
Greenspond.....	6 86
Harbor Briton.....	35 74
Harbor Grace.....	248 72
La Poile.....	12 92
Little Placentia.....	64
Placentia.....	33 99
Trinity.....	21 35
Twillingate.....	12 15
	660 09
St. John's.....	1,869 64
	\$2 529 73

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several Post Offices, in Postage, and for Postage Stamps sold, during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Name of Post Office.	Postage collected.	Stamps sold.	Total.
Bay Bulls	\$15 52	\$12 25	\$27 77
Bonavista	10 24	58 50	68 74
Brigus	93 81	270 25	364 06
Burgeo	12 91	91 00	103 91
Burin	35 11	.....	35 11
Carbonear	192 26	370 23	562 49
Channel	24 32	39 87	64 19
Ferryland	13 23	42 50	55 73
Fogo	16 00	77 00	93 00
Greenspond	11 37	61 82	73 19
Harbor Breton	37 80	320 38	358 18
Harbor Grace	350 41	1068 00	1418 41
LaPoile	13 84	12 25	25 59
Little Placentia	12 57	.....	12 57
Placentia	44 31	39 33	83 64
Trinity	31 39	101 77	133 16
Twillingate	19 80	122 50	142 30
	394 39	2687 65	3622 04
St. John's	1943 09	8116 19	10059 28
	\$2877 48	10803 84	13681 32

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Dead Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1871, and how disposed of,

Received from Postmasters	No. 2016
" " United Kingdom	175
" " British Provinces	32
" " United States	392
Total	2615
Returned to writers in Newfoundland	823
" " Provincial Offices	145
" " United States.....	1035
" " G. P. O. London	612
Total.....	2615

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the Number of Registered Letters received and sent through the Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

	No.	Remarks.
Received from other Countries.....	699	
" Postmasters.....	591	
" Registered in St. John's.....	555	
Total.....	1,845	
Sent to other Countries... ..	576	
" Postmasters for delivery.....	693	
Delivered at St. John's.....	572	
Returned to G. P. O , London	1	} Parties to whom addressed could not be found.
" P. O., St. Thomas.....	1	
" " Halifax, N. S.	2	
Total... ..	1,845	

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for Carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1871.**

ROUTE.	Name of Contractor.	Amount.
Brigus and Bay Roberts	James Fitzgerald	\$58 62
Ditto ditto	J. T. Mooie	30 00
Ditto and Harbor Main	Johanna Ezekiel	69 24
Ditto and Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly	59 24
Brooklyn and King's Cove	William Stares	30 00
Burin and Placentia	John Collins	692 32
Ditto and Garnish	Lewis Butler	140 72
Ditto and Lamaline	Albin Barbage	195 40
Bonavista and Trinity	Thomas White	161 52
Ditto and Greenspond	Robert Ford	276 92
Carbonear and New Perlican ..	Daniel Sullivan	48 00
Ditto ditto	Joseph Peers	100 00
Ditto and Bay-de-Verds ..	James Evans ..	160 00
English Harbor and Belloram ..	John Rose	46 16
Ferryland and Trepassey	Patrick Ryan	184 60
Garnish and Fortune	Josiah Hiscock	180 00
Grate's Cove and Perlican ..	George Howell	230 76
Great and Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	46 16
Great Placentia and Paradise ..	William Ryan	18 48
Ditto and Merasheen..	Patrick Murphy	392 28
Harbor Breton, Burgeo, and Channel	William Pink	800 00
Harbor Breton, Burgeo and Her- mitage	John Harris	138 48
Harbor Breton, Burgeo and Gar- nish	William White	507 72
Harbor Grace and Island Cove..	John Crane	73 84
Ditto and New Harbor ..	Edward Woodman ..	75 00
St. John's and Ferryland	Martin Lambert	160 00
Ditto and Portugal Cove ..	William Coughlin ..	160 00
Ditto and Harbor Main	Ditto ..	120 00
Ditto and Placentia ..	Ditto ..	400 00
Ditto ditto	Michael Sinnott	276 92
St. Kyran's and Paradise	Thomas Sullivan	230 76
Carried forward .....	.....	\$6,073 14

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for Carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1871.—(Continued.)**

ROUTE.	Name of Contractor.	Amount.
Brought forward .....	.....	\$6,073 14
St. Mary's and Salmonier	James Peddle	132 32
Trinity and New Perlican	Peter Coleman	884 64
Ditto and King's Cove	Jessie Jeans	115 36
St. John's and Carbonear, Win- ter, 27 trips	William Coughlin. . .	540 00
St. John's and Greenspond, Twil- lingate and Fogo	Beonard, Woodman & others.	676 00
St. John's to Harbor Grace, Spe- cial, Killegrews and Topsail.	William Coughlin....	26 00
		<u>\$8,447 46</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer.	Amount.
General Post Office, St. John's.....	John Delaney	\$1,385 00
	George LeMessurier	460 00
	Thomas S. Dwyer	600 00
	John Freeman	462 00
	James Furlong	369 20
	George Gaden	241 00
	John Higgins	120 00
	George Lilly	93 00
	Catherine Mulloy	93 00
	Eliza Solomon	231 00
	Patrick Burke	47 00
George Gaden	80 00	
Bay Bulls	Martin Williams	70 00
Bonavista	John Lawrence	70 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaforde	182 00
Burin	Thomas Winter	92 28
Burgeo	Francis A. Parsons	47 00
Carbonear	Nicholas Nicolle	228 00
Channel	John Hooper	40 00
Ferryland	John Morry	70 00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald	70 00
Greenspond	William Lang	70 00
Harbor Briton	Thomas Birkett	70 00
Harbor Grace	Andrew T. Drysdale	331 00
Ditto	J. B. Thompson	52 00
La Poile	Francis A. Read	19 00
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke	70 00
New Perlican	Francis Howell	47 00
Placentia	Mary Morris	70 00
Trinity	Anne Cross	116 00
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce	70 00
Bay Roberts	J. Moore	19 00
Bay-de-Verds	Charles Blunden	19 00
Black Head	Matthew Hudson	19 00
Catalina	William Coleridge	4 75
Ditto	John Jeans	14 25
Carried forward		\$6,041 48

Waymasters, Clerks and Assistants, during the 31st December, 1871.

Service.	Remarks.
Postmaster General.	
Chief Clerk.	
2nd do. and Superintendent Money Order Office.	
Third Clerk.	
Fourth ditto.	
Letter Carrier and Sorter.	
Assistant.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Pillar Boxes.	
Postmaster.	
Ditto.	
Postmistress.	
Postmaster.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Letter Carrier.	
Postmaster.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Postmistress.	
Ditto.	
Postmaster.	
Way Officer.	
.....	1 quarter.
.....	3 quarters.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended**

Name of Office.	Officer.	Amount.
Brought forward ..	.....	\$6,041 48
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien.....	4 76
English Harbor.....	Albert Stirling.....	19 00
Exploits.....	Thomas Winsor.....	12 00
Freshwater.....	J. Pritchard.....	4 00
Fortune.....	J. Hadden.....	19 00
Grand Bank.....	Jonathan Hickman.....	19 00
Garnish.....	George Snelgrove.....	19 00
Grates Cove.....	James Jeans.....	2 00
Harbor Main.....	Johanna Ezekiel.....	19 00
Harbor Buffett.....	Thomas E. Collett.....	12 00
Hants Harbor.....	John Husson.....	8 00
Hermitage.....	Martha Francis.....	19 00
Holyrood.....	John Veitch.....	4 74
Island Cove.....	John Crane.....	19 00
King's Cove.....	Michael Murphy.....	19 00
Lamaline.....	John Pittman.....	19 00
Lower Island Cove.....	George Cooper.....	8 00
New Harbor.....	Thomas Newhook.....	19 00
Nipper's Harbor.....	Frederick Thomas.....	16 00
Oderin.....	James Murphy.....	19 00
Old Perlican.....	William Christian.....	19 00
Portugal Cove.....	Margaret Dooley.....	19 00
Port-de-Grave.....	Matthew O'Rielly.....	19 00
Rose Blanche.....	P. A. Sorsoliel.....	19 00
Salvage.....	Thomas Oldford.....	8 00
Salmonier (North).....	John Hurley.....	19 00
Salmonier (South).....	Patrick Cormick.....	4 00
St. Mary's.....	Patrick Walsh.....	19 00
St. Lawrence.....	Hugh Vavasour.....	19 00
Trepassey.....	Elizabeth Devereaux.....	19 00
Tilt Cove.....	Leander N. Gill.....	19 00
Topsail.....	James Moyse.....	16 00
Torbay.....	John McGuire.....	15 00
Western Bay.....	Pierce Hanrahan.....	8 00
		\$6,543 98

Waymasters, Clerks and Assistants, during the 31st December, 1871.

Service.	Remarks.
Way Officer.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.....	3 quarters.
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.....	1 quarter.
Ditto.	
Ditto.....	3 quarters.
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.	
Ditto.....	3 quarters.
Ditto.	

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.
 GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, and the Commission accruing thereon, at the several Money Order Offices in operation during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Names of Post Offices.	Orders Issued.		Commis- sion receiv- ed.	Orders Paid.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Bay Bulls.....				1	12 00
Bonavista	15	298 63	3 78	3	48 80
Brigus.....	47	915 83	16 15	4	165 53
Burgeo	2	20 20	20	1	16 00
Burin.....	15	315 37	6 68	5	149 79
Carbonear.....	56	1345 58	16 96	9	202 58
Channel.....	1	24 00	48		
Ferryland.....	2	26 91	96		
Greenspond.....	17	586 80	3 90	1	2 21
Harbor Briton.....	44	1152 24	22 08		
Harbor Grace.....	264	6991 35	107 43	52	1169 17
Placentia.....	1	24 00	48	6	115 47
Rose Blanche.....	15	466 23	3 71	1	48 73
St. John's.....	675	12,260 36	281 63	424	9988 24
Trinity.....	16	444 61	5 88	5	135 63
Twillingate.....	14	97 70	4 08	3	98 28
	1183	\$24,969 81	\$474 40	515	\$12,152 43

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Statement shewing the extent of Money Order Transactions with the United Kingdom and the British Provinces, during the year ended 31st December, 1871.

Countries.	Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in other countries.		Orders issued in other countries payable in Newfoundland.	
	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.
England	446	\$8,153 40	85	\$1,426 58
Ireland	136	3,198 13	11	197 40
Scotland.....	142	3,066 83	13	173 63
Total of United Kingdom...	724	14,418 36	109	1,797 61
Canada	70	1,218 63	91	1,834 23
Nova Scotia.....	135	2,926 36	70	2,897 18
New Brunswick.....	21	698 52	36	700 70
Prince Edward Island.....	17	318 79	12	274 23
	967	\$19,580 66	318	\$7,503 95

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

**Summary of Money Order Transactions, for the year
ended 31st December, 1871.**

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in the United Kingdom	724	\$14,418 36
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Canada	70	1218 63
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Nova Scotia	135	2926 36
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in New Brunswick	21	698 52
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Prince Edward Island . . .	17	318 79
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	967	19,580 66
Orders payable in Newfoundland, issued in the United Kingdom	109	1797 61
“ “ in Newfoundland, issued in Canada	91	1834 23
“ “ in Newfoundland, issued in Nova Scotia	70	2897 18
“ “ in Newfoundland, issued in New Brunswick	36	700 70
“ “ in Newfoundland, issued in Prince Edward Island . .	12	274 23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1285	\$27,084 61

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Dr.

MONEY ORDER COMMISSION ACCOUNT.

Cr.

1871.	
To proportion paid the British and Provincial Offices.....	\$136 69
“ Amount passed to Revenue Account, 31st December, 1871....	350 00
“ Balance carried to credit of 1872 account.....	20 81
	<hr/>
	<u>\$507 50</u>

1870.	
By balance from 1871	\$27 98
“ Cash received for Commission on Orders issued in Newfoundland,	474 40
“ Cash received from Provincial Offices.....	5 12
	<hr/>
	<u>\$507 50</u>

JOHN DELANEY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

No. 6.

**Report of R. J. Pinsent, Esquire, Judge of the Court
of Labrador, 1871.**

To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,
Governor of Newfoundland, &c., &c.

ST. JOHN'S,
December 30th, 1871. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to make my Report to Your Excellency of my proceedings and observations at Labrador, during my Circuit this year.

I sailed from St. John's on the 6th of June, in the hired Revenue and Circuit Vessel *William Stairs*, accompanied by Mr. Knight and Mr. Canning, Collectors of Customs at Labrador.

We proceeded South about, through the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Straits of Belle Isle, and arrived off Blanc Sablon, on the Coast of Labrador, the 15th of June, but owing to obstruction from field ice, we could not enter that harbor, and therefore bore away for L'Anse à Loup, where we came to anchor.

We were detained there by ice until the 21st, when we succeeded in getting to Blanc Sablon, which is the Southern boundary of our Labrador territory.

From thence we proceeded North as far as Hamilton Inlet, touching at the principal settlements on our way.

On the 26th of August we returned South, and on the 6th of October sailed from Red Bay for St. John's, where we arrived on the 15th of the same month.

During the period we were at Labrador, we were continually cruising about, visiting the various harbors and settlements on

the coast, and attending to such business of Law and Revenue as came within the scope of our several departments and duties.

I learned from the inhabitants, that the past winter at Labrador had been severe, and that an unusual quantity of snow had fallen, indeed a good deal was still remaining on the hills in the middle of the month of June.

The catch of seals on the coast had been less than usual, and game of all kinds very scarce.

The resident people during the winter had generally been tolerably well supplied with provisions, laid in by them the previous fall from the proceeds of the fishing voyage. But I was told that in some cases and localities there had been a scarcity of food.

The Legal cases brought before me during the Circuit, were—

4 of Debt.

3 of Malicious injury.

1 of Sureties of the Peace.

1 of Killing of Goats by Dogs.

1 of Title to Land.

1 of Intestate Estate.

2 of Trespasses on Goods.

1 of Larceny.

1 of Bastardy.

1 of Affidavit of Debt.

12 Examinations taken of Witnesses in causes pending in the Supreme and Northern Circuit Courts.

I am, while at Labrador, frequently applied to for information and advice in matters of a legal character, but which it is not necessary to treat formally.

The conduct of the people, resident and transient, at Labrador, is generally peaceable and honest; very few serious crimes are committed. However, I believe that the presence of the Court, annually, has a salutary effect in preventing offenses.

The fisheries at Labrador, last summer, were on the whole good.

The Cod-fishery, which is by far the most important, was more successful than it has been for some years; and the Herring Fishery, which is next in consideration, was unusually favourable. The catch of Salmon on the sea board was about an average; but in the great Bays, such as Sandwich and Hamilton Inlet, where that fishery is almost the only one carried on, the catch was not more than half the usual quantity.

EDUCATION.

Four Public Schools were in operation this year, at Labrador, viz. :—

PLACE.	Teacher.	When in operation.	No.	Salary.
Matthew's Cove, Battle Harbor	Mary Marshall ...	Summer only ...	59	\$24 00
Cape Charles	Catherine Young..	“ “ ...	30	24 00
Red Bay	John Bailey... ..	Winter only.. ...	22	24 00
Pinware	Catherine O'Dell ..	Summer & Winter	46	48 00
				<hr/> \$120 00

The above are the number of Scholars on the books, but their attendance is variable. I supplied those schools with books, and paid the salaries of the Teachers.

I distributed educational books to the resident inhabitants of the coast, by whom they are highly valued, and used well for the purpose of instruction in their families.

The medicines placed by the Government at my disposal, I dispensed to all who required them. I am sure they were of great service to the people, and by them gratefully appreciated.

The Mail Packet service for Labrador, introduced by the Government last summer, was doubtless of great utility and convenience generally to the Merchants and Fishermen engaged in the trade and fisheries of that coast. But I know that the mercantile houses at Blanc Sablon, the Southern extremity of our territory, and the Hudson's Bay Company, at Rigoulette, Hamilton Inlet, in the North, are dissatisfied that the Postal Steamer does not call at those places, and they are thus practically excluded from the advantages enjoyed by the rest of the mercantile community.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Government to this subject, as I think that these establishments are entitled to great consideration, for one half of the whole Revenue collected at Labrador is paid by them. I believe, from my local knowledge of Labrador, that it is quite practicable to arrange the mail steamer's service, so as to call at those places in the course of her rounds.

I was requested to bring this matter under the notice of the Government.

The general condition of the trade and fisheries of Labrador last season, was an improvement on that of some previous years; and the collection of Revenue greater in amount than had ever before been realised.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,

Judge of the Court of Labrador.

No. 7.

Copy of Report of Captain Malcolm, of H. M. S. "Danae," of Fisheries on the S. W. Coast of Newfoundland, visited between 3rd and 15th (inclusive), of June.

H. M. S. "DANAÆ,"

Great Jervois Harbor, 3rd June, 1871.—The Crops have not yet been sown. They only consist of cabbage and potatoes for home consumption. There has been no cattle disease, and no sickness. The fishery, up to the present time, has been about $\frac{1}{4}$ short of usual average. The fish principally taken are Codfish, some halibut,—salmon, which are just striking the coast,—and in the winter, turbot, in the Bay. Up to the present time about 700 quintals of Cod have been taken. The Cod are on the coast all the year round, and are caught by hook and line, often in 120 fathoms water. There are no seals. There have been from 6 to 10 American Schooners on the coast this year, averaging from 70 to 100 tons; most of them seem now to have left, some with 60,000 lbs., and others with 40,000 lbs. of Halibut, green weight. They generally fish with bultows, and as a rule outside the marine league. The fishermen here complain of this practice, but except in isolated cases the men give no evidence to prove that the Americans fish within the marine league; further, the very men who complained, before doing so supplied the Americans with herring as bait at 6s. per barrel, and I have no doubt sold them part of the fish comprising their cargoes; they thus got ready money; had they given them to the merchants, they would only have served to pay up arrears of old debts. The Americans were here last year, but the fishermen gave their fish to Mr. Penny and others; this year they seem to have adopted the other plan, and Mr. Penny, not approving of not being paid, thinks he must stop it, and hits upon the plan of complaining to the Governor against illegal fishing on the part of the Americans, taking his affidavit to

the fact; and when questioned by me, says "He does not know, but he heard that the Americans had been fishing close in shore."

In Great Jervois Harbor and Pushthrough, there are about 40 families, consisting of about 250 souls; all, except Mr. Penny and Mr. Camp, the Custom House Officer, Land Surveyor and Schoolmaster, are engaged in fishing. They have 5 schooners, and about 50 boats. They have no trade except in fish, and a small quantity of fur. They make a little money by selling bait to the French and Americans. Mr. Penny supplied them partly with provisions from Canada and St. John's, also Newman & Co., of London, barter with them; these latter have a screw steamer of about 60 tons that brings supplies from Gaultois and Harbor Breton, and is constantly passing to and fro. The fishermen have had no relief, and there is no crime as far as I could learn. About two-thirds of them are Episcopalians, who are ministered to by the Clergyman from Hermitage Cove, who comes about five or six times in a year; the rest are Catholics, who are visited by the Priest from Harbor Breton. There are two schools, one at Mr. Penny's, and the other in Pushthrough; the latter is conducted by the Revenue Officer, Mr. Camp. In winter he has, so he says, 34 pupils under instruction. I was struck by the handwriting being clear and very legible. During the winters, which are severe, deer, hares, ptarmigan, wild geese and ducks, afford them much nouriture. They reported, for the truth of which I will not vouch, that in 1870 they killed 800 deer. In summer they obtain large quantities of gooseberries, blackberries, cranberries, strawberries, and raspberries, and a few esculents, all growing wild. The people, as a rule, presented a robust, healthy appearance. In average years a fisherman will gain about £50 per annum. On this and the proceeds of their gardens and poultry, in some cases of their goats and odd jobs, they have to subsist; salt meat is very dear. It may not be out of place here to remark on the custom of weighing and selling fish, as the same, doubtless, more or less, according to locality, is the rule or rather custom on the coasts of Newfoundland. A quintal weighs 112 lbs., but it often occurs that the men need the money before the fish is properly cured; in many cases, I fear,

before it is even caught, in which case the equivalent acknowledged by custom is as follows: i. e. According to custom and usage of Great Jervis Harbor, one quintal of fish from the knife, or fresh fish, is 322 lbs.

One quintal of fish dried and properly prepared is 112 lbs.

One quintal of fish split open and lying in salt is 280 lbs.

One ton of oil is 256 gallons, Imperial measure, according to law.

One barrel of pickled fish of any kind is 200 lbs. to the quintal.

One barrel of herring fresh from the net is equal to 32 gallons of fish, value 5s. to 6s.

One hogshead of salt equals 5 cwt., value 12s. 6d.

One hogshead of coal equals 5 cwt., value 9s.

Wood is sold at 14s. per cord; dimensions of cord, 4 feet high and wide, and 8 feet long.

The value of furs and skins seem to average as follows, i. e., taking one year with the other, and one quality of fur with the other:

Black Fox.....	£15	0	0
Silver ".....	8	0	0
Grey ".....	1	10	0
Red ".....	0	8	0
Otter.....	1	8	0
Beaver.....	0	8	0
Bear.....	3	0	0
Musk Rat.....	0	9	0

The North Arm of Despair Bay, 6th June, 1871.—There is here some trade in furs, carried on by Indian and half castes. The salmon take is so insignificant that it can hardly be called a fishery. There is good turbot fishing, the average take being 600 quintals, sold, I believe, at about 8s. sterling per green quintal. The telegraph station of the English Atlantic Cable is pleasantly

situated at the head of the Bay. Its principal object seems to me to be to test the line, east and west, and in case of posts being blown down, and the electric current being impeded, to have them repaired, for which object there are experienced men here. There is good anchorage here in 7 fathoms, mud, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the telegraph station; ships coming up, when near head of arm, should anchor as soon as they strike 7; further up, after 6 fathoms, it shoals rapidly.

The North-East Arm of Despair Bay, 7th June, 1871.—Here, near Conn River, there is a settlement of Indians; their number varies, as they are often changing their abode, sometimes 20, at others not over 3 families. There is one white family settled here. The place has some little trade in furs, hoops of casks, fancy wood, hay, herring and salmon. This salmon fishery might be extended. I had occasion to point out to Mr. Michael Collier, that he was breaking the Governor's Proclamation of 8th April, 1871, by his system of fishing and nets. He promised to change it. Spars for topgallant-masts, boats-masts, studding-sail-booms and oars, as also knees for boats, can be obtained here. Beyond West Island, there is a station of English Atlantic Telegraph Company; there are about five families here. They trade a little in hay, herrings and salmon. I had here occasion to draw attention to the size of herring net meshes. At the bottom of all these Bays, the woods present an appearance and luxuriance, which offer a remarkable contrast to those at the entrance. Nearly everywhere are seen signs of destructive fires, originating through carelessness. As they are very injurious to the settlers they cannot be too much guarded against. Whole districts are laid bare, valuable wood, in many cases the growth of half a century, is destroyed.

Ship Cove, 8th June, 1871.—Ship Cove is a settlement of about 45 souls, Roman Catholics; they have 2 schooners and a few boats; they trade in cod, salmon, turbot and herring; they rear calves for sale, having about 40 head of cattle. H. M. S. *Danae* could not obtain any fresh meat, as they do not sell their cows, and their calves were too young. They also trade in cask hoops, bark of trees, which is stretched out and used for sails and covering for

cargoes. The deer, geese and ptarmigan appear in autumn in great numbers; they send them to St. Pierre and St. John's for sale; they also obtain and sell otter, martin, deer and beaver skins. They appear to be contented and thriving, not much troubled by too much learning. The inhabitants think that there are silver mines in the neighbourhood, as they shewed us a mineral very like mundic; there may be tin mines near, but this is a question for geologists and mineralogists to decide. The anchorage is good in 8 fathoms. In North West Cove, near Ship Cove, we found the American schooner *Lizzie A. Starr*, of Gloucester, employed catching herring from the shore for bait, i.e., a boat and a crew of five men were helping John Ingram, William Willcocks and Michael Willcocks, of King's Harbor, to fish with a herring net under two inches. The Americans were clearly breaking the Convention of 1818; "they and the fishermen," the Act for protecting the herring fishery of the 27th March, 1862.

Pass Island, 8th June.—They catch here halibut and cod. I heard there were about 170 inhabitants employing over 50 boats. They say Americans now and then come on their fishing ground about 1 mile S. S. E to S. S. W. of Island, but here as elsewhere they complain of bultows as killing the mother fish; this is accounted for by these being the largest fish, and they do not rise to take hook and line, but from the bait of bultows being on the ground they take it. Hearing the same everywhere, and as Colonial fishermen are averse to its use, as being as destructive to sea fishing as high weirs are to salmon fishery, the Legislature of Newfoundland could meet this evil by making fishing with bultows illegal for all alike.

Dawson's Cove.—About 36 inhabitants, about 7 boats and 2 schooners here. Cod-fishery off the entrance of Connaigre Bay.

Fox Island.—About 20 inhabitants and 5 boats.

Harbor Galley.—Marked in Admiralty Chart, Frenchman's Cove, about 13 inhabitants and 3 boats.

Raymond's Point.—About 14 inhabitants and 4 boats. At the three latter places they have had fair fishing, about 5 green

quintals of cod per head. They are assisted in eking out their living by the wild berries they collect, and the wild fowl they shoot.

Hermitage Cove, 10th June, 1871.—Here are the head quarters of the clergyman of the district, Mr. Colley. The place seems to be neat and doing moderately well. There are about 23 families and about 30 boats; they catch cod and herring in fair quantities, and some turbot, the former they take to Gaultois for sale, the herring also, but some small portions they sell to the Americans for bait. This system, as well as that of fishing with bultows (trots) is so very unpopular that public opinion amongst themselves will entirely put a stop to it. They have some cows, and grow for their own use potatoes and cabbages, and get in the proper season a good deal of wild fruit and game. There seems to be no sickness and no crime, and only one case, that of a widow, where they have received Government relief. Here, as in all other places, they consider the take of fish of this year as below the average, and that the season has been uncommonly cold and unpropitious.

Gaultois, 11th June, 1871.—Here is a large store and drying place for fish of Messrs. Newman & Co., of London. It presents the appearance almost of a dockyard, and looks very tidy. Mr. Holman, the Agent, told me, for which I will not answer, that they exported 15,000 quintals of dried fish. Besides this establishment, with its four schooners, there are eleven fishing boats, with which the other inhabitants fish, but this fishery is not very productive.

Fortune, 13th June, 1871.—A bad anchorage except for very small craft. Sheltered from Southerly winds. In Roads there were 15 fishing schooners from Lamaline and other places, which had put in for shelter; they fish near Miquelon, had as yet little or no success; report caplin as having struck in. Before writing of Fortune, I must remark, that at this place, as at others, we have great difficulty in determining the number of inhabitants, boats, &c., as no two people agree in their statements, being very vague in their ideas of quantities and numbers; therefore, the Captain reporting has often to judge for himself.

The settlement seems to contain something short of 700 souls, presents a flourishing appearance, and seems more flourishing than other places. They have cattle and sheep, get a fair catch of fish; they are mostly Protestants. There were many sick, suffering from the effects of cold, to whom Dr. Gabriel, (there being no medical man here,) afforded some relief. This settlement has some trade with St. Pierre. It is not visited by game or wild fowl. They have about 28 schooners, and over 50 boats. They fish now at Grand Bank, and off the coast between this and Dantzic Point. Later many go to the fishery in the Straits of Belle Isle. They are averse to bultows for reason assigned under the head of Pass Island. They complain of French encroachments near Dantzic Point, saying, for truth of which I will not answer, that as many as fifty boats fish within Colonial bounds. This must be enquired into. 14th June, on passage to St. Mary's, visited Dantzic Point; though there were many Colonial schooners and boats fishing off the Point, I saw no French boats so employed.

St. Mary's Harbor, 15th June, 1871.—This is a well-to-do settlement, the entire population, of apparently 700 souls, with the exception of one family, being Roman Catholics; they are ministered to by Father Ryan. They have a good stock of cattle and cultivate nearly sufficient ground for their own use. They trade and barter principally with St. John's houses.

The health of the settlement is good. In winter they get a good supply of deer and wild fowl; now and then bears and seals are killed.

They catch here, and in the neighbourhood, cod, a few halibut, also herring and caplin; the two latter are used for bait. They report herring fishery as over, and that of caplin as beginning. They fish for cod with nets, bultows, and hook and line. They report that those who have nets can get from 1000 to 1200 quintals in the season, and the men with hook and line from 50 to 80 quintals. The catch as yet has not been good, but now that caplin have struck in, if fine weather comes, they hope for much success. It is very difficult to arrive at the number of craft they have, as the accounts here are more conflicting than usual; but from what

I could see they must have about 60 large boats and over 30 schooners under 30 tons. When H. M. S. *Danae* anchored, there were in the roads 55 schooners; we passed 33, and they said many vessels were up the bay fishing. I heard it is no uncommon thing for 400 crafts to be collected here.

They have no complaints to urge against foreign fishermen, they seldom come here. Though using bultows, with many hundreds of hooks, they, like the settlers at other ports, consider them as destructive to the mother fish. St. Mary's Harbor on the whole gives the impression of being thriving and prosperous. The drying establishments here are vaster than at any place H.M.S. *Danae* has visited. The system of bag-net fishing for cod must, in my opinion, be very injurious, as they kill enormous quantities of spawning fish, the spawn representing some billions of eggs, was heaped up and salted, being exported in casks to the Mediterranean, and amongst other uses it is used as bait for Sardines.

(Signed,)

G. J. MALCOLM,
Captain and Senior Officer.

No. 8.

Copy of Report of Captain Brown (Successor to Captain Malcolm), H. M. S. "Danae," of his Cruizes on the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

SOUTH SHORE—FROM CAPE RACE TO CAPE RAY.

All along the coast, I found the cod fishery to be considerably above the average, and this was universally ascribed to the fact of the French having been later than usual on the Banks. The fish not finding the ground baited, struck in shore after the caplin, and

so allowed the Newfoundland fishermen to reap a good harvest; bait was plentiful, and at Burgeo, where the fish were surfeited with caplin, and would not take herring, squid came in in great numbers during our stay.

The bultow is in general use, except at Little St. Lawrence and Burgeo, where the fishermen will not allow it. At the latter place a case was to be brought before the Judges on Circuit, relative to some men who had taken up a Bultow set by a fisherman. The use of the Bultow is, no doubt, perfectly legal, though very destructive to the fishery. The Cod Seine, however, is nearly as bad from the number of small useless fish it takes. It will probably be found impossible to stop either Seine or Bultow. But the evils might be mitigated. I find it to be the general opinion that under existing circumstances the Cod Fishery must be destroyed on this Coast before many years have passed. Salmon have already become comparatively scarce, owing doubtless to the number of Nets and Bultows that encircle the Coast. The Salmon being a very shy fish is frightened off when making for the streams.

There is also another practice reported to be increasing on the coast, which, if persisted in, cannot fail to be very detrimental to the fishery, viz: that of cleaning the fish on the fishing-ground. An instance was given me of a spot off Great St. Lawrence, called Rosier Rocks, which used to be the best hook-and-line fishing-ground in the district, but which now (owing to *one man* having cleaned fish and thrown the offal overboard,) is entirely deserted.

Jigging is also objectionable, as it wounds more fish than it catches. I believe that if some good, plain rules could be drawn up for the protection of the cod fishery, the fishermen would not only abide by them, but would assist the authorities in enforcing them, so thoroughly convinced are they that the present system must end in destroying the fishery. I found the inhabitants quiet, orderly, hard-working, sober and hospitable. Crime, except slight offences, is rare; the poverty at times is very great, but at the date of my visit, all were doing well, and there was no dis-

tress. The wages, however, that a man earns, even in the best of seasons, are not such as will enable him to lay by, and consequently, in a bad season, the distress is very great, and the Government provision seems miserably small. The consequence is, that those who, through thrift or industry, have saved a little, or those that have small fixed incomes, such as Ministers, Magistrates, Doctors, Excise Officers, &c., are very unenviably placed. They cannot see the people around them absolutely starving, and yet they are not sufficiently well off to be able to relieve the want, without seriously distressing themselves and their families.

I should imagine that Local Poor Funds might be established, and some means adopted of making a good year provide for a bad one; such for instance as putting a small export duty on every quintal of fish, the money thus raised to be set apart for the relief of distress in bad seasons.

It will probably soon be found advisable to draw the attention of the inhabitants to agriculture; in many places the soil is by no means bad, but knowledge of farming seems very deficient. Perhaps, if the Government could place a few good practical farmers at different parts to show the people how to farm, and what could be done, it might benefit them.

Medical attendance is scarce; fortunately the people seem to be very healthy; but distressing cases must sometimes occur for the want of surgical assistance. At every place we visited, the doctors were in request, and of course their services were always given; but I must say, that there were some occasions where I thought that the people were well enough off to have paid a medical man, as, for instance, at Trepassey, which is a very flourishing settlement, and not far from St. John's. I understood that it was only their disinclination to pay that prevented a medical man from residing. Hospitality (as is usually the case where a high state of civilization does not exist) is a pleasing feature in the character of the people. They seem always glad to see you, and give you what they have, and appear to look with pleasure on the visits of Her Majesty's Ships.

In going from port to port, it is always desirable to start at early daylight, and make the passage while the fine weather lasts. Fogs are so uncertain that if the clear weather is not taken every advantage of, ships will sometimes be delayed for several days.

It is difficult to lay down any rules as to fogs, but they may always be expected with a S. E., and generally with S. W. wind, indeed, any wind with south in it may blow in a fog, and then, when the wind shifts, the same fog will be hours blowing out again with northerly winds.

Trepassey.—Arrived at 5.30 a. m., July 2nd; a good harbor, sheltered from all winds, and easy of access in the day time. Anchored in 6½ fathoms; bearings, Beach Point, on with Powles Head. Roman Catholic Church, N. 81° E. (Mag.)

REMARKS.

The settlement of Trepassey consists of upwards of 100 well-built houses, and contains about 520 inhabitants, who appear to be industrious and prosperous, as I saw no signs of distress or poverty. The men are all engaged in cod fishing, the season for which commences early in June, and ends in the latter part of October.

There are 25 schooners, manned by 6 or 7 men each, and 21 whale boats, with 2 or 3 men, belonging to the place; but during the summer, boats from adjacent bays and harbors use Trepassey, and at the time of our arrival, 53 schooners were at anchor. These schooners are capable of holding 150 or 200 quintals of fish, which they take with the seine, between Cape Race and Cape Pine; in the fall of the year they use the Bultow and hook-and-line.

The whale boats fish with hook-and-line, using bait at night, and jigging for them in the day time. At the time of our visit the prospects of the fishery were good; caplin had struck in in great abundance, the beach in Mutton Bay being strewn with thousands of them, and every wave adding to their number; our men bailed up buckets full of them from the sea at the edge of

the beach; their spawn was in such quantities that parts of the beach were covered with it like sand.

Following these caplin had come the cod, and only fine weather was required to enable the fishermen to reap a good harvest.

One day last week 21 boats took 1,500 quintals of fish, and during our stay, two boats that left on Sunday evening, were back on Monday morning, with 60 and 80 quintals each. It is considered that 500 quintals make a boat "safe" for the season, and some boats had already 300 and 400. It is not uncommon for one boat to take 1,000 or 1,200 quintals, though the last is a high figure.

The customary mode of payment to the crews here is £26 to each man for the "voyage," with a bonus of £1 per hundred quintals of fish. This makes it up to £30 to £35, not too much for 4 months incessant labour, as the same men catch, split, salt and dry the fish, and often never get more than an hours sleep at a time from Sunday evening to Saturday night.

There is another arrangement, by which the crew share between them half the catch, but this is not practised to any extent. It is difficult to arrive at anything like an approximate annual catch, but from various reports and information I gathered, that 20 to 25,000 quintals is about the estimate. This represents about the same number of pounds, giving an average of £40 to £50 to each member of the population.

They do not appear to be troubled with foreigners. A short time ago an American schooner came in for bait, but on being told by Mr. Simms, (the Excise Officer), that they could not take it, they went away quietly. At the end of the season the greater part of the fish is carried by the schooners to St. John's, but sometimes a vessel or two (generally Spanish) comes here for a cargo.

Within the last two years a Mr. Larder, from Halifax, has established a store here, and seems to be doing a good business. I understand that he purchased the wreck of the steamer *Germania*, lost on "Mistaken Point," and having brought divers from Hali-

fax, he has succeeded in clearing a good deal of money. At present he has two large schooners (about 100 tons each) employed, one with divers at the wreck, the other carrying salved property to Halifax. He seems more enterprising than the Newfoundlanders, and owns two Fishing schooners.

Agriculture, &c.—The soil in and about Trepassey is good. Whenever the trouble has been taken to clear the ground of the numerous stones which encumber it, and to destroy the heather, either by burning or otherwise, the result seems most satisfactory.

The pasturage is remarkably good, the grass being sweet and sewn with a considerable quantity of clover. The cattle, however, during the summer months, are turned out to graze on the uncleared land, and many of them may be seen on the beaches feeding on the sea-weed, of which they appear to be very fond, and the grass crops are saved for hay for the winter. The inhabitants possess about 400 sheep, 100 cows, and 60 ponies. The sheep are tolerable; the cows, though small, yield well, giving about a gallon of milk a day, (after calving.) The cream and butter are remarkably good. The ponies, though rough and small, are strong and sure footed, and principally used for drawing wood for fuel and other purposes, being seldom ridden. Fowls and geese are also reasonably abundant; but as they feed principally on fish, both they and the eggs are unpleasantly flavoured. This also applies to the pigs.

Nearly every house has a patch of clear land adjoining it, in which potatoes, onions, turnips, and other vegetables, are cultivated. All these appear to thrive well, though little trouble is taken with their cultivation. I was informed that 1,000 barrels of potatoes were obtained from these patches. Rhubarb and currants also thrive well.

On seeing the richness of the soil and the apparent ease with which crops grow, one is at first inclined to wonder that more trouble is not taken with agriculture, but the cod-fishery pays so much better, and the work connected with it is so arduous, that the men have little time or inclination for other labour. When

the cod-fishery is finished at the end of October, they have to carry their fish by sea to St. John's, and return with supplies; the early part of the winter is then spent in cutting and hauling wood, for repairs of boats, stages, flakes, wharfs, and fuel. Then boats, nets, sails, and other gear, have to be repaired and got ready for the next season; and during the winter little or nothing could be done to the land, even were they so disposed.

Religion, Crime, Health, &c.—The inhabitants are all Roman Catholic, (there being only two Protestant families in the settlement.) They have a very neat Church at which the Revd. Father Hennebury officiates. He seems to be greatly esteemed by his parishioners. They built him a house, laid out and railed in his garden, and above all constructed for him a good cart, strongly made and suitable for the country work.

There is also a school under his supervision, the attendance at which has increased of late years, being now about 40. No very high results are arrived at, but the children are taught to read and write, which probably will be as much education as they will ever require to use.

There is no Magistrate in the settlement; and from what I could learn, no work for one—the people seem quiet, orderly and peaceful—and though not teetotalers, not given to drink.

I was surprised to find that, with 500 residents, besides a summer visitation of 2 or 300 more, there was no medical man; and I must say it was not with satisfaction that I allowed the medical officer of the ship to visit and assist them, because the inhabitants are in sufficiently easy circumstances to pay for medical attendance, and it is only their disinclination to part with their money that prevents one being located in the place, at least for the summer. I would suggest that Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Ships should be authorized to charge a small fee in places such as Trepassey, such fee to go to the fund for the relief of distress in the poorer fishing stations which are visited, where relief is often needed; the people, however, seemed healthy; cuts and wounds being the principal ailments.

Pilotage, Anchorage, &c.—Trepassey is easy of access in the day time in clear weather—but the entrance being very narrow, and Powle's Point lower than the land behind it—it is not easy to enter at night or in thick weather, especially for sailing vessels.

I observe that it is proposed to erect a Beacon or Light on Powles Head. I venture to remark, that the Beacon would be quite useless—as it could only be seen in the day time in clear weather—when the headland itself could be made. A light would be useful, but a Fog Signal would be of more service than either. Boats are not often lost on the rocks off Powles Head, because at present they prefer remaining at sea to risking running for the harbor without a guide. Were a Fog Signal Station placed on Powles Head, they would be able to enter in any weather, night or day; at present the only safe way in thick or dark weather is to get hold of the land towards Cape Pine, and hug it all the way to Trepassey; this can be done by a steamer, but not by a sailing vessel, as the high land causes the wind to fall, and they run the risk of being becalmed and driven by the sea or current on the rocks. From conversation I had with several fishermen, I am convinced they would regard a Fog Signal as a *great* boon, but a Beacon is useless.

Game, River Fish, &c.—Partridges promise very well this year. Snipe are to be found about Biscay. Foxes on the Moors, but not many. Salmon are caught in nets in the upper part of the harbor. Trout are abundant at Biscay Bay, and in the streams en route.

Great Colonel Island.—Visited by Sub-Lieutenant Burr, July 5th, 1871.

Mosquito Cove.—This is a remarkably neat, clean, and picturesque settlement, consisting of six families—in all 37 persons. The men, 14 in number, are divided between one schooner and three boats, and are all employed in cod fishing, which, up to the present time, has been very successful, amounting to 670 quintals since June 11th. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, and are visited three or four times a year by a Priest from St. Mary's, each family paying 15s. for his services. A Medical man also

comes from the same place when sent for, if practicable, receiving 10s. per annum from each family.

Their gardens are very well kept and productive; they have also abundance of poultry, sheep, cows, and ponies.

Mother Ixx's Cove.—Another settlement on the same Island; contains 41 souls; has 5 large boats, but no schooner. They are all well to do, and quiet, orderly, and healthy, and in other respects are on the same footing as Mosquito Cove.

In the season, the Island can furnish ptarmigan, curlew and snipe, in considerable quantities.

Salmonier River, July 5.—Anchored in 10 fathoms, veered to $2\frac{1}{2}$, Shackles, Bearings at Anchor, Roman Catholic Church Spire, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., Cape Dog, N. 73 W. Mag.

From the anchorage, this settlement has a well-to-do appearance, the houses being neat and of considerable size and surrounded by cleared spaces of ground, either grass or garden. There is also a Church prettily situated on the side of a hill, and surrounded by fir trees.

On landing, I was struck by the absence of roads. The houses are placed some close to, and some further off, the beach; but in every place the proprietor has enclosed all the land for some distance on each side of his dwelling, completely down to the sea shore, so that there is no common road along the strand or any room for one. There are the remains of a road in the wood at the back of the settlement, which I was informed was made by Government 20 years ago, but which nothing has since been done to, and it is now almost obliterated in parts.

The fishing here has for the last three years been continued through the winter, and the inhabitants are consequently thriving, though they do not appear so well off as at Trepassey. They have 22 boats with 2 or 3 men in each boat, and up to this date the catch has been very good, and they look for a fine season. They use nets, or hook-and-line, according to the season or other circum-

stances. The wages for the voyage are from £30 to £35 paid in coin.

The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, and are visited by a Priest from St. Mary's. They have no Doctor or Magistrate.

The number of inhabitants (at all the settlements in the River,) is about 350. Mr. Curtis and his sons are building a schooner of about 40 tons, which will be finished next year.

Several people, principally women, came off to see the Surgeon, but their complaints were trifling; the place is healthy and in good order.

In the season, partridges, ducks, hares, &c., are said to be numerous. Trout abound in ponds in the woods, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each side of the River. Salmon are said to be plentiful at the head of the harbor.

Between Salmonier and Placentia, passed hundreds of boats fishing, (81 being in sight at one time.) In answer to enquiries they all reported "doing well"; nets and bultows in all directions along the shore. I was impressed with the necessity of avoiding the fishing grounds either at night or during thick weather, as a steamer picking up one of these nets with her screw, would probably ruin some hard working fishermen, and would possibly do more damage than the protection and assistance given by a Man-of-War could counter-balance.

Placentia.—Arrived at 3 p. m., July 7. Anchored in $6\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms; Bearings at Anchor, Verde Point, S. 81° W., N. Church Steeple, S. 45° E. Mag.

Placentia, formerly a place of considerable importance, (even in the fishing world,) now shows every sign of decay, and is I believe being gradually deserted for more favorably situated places. The commencement of the decay of this port dates about thirty years back, when a number of merchants who had amassed considerable fortunes, left the place, taking their capital with them, and the town is now falling to pieces. Half the houses are in ruins, and the Protestant church and grave-yard are in the same

condition. The inhabitants, who are said to number 400, but of whom we saw about 20, appear to partake of the blight which has fallen on the place. For whereas at other settlements the inhabitants have been glad to see us, and have offered to us such hospitality as was in their power. Here, we found difficulty in getting any information even, so listless and unsociable were the few people we met—except the Staff of the Telegraph Company, who are much to be pitied for being located in such a spot.

The anchorage for a ship of this size is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles off the entrance of the harbor; boats should keep along the South shore of the bay until they reach the beach, and then coast along it to the point; by this means they will avoid the strong tide (about 4 or 5 knots) which runs out of the harbor with the ebb tide; the best landing place is at Jetty, just inside the point.

Up to the present time the catch of Cod has been good, about 3,800 to 4,000 quintals amongst 35 or 40 boats. I noticed here they do not expect so much in a season as at Trepassey, for at the latter place I was told that unless they took 500 quintals they did not consider they were "safe"—(*i. e.*, clear from loss), here they consider themselves "safe" with 250 or 300.

The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholic, and there is a Priest and also a Magistrate in the town, but both were absent when I visited the place. A Protestant Clergyman visits occasionally, and the state of his Church is not such as would induce him to come often.

Visited the head of the S. E. Arm, where Salmon-fishing is reported; found a net set just below the mouth of the river, but no salmon.

Burin.—Arrived Monday, July 10th, 5,50 a. m. Anchored in $12\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms in Ship Cove—Bearings at Anchor, Troak Point, S. by W., North Point, N. E. by E. Mag.

The settlements in Burin Harbors visited were as follows:—

Ship Cove, Great Burin, Little Burin Harbor, and the various Stations in Burin Inlet.

Ship Cove is the best anchorage, and is the port of call for the Mail steamer; it also is the place of residence of the Magistrate, Doctor, Custom-house Officer, and the Ministers of the Church of England, Church of Rome, and Wesleyan. At the date of our visit everything was flourishing and in good order; no crime; very little sickness; crops very forward, and the cod-fishery promising well.

The soil, as at other places, seems only to require clearing to become a source of considerable profit; whatever was planted or sown appeared to thrive. Potatoes are scarce this year owing to the inhabitants having sold all their last year's produce, and being unable to obtain any for planting. There are about 100 cows, of a very good breed, numerous calves, 400 sheep (the breed of which might be improved by the introduction of some Welsh blood), and about 15 or 20 horses or ponies.

The Cod Fishery commenced about June 10th, and the men employed have done very well since, having taken on an average 30 quintals per man. A case was vouched for in which a man and boy had taken 75 quintals in a month. The wages are about the same as at other places, £26 to £30 for the voyage. Here again, all the fishing is done with codseine and bultows. Hook-and-line has little or no chance. Every one I spoke to seemed quite aware of the damage the bultows were doing, but they all say the same thing—"What one does another must do."

One of the ill-effects of the numerous nets and bultows is the almost complete extinction of salmon. Rivers which, some years back, used to furnish a good supply of salmon, now do not yield a barrel a year—the salmon being frightened away by the nets and bultows around the coast.

I visited Little Salmonier River, and found an old net spread nearly across the entrance; reported the circumstance to Mr. Winter, who promised to see it removed.

Sent the Pinnacle to visit the different stations in Burin Inlet. Visited Great Burin, and inspected the Light-house; found it extremely clean and well kept, and every thing in first-rate order.

When off the Island we failed to distinguish the 20" intermittent flashes; and on questioning the Light-house Keeper, he said he had never been able to make them out, when near (*i. e.*, about 6 miles off), the Light however was continuous, though brighter at one period than another.

Snipe and ptarmigan are plentiful in the autumn, and deer are said to exist in large numbers at no great distance inland. There is some trout-fishing at Berry Hill Pond, but the fish are small.

Great St. Lawrence,—Arrived 0.55 p. m., July 12, 1871. Anchored in Herring Cove in 11 fathoms, Bearings at Anchor, Calipouse Point, South, Northern Red House, N. 39° E. Mag.

Great St. Lawrence is easy to make, Chapeau Rouge being a remarkable head land, the anchorage is good in the summer, but in the autumn is too much exposed to southerly winds, which drive in a very heavy sea. Further up the harbor there is a snug little bay for fishing vessels, formed by a beach or spit, which runs some way across the anchorage, called Shingle point; unfortunately, however, the heavy seas in winter have commenced to wash away this protection, carrying the shingle over the spit into the harbor inside, and thus at once destroying the shelter and filling up the anchorage. It is a great pity that this should be allowed to continue, especially as it could be prevented at trifling cost. A few timber groins would stop the shingle from travelling, and could be built by the fishermen in the winter season at a trifling expense, say £75 to £100.

The settlement, which is apparently thriving, contains about 400 inhabitants, all of whom are supported by the cod fishery. They have about 70 boats, and up to the present time, the fishing, which commenced about June 15th, has been very favorable, averaging from forty to 50 quintals per boat (of two men). The great part of the fishery is done with nets. Bultows are used, though the fishermen disapprove of them. Nets are set in such quantities that although caplin were so plentiful off Chambers Point, about two miles from Great St. Lawrence, they could not get into the coast.

I was here informed of another practice growing up, which cannot fail to damage the fishing ground, viz: that of splitting and cleaning fish on the ground, and thus fouling the fishing ground. I was assured that Rosey Rock, just outside Chapeau Rouge, which used to be the best hook-and-line fishing ground about here, has been perfectly ruined by one man splitting fish on it.

I visited Little St. Lawrence, and found things much the same as at Great St. Lawrence, except that here the fishermen *will not allow the bultow to be used*, and consequently they do a very good business with the hook-and-line. I did not enquire too particularly as to the means used to prevent the use of the bultows, but I believe that though not strictly legal, they are efficacious.

Little St. Lawrence has about 80 inhabitants.

The soil about St. Lawrence is good, yielding good crops of hay and garden stuff, except potatoes, for the absence of which the same reason is given as at Burin, "that they have no seed potatoes." Scarcely any sickness, and very little crime. The people, however, seem poorer than at Burin or Trepassey, and the place not so well kept. There are two churches and two schools, Church of England and Romish, but no resident minister of either denomination.

Prayers are read in the Church of England on Sunday by the school teacher, who, with his wife, appear to take considerable trouble about the children and to educate them as far as the short time they attend school will admit of. Mr. Vavator, the Custom House Officer, informed me that a French schooner from St. Pierre had been into Great St. Lawrence, but that he would not allow her to remain, owing to small pox being on the increase at St. Pierre. I told him he had acted wisely in the matter.

A few ptarmigan and hares are shot during the winter, also otter and fox in the fall, but game is not abundant. The country around is comparatively level, and being clear of timber, would be productive with little trouble, if cultivated. What is wanted are a

few hard-working, practical farmers, with a little capital, to show the people how to farm and what may be done. The poverty at this place is reported to be very great at times, but this year all promises well.

Harbor Breton.—Arrived at 5.15 p. m., July 14th, 1871. Anchored in 17 fathoms: bearings at anchor, English Church Tower, S. 55° W., Jersey Head, S. 50° E. (Mag.)

The settlement at Harbor Breton is situated just inside the entrance of S. W. Arm; on anchoring we were struck with the neat and cheerful look of the place, and the signs of prosperity and order that the buildings, &c. showed. On landing, our first impressions were fully justified. The wharves were clean and well kept. Buildings substantial, and in thorough repair. Drying grounds for fish clean and neatly enclosed, and even the fish (which are usually heaped up in any manner) carefully arranged in conical mounds, all betokening care and attention in the management of the place.

This place, the head quarters in Newfoundland of Messrs. Newman & Hunt, at present employs (exclusive of the fishermen) about 100 people, in salting, drying, picking, packing and shipping fish to Europe, Brazil and the West Indies, and is managed by Mr. J. Gallop, on whom its order and cleanliness reflects great credit.

The fish are bought by Mr. Gallop, either green or dry, and are sorted when ready for packing into three divisions. The largest or best fish go to Europe. The smaller size, but equally good, to the Brazils; while the inferior of all sorts and sizes are shipped to the West Indies.

Fish for the Europe and Brazil markets are packed in casks, the materials for which are imported from Canada, but the West India fish go in fir barrels, made on the premises, from Newfoundland timber. I was surprised to hear that Newfoundland produced no beech fit for making staves and heading; but that they all have to be imported, and pay a heavy duty. Messrs. Newman & Hunt's establishment is very complete; besides stores for receiving,

sorting and packing the fish, they have Carpenter's, Cooper's and Blacksmith's shops, and have also built several very nice schooners; they keep large wholesale and retail stores, where everything required by the country people can be obtained; they are now building a large store for coals, capable of holding about 500 tons, as they find it more economical to burn Welsh coal in the steamer *Greyhound*, at 30s. a ton, than Sydney at 10s. Up to the present date, the fishery has been considerably above the average, ascribed, as elsewhere, to the French being late on the banks, and consequently, the fish struck in shore after the caplin, which made its appearance on June 12th, and lasted a month. Herrings are now used for bait, and there seems to be an abundant supply of them. A large business is done with the Americans in the winter seasons, sometimes as many as 50 schooners loading with frozen herring, for which they pay \$1 a barrel. The fishermen here profess to use only the hook-and-line, and not the bultow.

There is little crime, a few occasional assaults, and no serious sickness. The inhabitants are about two-thirds Protestants and one-third Roman Catholics, and the place has a minister of each denomination, and also a Surgeon and a Stipendiary Magistrate. The population of the settlement is about 350; but of the district of Fortune Bay, of which it is the chief town, about 5,200.

There is no agricultural produce, except for home consumption; soil is good, but rocks are too near the surface. Sheep are plentiful and thrive well, as also cows; milk and butter remarkably good. Game is not abundant near this anchorage; some trout-fishing at the entrance of Jerseymen's Harbor.

Burgeo Islands.—Arrived 6 a. m., 19th July, 1871. Anchored in 22 fathoms: bearings at anchor, Church Tower, N. 23° W., Ramea Columne, S. 7° E. (Mag.)

It is strange that no survey of these islands has ever been made; places of much less importance and much easier of access have been carefully surveyed, but for some reason these islands have been omitted. However, Cook's Chart of 1765 will be found a very correct guide. A beacon on Boar Island would be advantageous to strangers.

The population of the islands is about 600, all employed in fishing. A few years ago an establishment existed where salmon and lobsters were potted; this is now closed. It appears that it was carried on upon too expensive a scale, and consequently did not answer, but there seems no doubt, that with careful management, it might be made very profitable, and would be a great benefit to the inhabitants, as women, children and others, who have now little or no employment, would be able to collect lobsters, which swarm along the shore; we bought them alongside, 1s. 3d. per dozen. The fishing is done with very small boats, with a man or a man and a boy in each boat; there are 4 or 5 large ones with 4 or 5 men in each, and up to the date of our visit the catch had been above the average, but the fish were surfeited with caplin, and the fishermen were waiting for the squid, which came in in large numbers during our stay, so there was every sign of a good season.

There are only 4 cod seines, and bultows are not allowed to be used; a case is to be brought before the Circuit Judge, relative to some men who took up a bultow belonging to a fisherman. I entertain no doubt of the illegality of their proceedings; but it seems hard that a community whose very existence depends on the fishery should not be allowed to make Local Laws for their protection. The only excuse for the bultow is, "that it does not do more damage than the cod seines, which catches thousands of small useless fish of no value." But two blacks do not make a white, and if the bultow is destructive, it will not be less so because cod seines are equally, or even more so.

Unfortunately the seine is the engine of the rich, the bultow of the middle, and the hook-and-line of the poor class of fishermen, and it is not likely that any legislation will ever place them on an equality. No improvement can take place in the condition of the fishermen, except through combination; but there is neither the independence, intelligence or capital among them to admit of their combining, and they are, and probably will continue to be, in a state of bondage, little better than serfdom. The settling day is September 10th, and is an institution greatly to be deplored, es-

pecially when, as is the case here, it is held at least a month before the fishing is over. It is the general practice to leave off work for some days before the day named for settling, and settling day and several days after are wasted in drinking. It would be beneficial if wine and spirits were not allowed to be sold or supplied by persons employing laborers or fishermen, but only at licensed houses under strict supervision, as at least half the distress and poverty is owing to strong drink.

There is not much scope for agriculture on these islands. The soil is nearly a bog, with huge boulders scattered through it. One place at the west end, called Sand Bank, is level, and afforded pasture for cattle; it also produces wild strawberries in great numbers, partridge and snipe (but not in great numbers), and on the main land. Deer are found at times. Good fishing may be had above the Telegraph Station, at Grandy's Brook; but it is difficult of access and involves a long day's work.

There is a neat Church and Parsonage House, also a school. The inhabitants are all Protestants, and there is no crime save drunkenness and disorderly conduct about settling day.

It was my intention to have called at Lamaline and LaPoile, but we were prevented doing so by a southerly swell at the former, and a thick fog when off the latter place.

Sunday, July 23rd, 5.45 p. m.—Anchored at Sydney, Cape Breton, to coal ship.

FRENCH SHORE—FROM CAPE RAY TO HAWKE HARBOR.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The position which the English settlers occupy on this part of the Newfoundland Coast, was certainly never contemplated at the time the Treaty of 1783 was signed. At that time Newfoundland was generally supposed to be a barren, desolate country, almost

incapable of cultivation, and suited for nothing but a temporary home for people connected with the fishery.

Governor Palliser, in 1767, writes of Newfoundland as "this desolate country," where to discharge a servant was to condemn him to starvation. Little was known of the coast between Cape Ray and Point Rich, the right to the shores of which was then virtually given over to the French. Legislators and others in England judged of Newfoundland by the Reports of Officials and Merchants living in and about St. John's, and even to this day it is far from generally known that this part of the coast has a climate many degrees warmer in winter than Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. A rich fertile soil, only requiring to be cleared to produce luxuriant crops; fine rapid rivers, with abundance of water for mill power; timber suitable for house or ship building, and finally, as fine and secure harbors, free from dangers and easy of access, as are to be found anywhere in the world.

Between Cape Ray and Point Rich there are now about 2,800 to 3,000 British settlers, and this number is continually increasing. They have built houses, cleared and cultivated the ground, raised crops and bred cattle, sheep and other live stock, and are as a body as well to do a community as are to be found in any British Colony, yet they are under no law, have no protection for their lives or property. No magistrate or civil authority resides among them. Rarely any medical man, and often no minister of religion or schoolmaster. Settlers are locating themselves all round the shores of the bays and rivers, and no provision is being made to reserve land for roads, wharves, or other public purposes. The salmon rivers are taken possession of by one or two families, who are slowly but surely clearing them out. And lastly, the majority of these 3,000 Englishmen have expended their labor on land, and built houses, from which they may be liable to be expelled by the French, or rather by the English Government, should the French require the coast for purposes of the fishery.

A settler in St. George's Bay told me that the French asserted their right to cut wood within ground that he had enclosed, and

cut down some trees which he had purposely left standing to shelter his house in winter.

Another man, in the Bay of Islands, informed me that a Frenchman said, "That he would enter his house and pull down the beams, if he wanted wood to repair his fish stage, and if he could find none handy."

These occurrences are not frequent; as a rule, English and French live together on the best of terms, but in the hearts of all the settlers there is a feeling that they are placed in a very anomalous position, and one that ought to be remedied.

The Newfoundland Government at present decline to grant to these people, either freely or upon payment, any title to the land they have cleared and cultivated.

A Mr. Murphy (who lately died) had an establishment on the Humber, a well built, handsome house, wharf, fish store and fish flakes, and a considerable quantity of cleared land, valued altogether at £2,500. But no one will buy it, and it remains unoccupied and unused, because there is no right or title to the land.

Year after year, as the population increases, the evils resulting from the present state of things must become greater, until at last the Home or Colonial Government will be obliged to come to the rescue.

There is no doubt that the right to dry fish on the shores of Newfoundland is valuable to the French, and they would not probably be disposed to give it up without some equivalent; but I should think that if certain stations were granted to them on the same conditions as St. Pierre, they might possibly be willing to relinquish their claim to the remainder of the coast.

I would name the Islands of Codroy, Red Island, Fox Island, Shag Harbor, Harbor Island, Kepple Island and St. John's Island, on this part of the coast, all of which have good anchorage adjoining, and some of which might be given up in lieu of the present right to use all the strand.

The increase of settlers on this part of the French Shore, will best be shewn by a few figures. In 1863, Captain Hamilton reports that Lieut. Cosse, of the French Imperial Navy (who had been six years on the coast), estimated the number of inhabitants between Cape Ray and Cape Norman at 3,000, and stated that "they were rapidly increasing." What this increase has been may be seen as follows, viz :

	1863	1868	1871
Population from Cape Ray to Cape Norman	From Lieut. Cosse 3,000	Census 4,061	From information 4,450, about.

Again, the whole population of Newfoundland (exclusive of the French Shore) was, by census—

In 1857	119,304
1869	138,670

19,366 increase ;

Being about 16 per cent in 12 years.

The population of the French Shore was—

In 1857	3,334
" 1869	5,384

2,053 increase ;

Being about 64 per cent in 12 years. By far the greater part of this increase has occurred between Cape Ray and Cape Norman.

It is curious (as shewing the feeling entertained on this part of the coast towards the Local Government) that I continually heard the expressions, "The Government of St. John's," made use of, and hardly (I might almost say never) heard any one speak of the "Government of Newfoundland."

St. George's Harbor, St. George's Bay.—Arrived 2.40 p.m., 30th July, 1871. Anchored in 10 fathoms—Bearings at Anchor, Harbor Point Beacon, N. 15° E., Church Tower, N. 44° W. Mag.

Visited this place direct from Sydney, in consequence of a letter received from Capitaine Giovannetti, Senior French Naval Officer, complaining that some of the inhabitants of the Bay had stolen some "lines" belonging to the French fishing schooner "Le Pecheur," and had also threatened to shoot some of the crew of the same vessel. No French vessel was in the Bay at the time of my visit, and I could not learn anything on the subject. The Clergyman was away, but neither the Doctor, Schoolmaster, or Messrs. McKay or LeGrandais, (the two principal inhabitants) knew anything about the circumstance. Some fishermen told me that the French sometimes moor their nets and bultows insecurely, and then when the sea drifts them away, complain that they have been stolen. I, however, cautioned everybody I met that interference with French fishermen was illegal, and that they were liable to punishment if they did so. I also drew up a notice which I have had posted in the Bay, warning the inhabitants on this head: (a copy of this notice is enclosed, No. 1).

The inhabitants of St. George's Harbor number about 700, and are well-to-do people, earning amongst them about £35,000 per annum. This sum may seem excessive, but they catch herring in the spring, then salmon, and later, cod; they have lately taken to go to Labrador for the cod fishing, and a schooner had just returned with 300 quintals of dried fish. The salmon fishery they are doing their best to ruin. Dams, weirs and nets are built and set right across the rivers; at Little Barachois or Indian Pond, as it is called in the Chart, I found a dam built completely across the stream, (which was about 80 yards wide at the part) with a salmon-trap at one end, there being literally no place whatever for the salmon or trout to go up. I destroyed the trap and broke down the dam in several places. I was informed that this dam was built by a Mr. Dennis, who was cautioned by Captain Hood, in 1858, on the same subject.

Herrings are in abundance, and the catch is unlimited; every man takes as many as he thinks he can cure; this year about 30,000 barrels are ready to go to Halifax or elsewhere.

The inhabitants seem quiet and orderly; I had no complaints

made. The place not quite so healthy as usual, although a Doctor is in residence.

Roman Catholics and members of the Church of England are about equal, and a minister of each denomination is located in the settlement. Seals are sometimes caught in the Bay. In 1868, 3,000 were taken off Cape St. George's.

The soil at the settlement is sandy; but around the Bay it seems suited for Agriculture, and, where cleared, bears good grass and other crops.

Berries of all sorts are numerous. Game not in large quantities. Salmon and trout being exterminated.

Port-au-Port.—Arrived 3 5 p. m., 2nd August, 1871. Anchored in West Bay in 6½ fathoms—Bearings at Anchor, Head Harbor Point, S. 4° E., Middle Point. Mag.

Cook's Chart is, in my opinion, more useful as a guide for entering these Bays than Admiralty Chart, No. 232. (A.)

In the latter, the Reef which extends at least 1½ miles from Long Point, is not shewn; and Long Ledge, of which a considerable part is above water, is shewn as a Reef under water. Both these dangers are clearly and correctly given in Cook's Chart. The French sailing directions in the Senior Officer's Box will also be found of much greater assistance than the English. The former, containing a great deal of information altogether omitted in the latter, and also very correct sketches of the Coast and Headlands.

The settlements in Port-au-Port Bay are of no importance. About 30 inhabitants at West Point; none in West Bay; none in Head Harbor; six families at Isthmus Cove, East Bay, and a few houses on Fox Island, (which, however, we did not visit.)

Three or four deserted huts remain in West Bay, the settlers having gone; finding, I suppose, the place too far from the sea for fishing purposes.

There are several small streams around the shores, but no fish worth speaking of in any. Lobsters, however, may be caught in

any quantities just below low water mark. We caught enough to make a meal for the ship's company.

The Cutter, under Lieut. Black, was detached to East Bay, and reports as follows, viz. :—

Visited Isthmus Cove, in East Bay, and delivered notice cautioning the inhabitants against interrupting French fishermen in fishing; one of the men in the Cove promising to make all the inhabitants within 20 miles acquainted with its contents.

Isthmus Cove is a small settlement of 7 families, living by fishing for cod and herring. There was no distress or sickness amongst them, and they had no complaint to make. A fisherman reported that in a Cove about two miles to the Westward of the Isthmus, there was "*a very fruitful Lead Mine,*" and that nearly abreast of Fox Island, on the other shore of the Bay, "*There was a Mine of pure Copper.*"

When rounding Middle Point, observed about half a dozen tolerably large seals, but the men in East Bay never attempted to take them.

No Foreign fishermen had been in the Bay for the last three years.

Humber River, Bay of Islands.—Arrived 3.30 p. m., 4th August, 1871. Anchored off Birchey Cove in 13 fathoms—Bearing at Anchor.

There are numerous small settlements on the Banks of the Humber River, the principal being "*Pleasant Cove*" or "*Petitpas,*" on left hand going up, and Birchey Cove nearly opposite it. We found very good anchorage ground off the latter, nearly abreast the Episcopal Church.

The settlers in Humber River number about 200 families, and are about equally divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, a minister of each denomination residing amongst them. They seem healthy, orderly and industrious, and moderately well to do. No cases of severe sickness came under our notice,

though we had numbers of applicants for medical assistance, and Drs. Gabriel and Trousdell vaccinated about 50 children and adults.

There were several calls for Magisterial interference; the principal being the case of Shaw vs. Ryan, which had been brought before Captain Parish in 1868, and Commander Pasley in 1870. Finding that Commander Pasley had given judgment, I merely confirmed his finding, and ordered it to be carried out. The next case was Silver vs. McLeod and others. Silver deposing on oath that these men had taken possession of a Mill, his property, on the plea that he was indebted to them, I issued directions to them to give up the property, and Silver undertook to pay two-thirds of his net earnings to his creditors.

3rd case, Brake vs. Brake, Jr. A dispute relative to the right to fish in the Humber River. Finding that the plaintiff was the older occupier or fisher on the river, I directed the others not to molest him, the right of priority of fishing being established on the coast by custom.

Several cases relative to damage by cattle trespassing, and counter charges of destruction of live stock.

I drew up a notice which I caused to be posted at Birchey Cove, and at Petitpas, with a view to prevent these disputes. [Enclosure, No. 2.]

A number of the settlers are turning their attention to farming; the soil is very good, but the banks of the river are in most places too steep to render it easy to clear or cultivate them. However, whenever the ground is cleared, crops flourish. Hay is very sweet and good, and the crops heavy—all sorts of vegetables grow freely.

The same mistake that has occurred at Salmonier, is taking place here; the people are taking possession of *all* the land without any provision being made for roads; the consequence is, that if the settlement increases, serious inconvenience must arise. I recommended that a space of at least 30 feet in width should be

reserved all along the strand, and also a site for a Public Wharf, but I do not suppose it will be done. The principal support of the people is the herring fishery, which commences in October and terminates in May, broken only when the ice is forming and breaking up. It is reported that last year 60,000 barrels of herring (value £30,000) were taken.

At the head of the river are two families of the name of Brake, who live entirely by the proceeds of the salmon fishery. They do a good business, and fortunately the river is too deep and rapid to allow them to bar it, but they try all they can to do so.

The people go out to the headlands for the cod-fishery, and have taken this year about 60 quintals a man. The French do not trouble them in any way.

Up the main river, towards Deer Lake, the timber is very fine. Spars 60 feet without a knot have been cut, and 30 inches in diameter. A Mr. Silver has built a Saw Mill at Mill Brook, and had it at work cutting lumber; but as he owed his men wages, they struck work and seized the mill—and will not allow him or any one else to work it—a proceeding not only illegal but foolish, as of course their best chance of getting the money is to allow Mr. Silver to earn some. This arbitrary act is also very detrimental to the inhabitants, as the only other mill is not capable of supplying lumber up to the requirement. I hope that the steps I took will put an end to this state of things.

About two miles up the main river are very large Marble Quarries. White, black, and variegated Marble are in large quantities. They are not however worked, as no grant can be obtained, and there is no demand for marble at present.

Seals are shot in the neighbourhood in considerable numbers; as many as 1,800 last year. Furs are scarce; but I fancy more owing to a want of demand than supply.

Deer are shot in large numbers, when driven South by the winter approaching. Wild geese and ducks are very numerous in the spring. Trout fishing is good up the main river, about the first rapid on either side of the Island.

During our stay in Humber River, the Pinnacle and Outter were detached to visit different settlements.

Those visited by the Pinnacle, under Sub-Lieutenant Dawson, were in the Humber River on both sides, from Spurn Point to Birchey Cove, and were as follows:—

East Bank.—Kiver's Point,	West Bank.—The Beech,
The Farm,	Benois Cove,
Mader's Point,	Cook's Brook,
Carrick Bend or Petitpas.	Murphy's Cove.

He found all the inhabitants comfortable and doing well. One complaint from a man named Mansford, Petitpas, relative to a piece of land that he had bought, and that another man was encroaching on. As no means existed of verifying either claim, I left the matter as it was.

Lieutenant Cobb, in the Cutter, visited the following settlements in the Bay of Islands:—

Lark Harbor, Wood's Harbor, (on Harbor Island), and Frenchman's Cove.

At Lark Harbor a fisherman had severely injured himself in May last, and had been ever since unable to work, and suffering great pain. His family, (wife and four young children) entirely dependant on charity for support. They had been assisted by the two other families in the Bay, and also by some American schooners who had called there. We subsequently visited the harbor in order that Dr. Gabriel might see him—and the ship's company subscribed a day's provisions for the maintenance of his family—for which the poor fellow and his wife seemed deeply grateful. At the other places all quiet and doing well.

While at Lark Harbor, we communicated by land (1½ miles) with Little Harbor, where there is one English family (named Parkes,) in all 9 persons, living on a farm in a very comfortable manner. Mr. Parkes has been at Little Harbor for 40 years, and occupies himself in the summer with fishing, taking about 100 qtls. of cod annually. The remainder of the year he devotes to his

farm, which he cultivates with such success as to be able to supply the French, who in May and June frequent this port to fish and cure their catch. Mr. Parkes also takes care of the Frenchmen's boats, and whatever else they may leave during the winter. There were 20 small boats on the beach. A wooden building with 32 bunks in it, and two sheds for the storing of fish—all of which were roofless.

Mr. Parkes speaks very highly of the good conduct and kindness of the French.

The path from Lark to Little Harbors is very rough; the first part being through a wood, and the latter over a morass.

Bonne Bay.—Arrived 0.50 p.m., 9th August, 1871. Anchored in 13 fathoms—Bearings at Anchor, Settlement Point, N. 62° E., Large Yellow House, N. 64° W. Mag.

The anchorage in Bonne Bay is just round Woody Point, and at the time of our visit four schooners were in the best berth, and we had to go further up in rather deep water.

The settlement is evidently increasing; several new houses have been lately built, and more are building, among which is a School-house which is to be used as a Church until one can be erected. The Rev. Mr. Rule, from Bay of Islands, came with us to this place to endeavour to establish a permanent mission, and I should think would be successful, as the people seem anxious to have a place of Worship, and also a School.

There are about 100 families in the place, in all about 400, principally Protestants, who live by the cod and herring fishery, and a little salmon fishery. Cod fishing has not been so good this year as last about the Bay; but the men have taken to going to the Labrador where the fishery has been very good.

Herrings are very plentiful. Salmon, as at other places, being exterminated. One or two men get hold of a river and clear all the fish out of it, and then complain that the fishing is bad.

The soil is good, and yields well where cleared. Cattle do very well, as the ground is more level than up the Humber.

No serious cases of sickness; no distress; and only one complaint made by Solomon Wilkins against a man for killing a cow that had eaten the latter's potatoes. We arranged the affair amicably, and to the satisfaction of the complainant.

There were five large schooners at anchor, all loading with fish, from Halifax.

Hawke's Harbor.—Arrived 8 50, a. m., 10th August, 1871. Anchored in 17 fathoms—Bearings at Anchor, Robinson's Island, S. 25° E., Kepple Point, North. Mag.

As we made the land, about Hawke's Harbor, we saw a Lighthouse, apparently very nearly finished, on Cape Rich. I subsequently enquired amongst the French fishermen on Kepple's Island, and they stated that it was nearly complete, and expected to be lighted shortly; as, however, Commander Knowles, in the "Lapwing," will probably have visited Port-au-Choix, more correct information will doubtless be obtained by him.

There are no settlers in either Hawke Harbor, Port Saunders, or Keppel Harbor. Two brothers named Bryant (these men are called Eastman by Commander Knowles), were fishing the salmon rivers at the head of Hawkes Harbor, but they live at Port-au-Port, and only come here for the fishing. Noticing from Captain Hood's and Commander Pasley's reports, that weirs had existed in these rivers, I sent Lieut. Black, in the cutter, with directions to destroy any weirs or nets that he might find in contravention of His Excellency's proclamation. However, the rivers were all clear, but the Bryants complained of the badness of the salmon fishery, so they are reaping the results of their own acts, as I have no doubt the weir was only removed on our arrival.

At Keppel Island, were a French barque and brig, and the crews of both vessels were on shore preparing their fish for shipment. Up to the present time they have collected 1,400 quintals, and the barque was to sail for St. Malo, on October 14th.

Great numbers of seals were in the bay, and the shore at the top of Keppel Harbor abounds with lobsters, just below low-water mark.

The trout fishing in N. E. River is good, but I saw no salmon.

LABRADOR.

Middle Bay.—Arrived August 13th, 8.30 a.m. Anchored in 10½ fathoms; bearings at anchor, Peak Point, N. 40° E., South entrance, Head West Cove, S. 84° W.

This is a much more accessible harbor than Belles Amour, and equally safe. If the latter place has to be visited, it can easily be done by land, the distance being about two miles, and a good path all the way; we anchored rather farther out than there is any necessity for, a quarter of a mile more into Isthmus Cove would be better. There is only one family at present in Middle Bay (at West Cove), 2 men, 7 women; they were in good health, and doing well with the fishery.

French vessels occasionally come here to catch bait and fish. The *Lapwing's* boat is reported to have visited this place about a week ago.

Belles Amour.—I walked from Middle Bay to Belles Amour, found Mr. Buckle and his family quite well, and the fishery prosperous. He employs three men and two boats, and has taken 170 quintals of fish up to the present time.

His house is remarkably neat and well kept, altogether superior to the usual style in Newfoundland. Game is reported as abundant in fall and winter; cariboo, partridge and wild fowl of all sorts; wolves and black bears are occasionally found, and a white or polar bear of considerable size was killed last spring at 5 Leagues Point. Furs are scarce.

The following information was collected by Commander Knowles, H. M. S. *Lapwing* :

Harbor Grace and Carbonear, July 5th—The inhabitants of these towns, with the exception of the dry goods merchants, &c., are entirely engaged in the cod and seal fisheries. The seal fishery commences on the 1st of March, and ends about the 20th of May; the best catch is generally off the Funk Islands, where quantities of field-ice drift down in the spring. This fishery in a good season realizes large profits. 1,800 barrels of oil were made in six weeks at Harbor Grace this season; and 1,100 seals caught between the 3rd and 22nd of March. The ice was in here up to May this year; the harbor is seldom entirely frozen over, but is full of large blocks of ice, which interfere with the navigation. There are several bergs now in Conception Bay. At Freshwater, a village near Carbonear, some quartz has been found with several grains of gold. The Roman Catholics emigrate in large numbers to the States from this port. Coal can be procured here from Mr. Ridley, a merchant. Population of the two places is a little over 12,000; the number of Protestants and Catholics at Harbor Grace and Carbonear are about equal; at Carbonear there are a large proportion of Wesleyans.

July 7th.—On our way to Croc, passed the Funk Islands; saw several schooners loading with eggs of sea-fowls, which congregate in myriads on this barren and otherwise desolate rock; was informed that the practice is illegal.

About 40 or 50 icebergs were in sight on the morning of the 8th. On the 2nd July, 200 sail of vessels were blocked in Pacquet Harbor by the ice; this information came by telegram when we were at Harbor Grace.

Croc Harbor, July 8th to 11th.—The ice has been in late this year, and in large quantities; but the cod appear to have struck in in large numbers, as the French Prudhomme reported a catch of 1,000 quintals between the 1st and 8th of the month, and his flakes and stages were filled with them; this, and reports from other sources, cause an expectation of a season above the average. The harbor is very good, but water deep; the best anchorage is the Ford, or North Arm. The hills are covered with dwarf pine and juniper, but the soil is not deep. The "Chateau Renaud" ar-

rived on the evening of the 10th, and Captain Giovannetti wrote me on the subject of some outrages, alleged to have been committed by British subjects against French fishermen, on various parts of the coast: he states, however, that the French and English residents of the different fishing stations are generally on very friendly terms. There are several lakes about 3 or 4 miles in the interior, which abound with trout, and a few salmon are occasionally taken in the river which runs out of these lakes into the Epine Cadoret Arm. M. Giovannetti had taken two salmon nets from the English in St. Mein Bay, as they had refused to take them up when ordered. The French have two fishing rooms and 27 boats on Belle Island, and evidently consider that this and Groais Island are part of the French Shore. There is no anchorage at the latter island; it is almost inaccessible. The graves of the three young officers in the cemetery were in a very fair condition.

Cape Rouge Harbor, July 12th and 13th.—I proceeded to this harbor from Croc in company with the *Chateau Renaud*; there are 8 French rooms here and one at Pelier Cove, and 8 or 9 French vessels remain at anchor during the season. The commencement of the fishery is very fair, and seems to promise well for a good season. M. Themoin, the Prudhomme of the place, gave me an estimate of the damage done by the crews of the schooners at Pelier, in 1869. I visited this place on foot, saw the traces of the fire, and measured the stage that was burned by the Butlers; it is about 10 yards in length; there was also another building that had been burnt. It appears that no one was actually present when the arson took place, the then guardian, one Pine, having arrived after the rooms had been fired. His charge of this room appears to have been quite nominal, as he lives in Cape Rouge Harbor, and has charge of six rooms there. James Try is the present guardian at Pelier; I did not see him, but he informed Lieut. Wickham that 42 schooners had anchored in the cove towards the end of last month (June), and some of their crews when on shore endeavored to destroy the French property. Try went to Cape Rouge for assistance, leaving his servant, Samuel Whittle, to guard the place, but a door was broken open, and a

cask of nails abstracted; no further damage, however, was done. The name of one of the schooners was the *Mary Anne*, of Conception Bay; none of the others had names on their sterns.

Conche Harbor.—I walked to this harbor over an Isthmus of about a mile; there is a large settlement here of about 180 inhabitants, British subjects, principally Irish and Roman Catholics; not a single French room here; they have abandoned the place for 3 or 4 years. The population has increased considerably since the census of 1869. The people complain that the French would not allow them to fish for salmon in Hare Bay, or in any of the rivers, but they do not otherwise interfere with them. Five schooners were anchored in the harbor, and several small boats; I observed a chapel, and was informed that there had been a schoolmaster, but that he had returned to Brigus, his native place. A Roman Catholic priest visits them in the summer, nearly every year. They rear enough live stock for their own consumption, and grow a few vegetables. The anchorage is not considered a good one for any but small vessels.

Cremalliere, St. Anthony and Griguets Harbors, July 14.—Visited Cremalliere, St. Anthony and Griguets Harbors, en route to Kirpon. At Cremalliers I found the *D'Estaing*, and communicated with her Commander. He had visited the Western Shore, and a few harbors on this side, and considered the state of affairs as very unsatisfactory; several English families having taken up their quarters and settled on the French Shore, and in some instances destroyed the stages and dwellings. Stopped off St. Anthony Harbor to give a written notice to the English, not to interfere with the French fishermen, then proceeded to Griguets, which I visited in my boat. Here there were about 10 English Protestant families. The catch of the fishermen had been about 15 quintals per man; the seal catch very poor, only about 30 in all. No French had been here for years; the people were occupying the French rooms, &c.

Kirpon, July 15th to 17th.—The French catch here has been about 1,200 quintals between two rooms, but they do not consider

it good. I received a long list of damages, alleged to have been done by sealers and others to the French property. One William Crabbe appears to be the principal offender; he owns a small schooner, the *Tattler*, which is fitted out for him by McDougall, of St. John's, and appears to have frequented this neighborhood for these three or four years, living in French rooms, and demolishing their unoccupied houses or flakes, &c., for firewood; I took the depositions of the English guardian and some others in Crabbe's case, and warned two brothers, Dorothy, at the request of the French Naval Officer, to remove their house from the French ground. There are about 9 or 10 resident families here; their seal fishery has been poor, only about 25 per man; the cod catch this season about 15 quintals per man, which does not clear their expenses; the fish are not so plentiful here after the first months fishing. There are no fishing rivers nearer than Pistolet Bay. I observed large quantities of peat moss on Kirpon Island; but the inhabitants do not seem to know how to use it as fuel; if they did it would save them much labor in winter time, when they are obliged to haul the wood 2 or 3 miles.

Pistolet Bay, July 18th.—Visited Woody, Pine and Cook's Harbors. At the first named place there are a few scattered houses, inhabited by fishermen and their families. The catch of cod had been very poor, and the men had left for Labrador; the seal fishery averaged about 29 young ones per man, and 30 old ones in all. There are salmon brooks in the bay, but they are not fished except by the Indians, of whom there are 4 families living there; these Indians net and spear the salmon, and trap beaver, foxes, &c., in the season. The musquitoes and flies at this place are a perfect plague, as indeed they are all along the coast.

At Cook's Harbor there were about 10 houses, apparently built on the site of the old French rooms, which had been deserted for years; population, about 50 adults; the men had nearly all gone over to the Labrador. The catch of cod and seal had been poor. We met a Ha-ha fishing boat, which had come over here, as there were no fish in their harbor; they were catching cod very fast with the jigger, but the fish appeared small.

On passing Cape Norman, I observed that the Light House was not yet completed; there were about 15 icebergs in the Straits, over on the Labrador side.

St. Barbes Bay, July 18th to 20th.—There are only two resident families in this Bay, and one, William Drudge, in Black Duck Cove. William Gange carries on the cod, and Thomas Gange, his brother, the salmon fishing. William Drudge fishes the St. Genevieve river for salmon; there is also a permanent store here, kept by an agent for D. H. Pitts, of Halifax, whose trading schooner brings the goods down the coast, and deposits them here. There are two salmon streams, in both of which Lieut. Wickham found nets across; these were removed, and I sent a copy of His Excellency the Governor's Proclamation, and a written warning to Thomas Gange. The catch of salmon was quoted at 3 barrels, but I should imagine this to be under the mark. William Gange and his crew had gone over to Labrador. The caplin here are abundant, but the strong westerly winds had driven the cod away; there had been no seal fishing here this year, either in nets or on the ice. There are no French here; they have vessels at Flower and Savage Coves, but no permanent fishing rooms on the shore. The Church yacht "Star," with the Coadjutor Bishop Kelly, and the Rev. Mr. Dobie, was visiting this part of the coast, and was now at Flower Cove. Much sickness has prevailed of late in this neighborhood, especially during the past year.

Kepple Island, Port Saunders and Hawke Harbor, July 20th to 22nd.—A light house has been built on Point Rich; it is not yet completed, but everything is ready for fixing, and they were awaiting the arrival of the steamer "Napoleon" from Quebec, to superintend its lighting, which it was expected would take place early in August. Anchored the ship at the head of Hawke Harbor, Ingornachoix Bay, and visited Port Saunders and Kepple Island by boat. On Kepple Island there is a French room, whose occupants have done very well, their catch having been 1,200 quintals; the *Levrier*, French brig, got 1,500 quintals in a few days along the coast with her boats. The fishing captain here has a very productive garden, well sheltered from the wind, in which he

manages to rear many kinds of vegetables ; some of his windows were smashed during his absence in the fall, by the crew of one of our schooners ; but his guardian was absent at the time ; these occurrences are very common along the French Shore.

Nothing was to be seen in Kepple Harbor or Port Saunders. I sailed up to the head of the latter harbor ; it is about 3 miles in extent ; there was a small stream, but nearly dry ; not a house or hut to be seen. The stillness of death reigned around, not even the note of a bird awakened the solitude, which was almost oppressive. The shores were rocky and desolate, the hills clothed with spruce, fir and juniper, the mountain ranges beyond covered with patches of snow, which apparently never melts.

On pulling into Hawke Harbor, I was struck with the scenery, which is much more picturesque than I have remarked elsewhere. The hills assume the character of mountains, and I observed patches of open ground, reminding one of distant park land. We had a long pull of 7 miles to the head of the bay, where the ship was anchored between the eastern and western brooks, as the salmon streams here are called. Numbers of harbor seals were sporting themselves in the water ; and I observed some wild duck ; the water was quite thick with jelly fish, on which the seal probably feeds. The catch of seal had been as much as 500 in the spring. The salmon brooks were visited during our stay here ; the proprietors, William and Frederick Eastman, quote their catch at 8 and 3 barrels respectively ; the average is about 10 barrels, and is good or bad according to the sea fishing. The French have not interfered with this fishing for some years. Their father had fished these rivers for 40 years. The trout in both rivers are plentiful and of good size. Lieut. Wickham destroyed a weir which he found placed across the eastern brook, and a net was placed more than half way across the western brook. The eastern brook is too rapid for nets ; its source is about 17 miles inland, and salmon have been caught 2 miles from the source. There are no lakes up this brook ; there is one about 3 miles from the mouth of the western brook, but we did not ascend so far. I met both the brothers, Eastman, and warned them of their breach of the proclamation,

a copy of which I gave them; they seemed too poor for me to levy a fine; they said they could not get a living if they were not allowed to place nets across; but I explained to them, that the question was not an individual, but a collective one, and that the Government was bound to protect the salmon from extirpation, and to preserve it for future generations. They say that the Indians come there after they leave in September, and get from 8 to 10 barrels, by spearing. Our dingy went away one evening with two men, and returned in an hour or so, with 112 fine lobsters, which they hooked close to the shore.

Port-au-Choix, July 22nd.—Visited this harbor by boat, while the ship anchored off Savage Island. The French had got about 5,000 quintals of fish in all, which they considered as only a fair catch; they admit, however, that Port-au-Choix is one of their best fishing stations on this side of the coast; the season is considered late this year. The residents get on very well with the French, who pronounce them to be “tres bons gens.” The wanton destruction of property on this coast is principally the work of the Herring Fleet, on their return from Labrador; and while they are in it is impossible for the French to do anything, as they come in 50 sail at a time. The guardians of the French establishments are paid in kind, i. e., with a ration of provisions, amounting in all to the value of 1,000 francs.

Lieutenant Wickham visited Savage Island and saw the French fishing Captain, who informed him that the guardian, Alfred Rumbolt, who was present when the robbery (to which I have referred in other correspondence) was committed, was at present fishing at Labrador. The value of the articles stolen from this room was estimated at 600 francs, and the name of the (supposed) offender, Jacob Hewett; he is master of one of the large Western boats from LaPoile Bay.

St. John's Island and Harbor.—The French catch here had been about the same average as at Port-au-Choix; the Prudhomme complained that several of the herring schooners had come in last September, and prevented his men from fishing. The health of the residents had not been good lately; some deaths had occurred

from Low Fever. The seal fishing here had been very poor; none on the ice.

New Ferrolle Cove and St. Margaret's Bay, July 23rd—The French catch here had been about 5,000 quintals; they appear to have no fixed establishments near here, but each ship sends out her boats along the coast, and the fish are dried on the rocks, or on temporary flakes on the shore. The average catch of the residents had been about 50 quintals per family, of which there are three in this Cove, and one in the adjacent Cove. They seem well-to-do people, and have good gardens. There are two streams in the South Cove, St. Margaret's Bay, with trout in each, but they are not fished for salmon. The principal salmon stream is in Castor's River, about 16 miles from here, by water, fished by Jesse Humber for the last 30 years—he gets 30 or 40 barrels of salmon a year (according to my informant), which I suspect are caught illegally, but the fog was too thick for me to visit the place either by ship or boat. The French have not interfered with the salmon fishery there this year.

Currant and Gooseberry Islands, July 24th.—I anchored for a few hours between these Islands, and visited the residents, of whom there are 7 families, all natives of England, and Protestants—one of the men has been living here for 20 years; they have hard times of it in the long winter season. Their catch of cod had been about 50 quintals per family, but the caplin were off the shore, and most of the men had gone over to the Labrador coast. They net salmon in the Bay, and two men named Drudge and Coombs fish the St. Genevieve River on alternate years, and get from 15 to 30 barrels a year; the French do not interfere in the St. Genevieve River, nor do they fish off these Islands. The catch of seal had been about 35 in all. These families and all the others on the coast keep sleigh dogs to haul wood in the winter, and in some places have to go many miles for it. Game abounds in the interior, and is one of their principal means of subsistence in the winter seasons. They also trap a good deal. I remarked that the berries were abundant, and the mosses and wild flowers very pretty. On the summit of the hill overlooking the settlement, there was a very

neat grave, with headstone and railings, of a man named James Williams, the first inhabitant of the Island, who died in October, 1860, aged 55. The people said that it was the intention of the Bishop to consecrate this spot as a burial ground. The family on Gooseberry Island had a very good potato garden, out of which they expected to get 15 or 16 barrels this year; it is the best I have yet seen. This man, Jackman, is a native of the Isle of Wight, the others are Dorsetshire people. I sent a copy of the Proclamation to William Drudge, and explained to his son the folly of over-fishing the salmon rivers.

In the afternoon, we steamed over to Blanc Sablon Bay, being unable to fetch Forteau on account of a thick fog, which nearly kept us off the coast for the night.

Blanc Sablon, July 25th to 28th.—The cod had struck in here in large numbers; there were more than 100 crafts of different descriptions at anchor in the bay; several of the schooners had no names on their sterns. I found Alfred Rumboldt, the guardian of the French establishment on Savage Island, (he was fishing in his schooner the "Revenger,") and took his deposition on oath in the matter of the robbery by the crew of a schooner in October last, of some of the property on the room.

The "Albert Edward" schooner, with Mr. Charles Duder, the Fishery Commissioner, arrived on the 26th. I communicated with that Officer, and requested him to visit some of the harbors near Middle Bay on his next cruise, in order to stop French trespassing, which I had reason to believe was going on there. There are two very large fishing establishments at Blanc Sablon, belonging to the Jersey Companies of DeQuetteville and Boutelliers Brothers; the latter establishment is on Wood Island; their catch of cod had been 4,500 quintals already, and they carry on the seal fishery in its season at the back of the Island, and generally net about 180 or 200 on the average. The principal establishment of the DeQuetteville Brothers is on the main land; they also have one on Wood Island, one at Forteau, one at Gulch, and a small one at L'Anse St. Clair. Their catch has been 5,500 quintals; they have two large stages of upwards of 100 feet in length. The Agent, M. DeSeelleur,

was very civil, and conducted me over the entire establishment, which is most complete in all its details, as besides the drying and salting rooms or stages, there are provision stores, Artificer's shops, a general dry goods store, Lloyd's Agency office, stores for nets, seines, and all the appliances for fishing on an extensive scale; the manufacture of the cod oil and cod liver oil, is also carried on extensively. The staff of men, fishermen and shoremen included, is about 200; the fishermen come from the Magdalen Islands and Quebec, the shoremen from Jersey. The cod are sent principally to the Mediterranean; some are shipped from Jersey to London and Bristol. The herring, in which they do a good business after the cod season is over, are exported to Jersey and Ireland. The winter agent, care-taker and sealing crews, reside in a winter house which is built with double walls and window frames, and with the roof at a considerable slope to keep the snow off; it is fitted with rooms and sleeping bunks, and warmed by stoves and flues. I inspected thoroughly the whole process of salting and curing, but it is too well known to bear repetition here.

There is also a trading establishment here, kept by a man named Luce, who has a small fishing room. A company of the name of Lefevre fishes here and at Gulch. During our stay, Sub-Lieut. Woodriff visited Gulch and Bradore in the ship's Cutter. There were two families at the latter place; their catch had been 100 quintals of cod, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of salmon from the Brador river.

The river at Blanc Sablon abounds in trout, which are very fine; it is also a salmon river and runs out of two magnificent lakes, which are about 3 miles from the sea, and surrounded by high hills; their waters are deep and abound in fish; there are other lakes further inland. These two lakes are divided by a very narrow neck of land; they lie about N. by W. and S. by E.; the upper or Northern lake seemed to be about two miles long. There is a waterfall about a mile lower down; the musquitos and flies are very thick in the underwood here. The bakeapples and other berries are plentiful and the mosses very pretty. The anchorage of Blanc Sablon is, in my opinion, very good in the summer time, being

sheltered by Wood and Greenly Islands; it is, however, exposed to Easterly winds.

L'Anse St. Clair, which we did not visit, is a pretty little harbor about two miles to the Eastward of Blanc Sablon, but exposed to S. W. winds; the inhabitants do a little with cod, but are principally engaged in the seal fishery in the winter.

Forteau Bay, July 29th and 30th.—Anchored off Mr. Ellis' room on the North Shore in 8 fathoms water, with the Church bearing about East; the usual anchorage is nearer to the West Shore, off the Jersey rooms. Mr. Ellis is the principal English inhabitant here; he has been fishing in Forteau for 26 years. His schooner, the "Hollyhock," had just come in with 600 quintals of cod; his 6 boats have averaged about 150 quintals each. The fish in the Straits of Belle Isle travel from West to East; there are none with large roes here; the full roe fish are found off St. Mary's and Placentia. Herring are not in yet. The ice took off late this year. Wood is very scarce; they have to go several miles into the interior for it; the water is considered the best in Labrador. Game are abundant in the interior. There is a very good Church here with Parsonage attached, but the congregation fell off, and the Rev. Mr. Dobie, the Clergyman, has established himself at Flower Cove; this gentleman visits the whole of these coasts during the summer.

This salmon river is considered one of the finest in Labrador; it is fished by a man named Joseph Buckle, who lives on a point of the right bank, but has caught no salmon yet, as the river is choked with weeds. His catch of cod has been about 50 quintals.

On the Western side of this bay there are five families, and an establishment belonging to the DeQuettevilles, whose catch has been 500 quintals up to the present date; the other families average about 50 quintals each.

In L'Anse Amour Cove, close to Point Amour, there is a salmon brook, which is fished by a man named Davis, an Englishman.

L'Anse Loup, July 31st.—Anchored in this bay on account of fog, but had previously sent Sub-Lieut. Woodriff in the Cutter, to visit it and Schooner Cove. There are 5 families here, each of whom had caught about 70 quintals of fish. In Schooner Cove there is a room belonging to Messrs. Short & Watson, but no resident inhabitants; their catch has been 1,500 quintals. The sale of bait to the French is carried on extensively in L'Anse Loup; there were several schooners at anchor in the bay, but as the sale is pronounced legal, I did not interfere with them. I believe they evade the law by employing an Englishman to haul the bait, and present him with a seine or net afterwards. The whole harbor, while we were here, was alive with caplin and other fish. There is a very good salmon and trout stream here; it has a bar across, which can be entered by a ship's gig at high water; it is fished by Thomas Linstead. I found a net placed across the river, and warned the proprietor that he was liable to a penalty; I also read him the Proclamation. The salmon fry were abundant just inside the bar.

Black Bay, (or Pinware), August 1st.—Anchored here on account of fog, and visited the Pinware River and settlements in Pinware Cove. The anchorage is very good in French Cove, just inside Ship Head. There are two or three families named Odell in Pinware Cove; their catch has been 160 quintals, and 6 barrels of salmon. A Mrs. Odell keeps a school here for the children in the neighbourhood, who average about 40 in number; they are all Roman Catholics, except those from Eastern St. Modeste. In L'Anse Diable there are five Newfoundland families, no particulars about them. The residents here haul bait for the French at 3s. per barrel. There is a small Roman Catholic Chapel here, and a neatly kept cemetery. The Pinware River is fished by a Englishman, Thomas Elsworthy, who lives in a house on the point of the right bank. His catch has been 20 barrels, which he considered rather bad, the average being from 30 to 35 barrels. He complained that a man named Dory, occasionally placed his nets across the river and interfered with his fishing. Lieut. Wickham went two miles up the river, but could not discover anything contrary to the law. The value of a barrel of salmon is about £3 10s. 0d. cy., and they average 25 to the barrel, but are smaller this year.

Western and Eastern St. Modeste.—These two Islands are at each extremity of Black Bay. The inhabitants of the Western Island are all Roman Catholics; those on the East Island are Protestants; the Islands are quite barren, and all supplies are procured from the traders. At Western St. Modeste there were about 10 rooms; their catch of cod, 200 quintals a room, and 350 seals. At Eastern St. Modeste, there were three rooms, with a catch of 200 quintals a room. No seals quoted. There has been no sale of bait to the French this year.

Carroll Cove, August 2nd.—In this Cove there are three families, about 24 in all, and a Newfoundland crew, whose schooner and 6 boats are engaged in cod fishing; they dry their fish on the shore, and haul their boats up on the beach in the fall. One family have caught 150 quintals of cod, and 4 barrels of salmon in nets. There is good holding ground in this Cove, but it is exposed to Easterly winds. Herring have not come in yet.

Red Bay, August 3rd to 6th.—This is a very good anchorage, especially in the inner basin; but as we came in in a fog, we anchored between Penny and Saddle Islands in 8 fathoms. The principal inhabitant here is Mr. Edgar Penney; he is agent for his father (who lives at Carbonear,) and has 3 vessels and about 40 boats. His catch has been about 4,000 quintals of Cod, and 30 barrels of salmon, netted in the bay; he ships his cargoes to the Mediterranean and Montreal. He reported the catch in the Straits having been over the average, and that the fish struck in earlier than usual. There are three trout brooks in the bay; the salmon fishing is carried on at Greenish Bay, about 6 miles to the Eastward, by William Mynor, where there are also splendid trout; there is another trout stream called Wiseman's brook, about two miles to the Eastward of Red Bay. Game abounds in the season, and they expected the curlew in in a day or two. There are 26 families in this harbor, 18 of whom reside here in the winter, several of them supply Mr. Penney with fish, the others deal with the traders, as do most of the families on the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. Mr. Canning, the Collector of Customs for the Colony, was here when I arrived, but he left the next day with-

out calling on me. The herring are expected in daily. An Infant School is kept here by a man of the name of Bailey, for £6 the season; there are about 40 or 50 children here; he is willing to instruct them through the year for a salary of £20, and the residents would be glad to have a permanent school.

The schooner "Albert Edward" came in on the morning of the 6th, and Mr. Charles Duder, the Fishery Commissioner, gave me a report of his proceedings since I saw him at Blanc Sablon. He had visited the harbor near Middle Bay, at which place he found three French schooners fishing in violation of the treaty; their names were the "Economie," "Hope," and "Lucy," all belonged to St. Pierre. He took their names and warned them off the coast, and they sailed the next day. They had caught 1,400 quintals of cod between them. At Salmon Bay there were two American schooners, and when at Blanc Sablon I also saw two; these were the only Americans that I have heard of as being on the coast of Labrador this season. A Mr. Joy, of Salmon Bay, had got 1,500 quintals with 16 men, and reported the season as above the average.

Chateau Bay, August 7th.—Anchored at the head of Pitt's Harbor in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, the water being too deep in Temple Harbor, and a strong breeze blowing. Sent Lieut. Wickham and Mr. Woodriff to visit Henley Island and Temple Harbor. On Henley Island there were 125 inhabitants; in Temple Harbor 108. The catch had been fair; but as the cod are coming Eastward they may expect a good average at the end of the season. The herring had come in two days previously; they were rather small but in good condition. There is a trout stream in Pitt's Harbor, and a salmon brook at the head of Temple (or Chateau) Harbor, but the wind was too strong for the boat to get up to it.

Care should be taken on entering Pitt's Harbor, as the channel is narrow, and the depth of water only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms.

Sailed over to Croc Harbor on the 8th, having finished visiting the harbors on the Labrador Shore, and visited St. Anthony Harbor en route.

St. Anthony Harbor, August 8th—Visited this harbor by boat, against a strong wind and heavy sea; the ship hove to, outside. There are two French rooms here; their aggregate catch 2000 qtls. There are 12 English families; their catch has been about 20 quintals per man; they are only allowed by the French to fish with hook-and-line, and are forbidden to lay down salmon nets in St. Mein Bay. There are two trout rivers in this bay, and two salmon brooks in Hare Bay; the French fish the salmon brooks, and get from 40 to 60 hogsheads of salmon out of it annually. A man named Finamore fishes the Western brook, but his catch has only been $3\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheads.

Croc Harbor, August 9th to 13th.—I had arranged to meet Captain Giovannetti here, or one of the ships under his command, about this date, and the "D'Estaing" arrived on the 11th. I found the "Eurydice," store ship, at anchor on my arrival. The French officers were extremely courteous to us, and supplied us with vegetables, &c., during our stay.

The French catch of cod had been about 2,600 quintals among the two rooms. The general catch on the French Shore during this season has been the best known for six years, especially near LaScie, on the south shore, which has exceeded any known catch of former years; this in spite of the ice, which went off late this year. Some of the French Bateaux can bring in between 300 and 400 quintals of fish at a time. The ships attached to this establishment go out to fish on the grand banks, and bring their cargoes in here to be cured. There are 6 English families in Croc Harbor, some of whom are guardians to the French rooms, and to the Commodore's garden; their general catch has been 200 quintals; the French generally seem to allow their guardians to fish as much as they like. The snipe have made their appearance here, but not yet in great numbers. The Rev. Father Brown, Roman Catholic Priest, visits all the settlements on the coast whose people are of that persuasion. The visiting Protestant Clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Temple, of White Bay.

Inglee Cove, Canada Bay, August 14th.—At this place there is quite a large settlement of British subjects, and not a French

room on the place, except some broken down stages or flakes. The inhabitants here number about 120 ; they are all Protestants, and have not been interfered with by the French for some years. The French establishment is over at Canada Harbor, where they have 3 rooms ; the vessel belonging to the fishing captain in the *Goufre*, which is the best harbor. In Canada Bay there are 7 salmon rivers, but they have not been much fished lately, as the principal fisher is now old and feeble. Nearly all the people in Inglee have good gardens, and seem well-to-do kind of people.

Fleur-de-Lys, August 15th.—Visited this harbor at the express request of the French Naval Officer, in order to enquire into an alleged depredation on one of the rooms. The Prudhomme here has one large room, a ship, 19 boats and 2 seines ; his catch has been 2,000 quintals. There are 7 English families whose catch had been 50 quintals per family. I took the deposition on oath of the guardian, relative to the alleged outrage, but he either could or would tell nothing about it. There was a French Doctor here, he came out in the ship, and I may here remark that a medical man frequently comes out with the French vessels for the season. I left this place on the morning of the 16th, and arrived at St. John's at 7 p. m., on the 18th.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In concluding my first report on the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, I am of opinion that the state of matters on the French Shore is very unsatisfactory, and is likely to become still more so. In the first place, the constant depredations committed by the crews of the sealing vessels on the east, and the herring fleet on the west shore, are calculated to irritate the minds of the French, who, on returning to their fishing stations in the spring, frequently find their stages, flakes, &c., destroyed or taken for firewood, their windows broken, and their fishing gear stolen. The testimony of most of the resident British subjects tends to confirm me in this belief ; but they are very anxious in pronouncing the French as very kind and friendly towards

them. On the other hand, the encroachments of the French in some of the salmon rivers, and their prohibition against the use by the inhabitants, of anything to fish with but a hook-and-line, is a grievance on the English side—more especially as the French, in many cases, have abandoned their rooms for years, and the English cannot understand what right they have to attempt to establish themselves there again. There is no doubt that the treaty is not properly understood; I have in many cases been asked to interpret it, which is rather a difficult matter, and I think it should be revised, or couched in more simple language. As to “fixed establishments,” both the English dwellings and the French stages are fixed, and permanent to all intents and purposes. The population of many places on the shore of Newfoundland is rapidly increasing; in Conche, for instance, where there are now 180 inhabitants, and at Inglee, where there are about 120. Some steps should at once be taken, in order to prevent the depredations to which I have previously alluded. Every fishing schooner should be registered, and their masters should be compelled to place their names conspicuously on the stern of their vessels; by this means the guardians of the French rooms would be able to detect these marauders “in flagrante delicto,” and their whereabouts could be traced by the men-of-war. The “guardian” system is at present carried out very unsatisfactorily; the guardians in many cases seem afraid to give evidence as to these acts of lawlessness, which are constantly being committed, for fear of being themselves annoyed or assaulted. The want of medical assistance, spiritual ministrations, and education of the young, is much felt in all the outlying parts of the coast. The visiting clergymen, without doubt, do all in their power, but their periodical visits are attended with great difficulty and much hazard; some of them are out for days in open boats endeavoring to make the next harbor.

I would further remark, that the high prices charged by the traders for their goods, to the inhabitants of the coast, weigh heavily upon their scanty resources; this charge is partly the result of the taxation imposed on the traders themselves.

I am informed, although I have not seen it, that the French are in the habit of using the bultow to a great extent in their cod

fishing. I think this practice, and the habit of using the jigger, are cruel and injudicious, as a very large proportion of the fish are thus maimed, and others are decoyed away by the wounded ones.

I have appended to this report a tabular statement of various statistics of the ports and harbors I have visited; this information, collected, in some instances with much difficulty, owing to various circumstances, and occasionally (I am glad to say in very rare instances) with some suspicion of the tendency and purport of my enquiries, must necessarily be in a measure incomplete; and it was my intention to have revised it on my second cruize, which, however, I have learned, since writing the above, will not now take place, owing to Her Majesty's ship, under my command, being suddenly recalled from this station.

CHARLES KNOWLES,
Commander.

SECOND CRUIZE.

Left St. John's on Monday, September 11th.

Croc Harbor.—Arrived at Croc Harbor on Wednesday, September 13th. The cod fishery here and in the vicinity is reported to have been very good, better than has been known for many years. The two rooms are said to have about 7,000 to 8,000 quintals between them; 90 men having been employed. The fishery was nearly over, and they were preparing to go back to France.

Ascertaining that the French Senior Officer had sailed the morning before I arrived, for Kirpon, I left at 10 a. m., September 14th, for that place.

Kirpon.—Arrived 4 p. m., September 14th. On nearing the harbor I observed the "D'Estaing" at anchor in the harbor, and the "Chateau Renaud" going in, so, as there would not be room for the "Danae," I anchored outside, midway between Jacques Cartier's Island and Point des Esquimaux. Although much used

by the French, Kirpon is not a harbor for a ship of this size, more especially as we have no plan (or even chart of a large scale) of it.

The "Chateau Renaud" got on shore the night before we arrived, in going in, and had been on shore all night.

The fishery at Kirpon has not been nearly so good as that at Croc, LaScie, Cape Rouge, and the neighbourhood. Captain Giovanetti had no complaint to make, beyond the general remark that English vessels were always trespassing on French grounds, which I believe to be correct; but as we do not admit the "exclusive" right of the French to these fisheries, it is a difficult question to deal with.

I visited the brothers Dorothy, who had been ordered by Commander Knowles to remove their hut (for it is not a house) further back; they have not yet done so, and considering that the shore for a considerable distance on either side is unoccupied, and that it does not appear the French want the site for the purpose of "drying fish," I do not see why the man should be made to move, more especially as he is not a "permanent settler," having only come from the Labrador this summer, and purposing to return. I did not tell the man my opinion, but said that as Commander Knowles had ordered him to leave, he was to do so as early as convenient, and he promised he would go back to Battle Harbour whenever he could get a vessel to convey his family, 8 in number.

The fishery this year on the French Shore having been generally very good, I should not be surprised if a great many more French came out to fish next year. The "D'Estaing" has been visiting every harbor on the French Shore; and it is reported that it is intended to re-occupy many stations which for years past have been abandoned. Couche, Griguets, and Pistolet Bays, are particularly named. In all these places there are a good many British settlers—about 170 at Couche, 70 at Griguets, and 100 at Pistolet Bay.

Should this take place, and the French Naval Officers next year hold the view that the French have an "exclusive" right to

the Fishery and Shore—it is possible complications may arise. Not being able to enter Kirpon, and the anchorage outside being unsafe with Northerly winds, I sailed at 6 a. m., September 15th, for Labrador.

Niger Sound, Islet Bay.—Anchored for shelter in a fresh Northerly breeze. This is a very good, well-sheltered harbor, and easy of access. There are no settlers and apparently no fishing. Weighed at 6 a. m., on September 16th, and proceeded round to St. Charles Harbor. Sent Lieut. Cobb, in the Cutter, to visit the settlements on the Camp Islands. He reports as follows:—

Camp Islands.—The fishery at Chimney Tickle, Inner Camp Island, is reported as good, especially the herring. One schooner having secured in her seine 2,000 barrels of herring. There were 11 vessels at anchor.

At Outer Camp Island there were two schooners, and the fishery had not been so good. “Barring Herrings,” though illegal, is practised at both places.

Boarded all the vessels in the above harbors, but could obtain no information relative to the schooner “Tatler.”

No American vessels had been herring fishing this year.

St. Charles Harbor.—This harbor, although small, is easy of access, and convenient for detaching boats to visit Size's Harbor, Middle Harbor, and Battle Harbor. There are about 100 fishermen here (nearly all from Carbonear), but only 4 resident families. The cod fishery has been very fair; herring promising well, and considerable quantities of mackerel. Nicholas Taylor, of Antil Cove, had enclosed about 500 barrels of mackerel in his seine, when some of his “neighbours,” either from spite or envy, came down and drove him away, partially destroying his net, and allowed the greater part of the mackerel to escape.

There were no American or Nova Scotia fishermen in the neighbourhood, and consequently no disputes about “Barring Herring,” which I fancy every one does when they get a chance.

Size Harbor, Pond Harbor, Battle Harbor.—These harbors were visited by Lieutenant Cobb, in the Cutter, and he reports as follows:—

Size Harbor, 13 coasting vessels and 2 steamers. Fishing good.

Pond Harbor, 5 vessels, all loading with fish. Herring fishery very successful. No complaints, and no sickness.

Battle Harbor, 23 schooners, all Newfoundland. No Americans, and no Nova Scotians. Fishing good. Herring very plentiful, and considerable quantities of mackerel.

Boarded all the vessels in the above harbors to endeavor to obtain intelligence of the "Tatler" schooner, but could hear nothing about her.

Deer Harbor.—Anchored at 4 p. m., September 16th. This is a good harbor for large vessels; it is rather far from Battle Harbor for boat work, but it is on the whole the best place for a large ship to anchor while visiting this part of the coast. The soundings are imperfect, and the bottom very irregular; and I should not be surprised if there were rocks at present unknown. I would, therefore, recommend a low rate of speed both going in and out. The grave and head board to the Ship's Corporal of the "Niobe," were in good order. There are no settlers or fishermen in this bay. Remained here September 17th and 18th, being detained by stress of weather.

Chateau.—Anchored in Pitt's Bay at 4.40, p. m. This anchorage is not easy of access, and it is advisable that ships should, if possible, enter at low water when the rocks show. The mark given for clearing the Ledges is difficult for a stranger to make out as he has no means of knowing "Grenville Point." I have, therefore, caused a Beacon to be erected on this Point.

It is a pole with a cask on it, painted white, and is 25 feet in height.

We also sounded Temple Pass and Whale Gut. The former is the better passage to enter Temple Bay through, and the latter

is hardly safe for a large ship unless the shoal on either side is buoyed or marked by a boat.

Henley Harbor.—I visited the fishing stations at Henley Harbor, and in Temple Bay.

At the former, the cod fishery had been good, and was still going on, (some remarkably good fish having been taken last night.) The average catch was reported at about 150 quintals for two men.

The herring fishery promises well; an average of about 100 barrels for each room having been already secured. There were no complaints, and no sickness. No minister of religion had visited during the season. Barring herring takes place whenever there is a chance, and generally gives rise to quarrels; but when the fishing is good, the men have too much to do to quarrel, and it is in bad seasons that disturbances generally occur.

Temple Bay.—At Temple Bay, Mr. Joyce, who employs all the people (15 families) had secured about 2,500 quintals of cod, and about 1,000 barrels of herring, and hoped to get a good many more of the latter; every body seemed contented and doing well; no sickness, and no complaints.

There is good anchorage in Temple Bay, either in Ship Cove, about one mile North of the fishing station, or right up at the head of the Bay. Captain Hunt, at Henley Harbor, and Mr. Joyce, in Temple Bay, are the principal inhabitants.

Red Bay.—arrived at 2.30, p. m., on September 21st. Anchored in the Inner Harbor in 17 fathoms—Bearings at anchor, Beacon on Saddle Island, S. 60° W., White House, N. W., Brook, N. 12° E.

This is the best harbor in the Straits of Belle Isle, and although small is easy of access, and has room and depth of water for a ship of any size.

The cod fishery was over, and the catch had been above the average; the bultow is not used here; herring came in on Sep-

tember 14th, and are being caught in great numbers, 1,200 to 1,500 barrels having been already secured. Barring is practised whenever opportunity offers; and as the fishery is good there has been no trouble about it. There are three streams in Red Bay, one of which ought to be a very good salmon stream, but very little is now done with salmon; there are trout in all the brooks, especially the centre one. Many people remain here during the winter, cutting wood and stripping bark for the summer.

Three American vessels called here a short time ago on their way to Greenland, halibut fishing.

There was no sickness and no complaint. Six schooners at anchor; 4 fishing, 1 trading, and 1 loading fish for Lisbon. Mr. Penny is the principal inhabitant.

West Bay.—On leaving Red Bay we anchored in West Bay, as a strong Westerly wind was blowing outside. This anchorage is very convenient in West or North winds.

Forteau.—Arrived September 23rd, at noon. Anchored in 12½ fathoms—Bearings at Anchor, White House, River Mouth, S. 23° E., Amour Point, N. 6° E., Gully, N., 70° E.

The Cod fishery at Forteau has been good, averaging about 80 quintals per man. Very few herrings have yet been taken, but when they are in the bay the people bar them or take them in any way they can.

The Church here is closed, and the clergyman has not visited for a considerable period. There were two vessels loading with fish, one for St. John's, and the other for the Mediterranean. About 50 people reside here during the winter.

The river at the head of the bay abounds in trout, and there are also salmon in it. There were no complaints and no sickness at the time of my visit.

St. Margaret's Bay, Old Ferolle.—Arrived September 25th, 4 p. m. Anchored in 6¾ fathoms—bearings at anchor.

While at anchor here, sent cutter to visit the settlement at

New Ferolle ; there are 4 French families there, who report the cod fishing to have been remarkably good ; these 4 families are permanent settlers, residing all the year. No herring had been taken. The soundings in St. Margaret's Bay do not agree with those laid down in the chart, being generally less—but by keeping Dog Island right astern we carried plenty of water up to the anchorage—nothing less than 6 fathoms.

There are no houses or fishermen in this bay, except at New Ferolle.

While in St. Margaret's Bay, Sub-Lieut. Burr visited Castor River, and met Jesse Humber, who, with his family, are the only inhabitants. He states that in June, 1870, a small vessel, tender to the French man-of-war, came into Castor River, and broke into his house, firing several shots through the door, the marks of which Mr. Burr saw, and forcibly took several articles from the house. J. Humber also states, that the French have forbidden him to fish the River of Castor, and have destroyed a net belonging to him, that he set in the river. Unfortunately, this man did not come on board, and I was unable, personally, to interrogate him ; but I believe the French do interfere with the English in the salmon fishery, and it would be well if a point was made next year of visiting all the salmon rivers on the French Shore ; this may be done in July and August, and it would be a very great assistance if a steam pinnace were supplied for the purpose, as in many cases there are no good anchorage near the rivers.

St. John's Island, St. John's Harbor.—Arrived September 28th, at 0.30 p. m. Anchored in 13 fathoms—Bearings at anchor, cross on Savage Island, S. E $\frac{1}{2}$ E., Isle Quirie, S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., Ship's Head, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

There are 4 French rooms here, employing about 40 boats and 120 men. The catch of cod had been moderate, about 4,000 quintals. The French houses were comfortable, and the place looked neat and clean. Last year a number of English fishing vessels came here to net herring, and there was a good deal of trouble with them ; but this year there are no complaints, probably owing

to herring being very plentiful on the Labrador coast. There are 3 English families settled here, who the French allow to fish for cod with hook-and-line; they had caught about 250 quintals between them (7 men). They complain that the French do not allow them to net herring, but they have no nets, and the French are very generous, always giving them herring when they get a good haul. This year they have given them about 200 barrels. The health of the settlers is not good, principally owing to the want of vegetable diet; they grow nothing. In the winter they cross over to the main land and live in the woods, cutting wood, &c., for the summer.

Savage Island.—Anchored between Savage Island and Point Barbace, intending to visit Old and New Port-au-Choix, but the wind shifting to the N. W., the anchorage became unsafe, and I had to leave without communicating with the shore, and proceeded to Port Saunders for shelter, where I found the “Chateau Renaud.”

Cow Cove.—Arrived September 30th. Anchored in 10½ fathoms—Bearings at anchor, Cow Bay Point, N. 3° W., Neck of Peninsula, N. 70° E.

This is a small settlement containing 7 families, all English; they reside on Cow Head in the summer, and go during the winter into the woods. The French do not fish here at all. The cod fishery this year has not been good, having only averaged about 20 quintals a man, and up to the present they have not caught any herring; altogether, they appear badly off. They cultivate potatoes, turnips, and a few other vegetables, and keep cows and poultry. The fishing is done with hook-and-line, and the past season has been very stormy, which partly accounts for the small fish.

Bonne Bay.—Arrived October 1st. Anchored in 10 fathoms: Bearings at anchor, School House, N. 16° W., Woody Point, N. 47° E.

Since our last visit, several new houses are in course of erection, and the population is rapidly increasing. From information

I estimate that there are now between 120 and 130 families resident in the bay (between north and south points) and as 6 is not a high average for a Newfoundland family, this will give between 700 and 800 inhabitants. Several cases of distress were brought to my notice. One—that of two widows, “Keogh,” by name—whose husbands were drowned 2 years ago; they were relieved by the Officers and crew of the “Niobe,” in the Bay of Islands, in 1870, and have been existing on charity ever since. Another case was an old man 74, and his wife 63; the man being almost blind, besides being ruptured and quite unfit for work. These cases we relieved with provisions and old clothes, &c., given by the officers and ship’s company; but it is absurd to suppose that the crews of Her Majesty’s Ships are to support all the destitute people on the French Shore; and some provision ought to be made by the Colonial Government for their relief.

Several cases of disputed right to ground and boundaries were brought before me; but as I had no data to go on, and there was only one side represented, I declined to interfere. These questions will before long assume serious proportions, as threats of violence are alleged to have been made on several occasions.

The cod fishing had not been good, owing to long continuance of boisterous weather. Herring had not arrived, but were anxiously looked for. 13 schooners at anchor, including 2 Americans and 4 Nova Scotians, waiting for herring.

The residents have decided not to allow seines to be used in the bay, and they intend preventing the use of them by force. It is possible this may not be strictly legal, but as the law gives them no protection, it would be hard to interfere with them. The autumn fishery in Bonne Bay is said to be very good, the cod being of large size. There are good trout streams at the head of each arm.

Bay of Islands, Frenchman’s Cove.—Communicated with this settlement, but did not anchor, the water being very deep, unless too close to the shore. The cod fishery in the bay is reported as

fair. Herring were not yet in. A barque was at anchor off Pettipas, waiting to load. One of the men at this settlement had been up to Pettipas that morning, and reported all going on well.

Red Island.—Arrived 7,30 a. m., October 4th. Anchored in 9 fathoms—Bearings at anchor, Island N. 65° W., Flag Staff, N. 79° W., Head S. W. by W.

This is a French fishing station, worked by a firm called "The General Transatlantic Company." They employ about 130 fishermen in the summer, and generally the fishing is very good. The fishermen had all left for France a few days before our arrival, leaving 2 men to take care of the place.

The buildings are all of a permanent character. A little to the eastward, on the main land, is an English settlement, where the inhabitants do a little farming as well as fishing.

During the fishing season the French do not interfere with these men so long as they confine themselves to hook-and-line fishing, and there is a good deal of fish to be caught after the French leave, at the end of September.

The passage between Red Island and the Main is gradually filling up, by the crumbling away of the cliff on the main land, and is no longer safe for ships of any size.

PLACES VISITED—FIRST CRUIZE

Trepassey, Salmonier, Placentia, Burin, Great St. Lawrence, Little St. Lawrence, Burgeo, Sydney, St. George's Bay, Port-au-Port, Humber River, Lark Harbor, Bonne Bay, Hawke's Bay, Port Saunders, Middle Bay, Belles Amour.

SECOND CRUIZE.

Croc, Quirpon, Islet Bay, Camp Islands, St. Charles Harbor, Battle Harbor, Deer Harbor, Chateau Bay, Red Bay, Forteau, St. Margaret's Bay, Ferolle, St. John's Island, Savage Island, Port Saunders, Cow Bay, Bonne Bay, Bay of Islands, Red Island.

WILLIAM BROWN,

Captain and Senior Officer.

Tabular Statement of Statistics on the Newfoundland Coast—(Continued).

Name of Place.	Names of Prudhomme French Captains.	Names of French Vessels.	Number of		Number of resi- dent families and inhabitants.	Names of the principal Eng- lish or Local families.	Catch of				Prices realized in Sterling.				To what Port shipped.	Periods of coming in and going out of										
			Men	Boats.			Families.	Inhab- itants.	Cod.	Seal.	Salmon.	Herring.	Cod.	Seal.		Salmon.	Herring.	Ice.	Cod.	Caplin.	Herring.	Salmon.	Seal.	Sand Eels.		
Flower Cove and Savage Cove	No permanent French rooms, the captains and crews live in tents; a barque and 5 schooners at these places.				18	William Mars.																31st July.				
Hawke Bay ...	No French rooms here.	" Sans Souci."	80		2	7	W. B. Eastman. Fred. Eastman. M. Belliard.	1200	500					£5 per barrel.												
Kepple Harbor	M. Lamonte.	" Adolphe."																								
Port-aux-Choix (New).	M. Lelandais. M. Lorraine. M. Brule. M. Lempeire. M. Parmentier.	" Quinquingogue." " Normandie." " Juene Adolphe." " Jules." " Satellite."	55 59 69 61	70	4	7	30	John Mars. Alfred Humbolt.	4300	100								12th May.								20th Aug. 6th Oct.

Tabular Statement of Statistics on the Newfoundland Coast—(Continued.)

(2)

Name of Place.	How fish are caught.	Complaints or Encroachments.	Names of Fishing Rivers.	Distance from Anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	Name of Proprietor or Fisher.	Catch.	If warned for Trespass.	Particulars of Hunting, Trapping, or Shooting, &c.	Supplies of				State of Health.	Religion of residents.	Doctor or Clergyman.	Church or School.
										Wood.	Water.	Provisions.	Vegetables.				
Cree	Seine, Bait, and Jigger.		Epine Cadoret and four Lakes.	Lakes 8'	Trout; few Salmon.	The French fish here.	Many Trout; few Salmon.		Snipe and Partridge in their season; Duck and Geese; no report of any other game.	Very good.	Very good.		Good gardens.	Very good.	Roman Catholic.		Neither.
Cape Rouge	Ditto.	Arson at Pelier Creek in 1869.															Neither.
Conche	Ditto.	Mrs. Halph complained of one Rd. Joy having taken their stage.	Nearest in Canada Bay.	20'	Both.					Very good.	Very good.		Enough for own consumption.	Good. Some cases Chest disease.	Roman Catholic.	No Dr. for 2 years. Priest comes in the summer.	Roman Catholic Chapel. School closed; school-master returned to Brigus.
St. Anthony	Ditto.																
Griguets	Ditto.																
Kirpon	Ditto.	Crabbe & Dorothy.	None nearer than Pistolet Bay.	18'	Both.					Scarce. Hauled by dogs two miles distance.	Good.		Good.	Very good.	Protestant.	Rev. Mr. Temple from White Bay annually; French Doctor here.	Neither.
Pistolet Bay	Ditto.		Several Salmon Brooks here in the Bay.			Indians catch Salmon; no one else here.			Wild Duck and Partridge; Fox and Beaver in the fall.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good. Keep live stock.	Very good.	Very good.	Protestant.		Neither.
Cook's Harbor	Ditto.									Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Very good.	Protestant.		
St. Barbes	Ditto.		Two in the inner Harbor (West & East Brook.)	Close to	Both.	Thos. Gange.	3 Bris.	Yes. Nets right across.	Beaver, Martin, Fox. Wild Cats; a few Deer; wild Duck and Geese in spring	Very good.	Very good.		Scarce.	Fair. Much sickness lately.	Protestant.		Neither.

Tabular Statement of Statistics on the Newfoundland Coast—(Continued).

Name of Place.	How fish are caught.	Complaints or Encroachments.	Names of Fishing Rivers.	Distance from Anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	Name of Proprietor or Fisher.	Catch.	If warned for Trespass.	Particulars of Hunting, Trapping, or Shooting, &c.	Supplies of				State of Health.	Religion.	Doctor or Clergyman.	Church or School.
										Wood.	Water.	Provisions	Vegetables.				
Flower Cove	Seine, Bait, and Jigger.												Fair; much sickness lately.	Protestant; some Catholics.	No Doctor; Rev. Mr. Dobie Clergyman.	Both.	
Hawke Bay	Ditto.	M. Belloed reported his window broken at Keppel Harbor, (he was away.)	Eastern and Western Brooks in Hawkes Bay.	½ & ½	Both.	Wm. B. Eastman (East Brook). Fredk. Eastman (West Brook.)	8 to 8 barrels each.	Both brothers warned.	Deer in fall; Wild Duck plentiful.	Very good.	Very good.		Very good gardens.	Very good.		Neither.	
Keppel Harbor	Ditto.									Very good.	Very good.						
Port-aux-Choix (new) ...	Ditto.								Deer, Bear & Wolves rare, Wild Fowl, Fox, Partridge, Mountain Wild Cat, Beaver.	Scarce.	Very good.		Scarce.	Fair; Low Fever prevalent.	Roman Catholic.	French Doctor. Priest from Quebec occasionally.	Neither.

Tabular Statement of Statistics on the Newfoundland Coast—(Continued.)

(4)

Name of Place.	Sale of Bait.	Names of Fishing Rivers.	Distance from Anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	Names of Proprietor or Fisher.	Catch.	If warned for Trespass.	Particulars of Hunting, Shooting, or Trapping, &c.	Supplies of				State of Health.	Religion.	Doctor or Clergyman.	Church or School.
									Wood.	Water.	Provisions	Vegetables.				
Bradore		Bradore.	Close.	Both.	E. Cribbe.	Brls. 41.			Bad.	Bad.	Scarce.		Good.	Roman Catholic & Protestant.	Neither.	Neither.
Gulch									Bad.	Good.	Scarce.		Good.	Protestant.	Neither.	Roman Catholic Chapel 1½ miles West of this.
Blanc Sablon	None sold here.	Blanc Sablon.	Close.	Both.				Carlew expected in a months' time; Bear and Wolves 40 miles in interior; Partridge, Duck, Wild Geese; no trapping done except by Indians.	Very scarce; 14 miles in country.	Good.		Very fair garden.	Very good.	Protestant.	Neither.	Neither.
L'Anse																
St. Clair... ..																
Forteau Bay	None sold here.	Forteau.	Close.	Both. Very fine.	Joseph Buckle.	None this year.		Reindeer of 180 to 200 lbs. in winter; Ptarmigan, Rocky & Spruce Partridge, Wild Duck, Tael, Widgeon, Mountain Cat, Minx, Weasel, and Yellow and Patch Foxes.	Scarce.	Very good indeed.		A few.	Very good.	Protestant.	No Doctor. Revd. Mr. Dobie visits occasionally.	Church of England, but the congregation fell off, and the Clergyman went to Flower Cove.
L'Anse Amour.. ...	None sold here.	Salmon Brook.	8'	Both.	Davis.											
L'Anse Loup	Extensive. Six French boats here.	River Head.	Close.	Both. Very good.	Linstead.		Yes.		Good.	Very good. Very good.			Fair. Good.	Protestant.	Neither.	Neither.
L'Anse Diable.. ...										Very good.						
Black Bay	Extensive.	Pinweir.	4		Wm. Elsworthy.	20 Brls.	Proclamation read to him.		Scarce; to go 4 miles for it.	Good.		Very few.	Good.	Roman Catholic.	Neither.	School kept by a Mrs. Odell; 30 or 40 children attend.

Tabular Statement of Statistics on the Newfoundland Coast—(Continued.)

(6)

Name of Place.	How fish are caught.	Complaints or Encroachments.	Names of Fishing Rivers.	Distance from Anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	Name of Proprietor or Fisher.	Catch.	If warned for Trespass.	Particulars of Hunting, Trapping, or shooting, &c.	Supplies of				State of Health.	Religion of residents.	Doctor or Clergyman.	Church or School.	
										Wood.	Water.	Provisions.	Vegetables.					
Savage Island... ..	Seine, Bait, and Jigger.										Very good.					Neither.		
St. John's Island	Ditto.	Complaints that 20 Herring vessels came in last year									Very good.	French have good garden.	Much sickness here, but improving. Low Fever.	Protestant.	No Doctor. Revd. Mr. Dobie comes occasionally	Neither.		
St. Margaret's Bay, (New Ferrolle)	Ditto.		Castor's River. 2 Brooks in South Cove of this Bay.	18'	Both.	Jesse Humber	30 or 40 barrels.	Not visited.			Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Roman Catholic.	Neither. Priest from Quebec in summer.	Neither.	
Currant and Gooseberry Islands... ..	Ditto.		St. Genevieve.	2'	Both.	Wm. Drudge. M. Coombe.		Warned by reading Proclamation.	Plenty of game of various descriptions in the winter.		Scarce.	Very good.	French supplies from France; English deal with Traders.	Very good.	Protestant.	No Doctor. Revd. Mr. Dobie visits occasionally.	Neither.	
Old Ferrolle, Seal Cove, St. Genevieve Bay ...	Ditto.		St. Genevieve.	2'	Both.	Mr. Drudge. M. Coombe.		Proclamation read to young Drudge.					Ditto.					
St. Anthony	English, hook and line. French, all ways.		2 Trout rivers in St. Mien Bay; Salmon river in Hare Bay.	21'	Salmon.	B. Finamore.	3½ brls.		Partridge, Wild Fowl, few Deer; no Bears or Wolves; Cats, Fox, and Beaver are trapped.			Good.	Ditto.	A few.	Very good.	Protestant.	No Doctor. Revd. Mr. Temple from White Bay.	Neither.
Croc Harbor	Seine, Bait, and Jigger.		Epine Cadoret and 4 or 5 Lakes.	Lakes 3'	Trout; but few Salmon.	The French fish here.			Snipe and Partridge in their season; Duck and Geese; no report of any other game.		Very good.	Very good.	Ditto.	Good garden.	Very good.	Roman Catholic.	Father Brown comes from Fogo occasionally.	Neither.

Tabular Statement of Statistics on the Newfoundland Coast—(Continued).

Name of Place.	How fish are caught.	Complaints or Encroachments.	Names of Fishing Rivers.	Distance from Anchorage.	Salmon or Trout.	Name of Proprietor or Fisher.	Catch.	If warned for Trespass.	Particulars of Hunting, Trapping, or Shooting, &c.	Supplies of				State of Health.	Religion.	Doctor or Clergyman.	Church or School.
										Wood.	Water.	Provisions	Vegetables.				
Inglee Cove	Hook and line		In North Arm of Canada Bay and several Trout streams.	12'	Both.	W. Cunnings.			Otter, Cats, and a few Deer; Wild Animals seldom seen.	From head of bay.	Good spring.	Small gardens.		Protestant.	Neither Rev. Mr. Temple from White Bay.	Neither.	
Canada Bay	Any bow.																
Canada Harbor	All ways.		7 Salmon Rivers up the Bay.	3' to 13'	Both.	Not fished.			A few Deer; Beaver are trapped.			A few.	Very good.	Roman Catholic.	Father Brown comes occasionally.	Neither.	
Fleur-de-Lys Harbor	French, all ways. English, hook and line.	Some difficult to prime.	Only a small Brook.	1'	Small trout.				Deer and Partridge.	1/2 mile off, good but not large.	Good spring.	A few.	Very good.	Roman Catholic.	French Doctor and Father Brown.	Neither.	

No. 9.**Notice for Tenders, Halifax and St. John's Steam Service,**

[MEMO.]

This Advertisement was inserted weekly, for three months, in *Chronicle, Courier, Times* and *Patriot*. It was not published in any newspaper out of the Colony; but copies were sent for posting in the Chambers of Commerce of the principal Seaport Towns of Great Britain and the United States, and also at Montreal.

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 26th March, 1872.

MAIL SERVICE.**CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA), AND ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.**

WHEREAS the present Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Halifax and St. John's expires on 1st February, 1872. The Government of Newfoundland invites Tenders from parties desirous of contracting, after the expiration of the present Contract, for a Fortnightly Service, for Nine Months, from April to December, inclusive, and Monthly Service for the months of January, February and March, for a period of Five Years.

The Tenders will be received until Thursday, the 30th day of November, at noon, and must be addressed to the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland.

The Steam Vessels to be provided shall not be less than 350 tons register measurement, and not less than 100 nominal horse power.

The Tenders should specify the rate per round trip for which the service will be undertaken, and security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the Contract.

All particulars of Service will be given on application to the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland.

The Government of Newfoundland will not bind itself to accept the lowest tender, nor does it engage to accept any tender.

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Newfoundland, 9th May, 1871.

Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company's Tender for Mail Service for Five Years, between Halifax and St. John's.

*Office of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company,
Quebec, 11th November, 1871.*

To the Honorable
The COLONIAL SECRETARY,
Newfoundland.

SIR,—

Referring to your advertisement, dated the 9th May last, asking Tenders for the Mail Service by steamer between Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, Newfoundland, fortnightly, from April to December, inclusive, and monthly for January, February and March, the whole for a period of five years ;—

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, a body duly incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, hereby

propose to perform the said service, in accordance with the conditions made known at your office, for the sum of Thirty-two Thousand Dollars per annum, or Thirteen Hundred and Ninety-one 30-100 Dollars per round trip, Halifax to St. John's, and return.

If your Government would permit the service to be performed between St. John's and Pictou, instead of Halifax, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, in each year, the sum of Twenty-six Thousand Dollars per annum, or Eleven Hundred and Thirty 43-100 Dollars per round trip, would be accepted for the service.

The company have two lines of steamers plying between Montreal, Quebec and Pictou, and by making a connection at the latter place with the steamers to St. John's, you would have direct steam communication by water with the great west; and there can be no doubt that a large trade would be built up, which would be equally advantageous to your Colony and to this Company. With Halifax as the end of the route, involving the transshipment of the cargo twice, the through freight business can never be developed, and there would be nothing to carry except the small quantity of manufactured goods which find their way from England by that route.

Pictou is connected by rail with Halifax; the time occupied between the places is about five hours. Arrangements could easily be made for special trains to make connections with the Atlantic Mail Steamers at Halifax.

The Company have no wooden steamers; but in the event of the contract being awarded to them, every effort will be made to provide a suitable wooden vessel before the 1st February, but as there will not be time to build a steamer in the interval between the award of the contract and the commencement of the service, and a suitable vessel may not be obtainable at a reasonable price, the Iron Screw Steamship *Alhambra* will be wintered at Halifax to be ready, if required. This vessel is very strongly built, and the Company would be prepared to strengthen her in every possible

way to resist the ice. Men of great experience in your navigation declare that she is capable of performing the service with perfect safety, and the Company would undertake to have a wooden steamer built and fitted out specially for the line before the 1st December, 1872.

The Company have run a line of steamers for the past four years under contract with the Dominion Government, between Quebec and Gulf Ports, and can refer with confidence to the Honorable the Postmaster General, and Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as to the manner in which the service has been performed.

From the valuable connections which can be offered by this Company, and the number of vessels at their disposal, ensuring an uninterrupted service, it is believed they are in a position to give entire satisfaction in the event of the Contract being awarded to them.

I enclose herewith particulars of the steamship *Alhambra*.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MOORE,

Manager Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

PARTICULARS OF THE STEAMSHIP "ALHAMBRA."

Screw.

Iron.

Classification 12 years A1, 20 years Liverpool.

Brigantine rigged.

Built in Preston, 1865, by Preston Shipbuilding Company.

Register tonnage, 1063.

Ditto net, 722.

No. of Holds, 2 fore and 1 aft.

Capacity, dead weight, inclusive of bunkers, 1270 tons.
 Consumption of coal per day, 18 tons.
 Draught, laden, 15 feet.
 Draught, light, 8 feet.
 Average speed, 10 miles.
 Length over all, 226 feet.
 Breadth extreme, 28' 2".
 Depth, clear, 15' 7" to spar deck, 23'.
 Passenger accommodations, 1st class, 36.
 " " 2nd " to meet requirements.
 " " 3rd " " "
 No. Bulkheads, 4.
 Distance of beams apart, 3' 6".
 " frames " 1' 9".
 Thickness of plating to Lloyds' rules.
 Description of Engines, direct acting inverted cylinders.
 Horse power, nominal 120, effective 600.
 Diameter of Cylinders, 42".
 Strike of Piston, 30".
 Revolutions of Engines per minute, 70.

W. MOORE,

Manager Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

**Agreement between the Governor of Newfoundland
 and the Gulf Ports Steamship Company.**

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this thirty-first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between His Excellency Stephen John Hill, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Governor of the Island of Newfoundland for the time being, of the one part, and the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada (which Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company is hereinafter styled the Contractors) of the second part, and William John Withall, Esq., of the city of Quebec, merchant, and the Hon. Ulric J. Tessier,

Esq., of the city of Quebec, aforesaid, Advocate, Senator, of the third part, witness that for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, the said Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company doth hereby, for itself and its successors, covenant and agree with the Governor of Newfoundland, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and his Successors, Governors of Newfoundland for the time being, (which successors it is agreed shall be included in the words "Governor of Newfoundland" hereinafter contained) in manner following, that is to say :—

First.—The contractors will faithfully convey, or cause to be conveyed, by a good and sufficient steam vessel or steam vessels of not less than three hundred and fifty tons, builders' measurement, provided with a screw propeller, and with engines of not less than one hundred nominal horse power, all Her Majesty's Mails (which designation shall for the purposes of this contract be considered as including all bags, boxes or packets of letters, newspapers, books or printed papers, and all other articles transmissible by post, without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed, or that in which they may have originated) ; also, all empty bags, empty boxes, and other stores and articles used, or to be used, in carrying on the Post Office service, which shall be sent by, or to, or from the Post Office, which the Governor of Newfoundland or any of his officers or agents shall require to be conveyed during the continuance of this contract between the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, once each way in every four weeks, during the months of January, February and March, and once each way in every two weeks during the months of December and April, and between the ports of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and St. John's aforesaid, once each way in every two weeks during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, in each year, making in all twenty-three round voyages during each year; but otherwise, upon such days and at such hours as the Governor of Newfoundland shall, in writing, appoint : provided that such days and hours shall be so appointed as will conveniently admit of the whole service, both ways, being performed by one vessel ; and shall and will, at their own costs and charges, duly receive and safely

deliver such Her Majesty's Mails at the General Post Office in Halifax and St. John's respectively ; and also shall and will, at their own costs and charges, duly and safely and without any unnecessary delay, carry and convey, or cause to be carried and conveyed, under the charge and custody of some responsible officer, to be approved of by the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, the said Mails and all other matters and things delivered to them, to be carried and conveyed under and by virtue of this contract, by the speediest mode of conveyance each way between Halifax and Pictou aforesaid, during the months in which the same may be landed and received at Pictou.

Second.—The Contractors will, on the first day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, provide at the port of St. John's a good and sufficient Steam Vessel, in all respects ready for sea for conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from St. John's, and such vessel shall, immediately after Her Majesty's Mails are put on board, proceed without loss of time direct to Halifax ; and will, after the arrival of the said vessel at Halifax, on such days and hours as aforesaid during the continuance of this contract, provide alternately at the said ports of St. John's and Halifax, or Pictou, as the case may require, a good and sufficient steam vessel in every respect ready for sea for the conveyance of the said Mails between the said ports of St. John's and Halifax or Pictou ; and such vessel shall, immediately after Her Majesty's Mails are put on board, proceed without loss of time from such one of the said ports as shall for the time being be the port of departure to the port at which the said mails are in regular course to be delivered ; and every such voyage between the ports of Halifax and St. John's shall be completed within the period of seventy-two hours, and when the voyage is to or from Pictou, the said Mails shall be delivered at the General Post Office in St. John's and Halifax respectively, within the period of seventy-two hours to Pictou, and thence to Halifax, by rail, by the first train leaving ; and upon arrival of such vessel at St. John's aforesaid, it shall remain there for a space of not less than seventy-two hours before sailing again.

Third.—The vessel or vessels to be used under this contract between the first day of January and the first day of May in every year, shall be substantially of wood only, or shall be built of the like materials as the materials employed in building vessels belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, being suitable for winter service. And as the Contractors are not at present possessed of a vessel so built, they hereby expressly undertake to provide one at their own costs and charges, and to have her at St. John's, ready for inspection and approval, by, at the farthest, the first day of December next after the date hereof. It being understood and agreed that the said Contractors shall be at liberty to employ the Screw Steamship *Tiger*, now of this port, in the performance of the service under this contract, during the months of February, March and April, which will be in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-two; such steamship while so employed to be in every particular subject to the provisions and conditions of this contract.

Fourth.—Whenever the port of St. John's shall be found to be inaccessible, on account of ice, Her Majesty's Mails shall be landed or embarked, as the case may be, at such port on the South West Coast of Newfoundland as shall be the nearest port to the said port of St. John's which shall be accessible, and shall, without any unnecessary delay, be conveyed each way between such port and the said port of St. John's by the speediest mode of conveyance by land, and at the expense of the Contractors.

Fifth.—If the Contractors fail to provide an efficient vessel at Halifax or Pictou, or St. John's (as the case may require), ready to put to sea at the times so to be fixed as aforesaid under this contract, then, and so often as the same shall happen, the Contractors shall forfeit and pay to the Governor of Newfoundland and His Successors the sum of fourteen hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents, of the current money of Newfoundland; and the Contractors shall also in like manner forfeit and pay the further sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents of the like currency, for every day after the first day, during which they shall fail to provide such vessel in

manner aforesaid ; but so, nevertheless, that the aggregate amount of such penalties in respect of any one voyage shall not exceed the amount payable for such voyage.

Sixth.—If the duration of any voyage or delivery of Mails at Halifax or St. John's, as aforesaid, made in pursuance of this Contract, shall exceed the time hereinbefore provided in that behalf by a period equal to or exceeding twelve hours, then, and so often as the same shall happen, the Contractors shall forfeit and pay in like manner, a further and additional sum of dollars, of the currency aforesaid, for each complete period of twelve hours, by which such voyage or delivery shall exceed the time so provided ; but so that the aggregate amount of such last-mentioned additional penalties in respect of any one voyage or delivery, shall not exceed the amount payable in consideration of such voyage or delivery.

Seventh.—The payment by the Contractors of any sums of money by way of penalties shall not in any manner prejudice the right of the Governor of Newfoundland to treat the failure, if any, on the part of the Contractors to provide a proper vessel at the appointed time, or to perform any voyage or delivery of Mails at or within the times hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, as a breach of this contract.

Eighth.—The vessel or vessels to be employed under this contract shall always have comfortable accommodation for passengers, and be furnished with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire pumps, and other proper means of extinguishing fire, lightning conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, life-boats and life-buoys, and whatever else may be requisite for equipping the said vessel or vessels, and rendering it or them constantly efficient for the service hereby agreed to be performed ; and also manned and provided with competent Officers and appropriate certificates, pursuant to the Act or Acts of Parliament in force for the time being, relative to the granting certificates of Officers in the merchant

service, and with a sufficient number of efficient engineers, and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men. And the Governor of Newfoundland, for the time being, shall have authority and liberty, whenever he may deem it requisite, to cause a survey to be made by any competent person or persons, of the said vessels, and the hulls, machinery, equipments and outfits thereof, upon giving notice in writing to the Commander for the time being of the vessel about to be examined, of such his intention, so as to be satisfied that such vessel is in all respects capable and fitted for the service to be performed under this contract.

Ninth.—The Governor of Newfoundland shall, subject to the provisions contained in clause one, of this contract, have power, from time to time, to alter the days and hours of departure from each port, so to be appointed by him as aforesaid, upon giving three months written notice to the Contractors; and shall also have power, by a written order delivered to the Master or Commander of any vessel employed by the Contractors under this contract, to delay the departure of such vessel from any of the said ports, for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Tenth.—A separate and secure place of sufficient size, protected from leakage and under lock and key, shall be provided in such steam vessel or vessels for the deposit and safe custody of Her Majesty's Mails; and the place so provided shall be subject to the approval of the Governor of Newfoundland for the time being, or of such person or persons as he shall appoint to inspect and approve the same; and the Masters or Commanders of such vessel or vessels shall take due care of, and the Contractors shall be responsible for the receipt and delivery of said Mails; and each of such Masters or Commanders shall make the usual declaration or declarations required, or which may hereafter be required, by the Governor of Newfoundland, in such and similar cases, and furnish such journal returns and information to, and perform such services as the Governor of Newfoundland or his Agents may require; and every such Master or Commander or Officer duly authorized by him, having the charge of Mails, shall immediately, on the arrival at Halifax or St. John's of such vessel or vessels

respectively, deliver all Mails into the hands of the Post Master, or such other person at such places respectively as the Governor of Newfoundland shall appoint to receive the same; and on arrival at Pictou, shall immediately despatch such Mails in manner provided in clause one of this contract, and on arrival of same at Halifax, shall deliver them as above prescribed.

Eleventh.—In the event of any steam vessel being lost or destroyed by fire, tempest, or any other casualty, or requiring repair during the continuance of this contract, the Contractors shall provide, without any unnecessary delay, another good and sufficient steam vessel to take the place of the one so lost, destroyed, or requiring repair. Such vessel so substituted to be first approved of by the Governor of Newfoundland, and to be in every respect subject to the provisions and conditions of this agreement, in like manner as was the vessel so lost, destroyed, or requiring repair.

Twelfth.—The Contractors and all Commanding and other Officers of the vessel or vessels which may be employed in the performance of this contract, and all agents, seamen and servants of the Contractors, shall, at all times during the continuance of this contract, punctually attend to the orders and directions of the Governor of Newfoundland, as to the mode, time and place of embarking and disembarking Mails.

Thirteenth.—The Contractors shall not receive or take, or permit, or suffer to be received or taken on board such vessel or vessels, any letters for conveyance other than such as shall be contained in Her Majesty's Mails, save and except such letters as are not by law required to pass through the Post Office, nor any Mails for conveyance on behalf of any other colony or foreign country, without the consent of the Governor of Newfoundland; and the whole postage of every Mail shall, under all circumstances, be at the disposal of the said Governor; and in case any act contrary to the terms of this contract be committed, the Contractors shall be liable to be proceeded against as for a breach of this agreement.

Fourteenth.—The Contractors shall not convey in the vessel or vessels employed under this agreement, any nitro-glycerine, or any other matter or thing which has or shall be legally declared specially dangerous.

Fifteenth.—If on the determination of this agreement, whether by efflux of time or otherwise, any vessel or vessels shall have started, or shall start, or ought to have started with the Mails, in conformity with this agreement, such voyage or voyages shall be continued, and the Mails be delivered and received during the same, as if this agreement had remained in force with regard to any such vessel or vessels and services; and with respect to such vessel or vessels as last aforesaid, this agreement shall be considered as having terminated when such vessel or vessels shall have reached the port or place of destination, and the Mails delivered at the respective Post Offices aforesaid.

Sixteenth.—The Governor of Newfoundland is hereby authorized to delegate any of his powers under this agreement to such persons as he may deem fit to exercise them.

Seventeenth.—The Contractors, when so required, shall be bound to convey from any one port of departure or call to any other such port, any number of Government passengers, not exceeding two of the first class, with their wives, children and servants; two of the second class, with their wives and children; and eight of the third class; such passengers with their families to be treated in no respect, whether as regards food, cabin or other accommodation, or ought else, in a way inferior to that of ordinary passengers of the same class, or that required by the regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service. The messing of the first and second class Government passengers to include, each day, an imperial pint of good, sound bottled or draught ale or beer, and that of the first class, in addition, an imperial pint of good foreign wine, either port or white. The several classes of passengers to mess in separate places; medical attendance, medicine and medical comforts, to be provided, as also mess utensils and fittings, cooking utensils, articles for table-use and mess-places, fuel, light, requisite articles of bedding, and all other necessaries. Third

class passengers to have hammocks or bunks (subject to the approval of such persons as the Governor of Newfoundland may appoint to approve the same) placed between decks.

Eighteenth.—The passage-money for Government passengers or their families to be the same as that charged by the Contractors for ordinary passengers of a similar class, and to include all the requisites specified in the seventeenth clause of this agreement, and the freight of baggage according to Government scale as shown in the regulations of Her Majesty's Transport Service. Whenever any alterations of rate for ordinary passengers shall be made, the Contractors shall immediately apprise the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of such alterations.

Nineteenth.—Returns of the embarkation and disembarkation of all Government passengers shall be furnished by the Contractors to the Director of Transport Services immediately after each departure and arrival of the said vessel or vessel.

Twentieth.—The Contractors shall apply for the payments for the passage-money of Government passengers by invoices, according to a form to be obtained from the Office of the Director of Transport Services for Newfoundland, and such payments shall be made upon the production to the said Director of the orders for passages, together with a certificate under the hand of the Commanding Officer of the said vessel, specifying the number of the third class passengers (men, women and children) conveyed, with the ages and sexes of the latter, and stating the periods during which these have been regularly supplied, while on board, with provisions, and also a certificate, under the hand of each first and second class passenger, of his or her having been landed at the place of destination, and of having been properly accommodated and messed during the voyage, and specifying the dates from and to which they were so messed, computed from the first to the last dinner-meal, save that the Contractor shall not forfeit the passage-money of any such passengers who shall improperly or unreasonably refuse to give such certificate.

Twenty-first.—The passage-money for the wives and families of Commissioned and Civil Officers, when not ordered to be conveyed at the public expense, shall be paid to the contractors by the officers themselves, and in such case the accommodation to be afforded them shall not be regulated by the provisions of this contract.

Twenty-second.—In all cases where an Officer in the Civil, Naval, or Military Service of Her Majesty, who may not be entitled to a passage at the public expense, shall require a passage on board any of the vessels employed in the performance of this contract, the Contractors shall be bound, when they have room, to provide such passage for such officers in preference to ordinary passengers, and to charge no higher rate for such passage than is chargeable for ordinary passengers: provided that the Contractors shall not be bound for the purposes aforesaid to commit any breach of contract entered into with ordinary passengers before such officers shall have engaged their passage, and the accommodation to be furnished to such officers shall not, otherwise, than as in this clause mentioned, be regulated by the provisions of this contract.

Twenty-third.—The Contractors shall receive on board each of the vessels employed in the performance of this contract, and shall convey, on behalf of the Admiralty, any small packages which may be ordered for conveyance; and also (on receiving from the Governor of Newfoundland or his Officers or Agents, or from the British Naval Officer in command of the station, two days previous notice) shall receive on board any naval or other stores, not exceeding five tons weight at any one time, in any one vessel; and shall convey and deliver such small packages and stores at the lowest rate of freight charged by the Contractors for goods, the property of private persons; immediate notice being given to the Governor of Newfoundland and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of any alterations in such rate of freight. And the Contractors shall in all cases be responsible for the custody and safe and speedy delivery of the packages and stores.

Twenty-fourth.—Except where otherwise specified, none of the duties hereinbefore provided to be performed by the Contractors,

shall give them any claim to remuneration beyond the general subsidy payable under the terms of this contract.

Twenty-fifth.—And as regards the rates of freight and passage-money to be charged by the said Contractors for the conveyance of goods and passengers in and by the vessel serving under this contract, it is hereby understood and agreed that such rates shall in no case exceed those now charged by the Inman Company for the like services, and that the said Contractors shall make such arrangements as will enable them to carry and convey goods and passengers between St. John's and Halifax, *via* Pictou, each way, at through rates for the whole journey, and that the cost of such carriage and conveyance *via* Pictou shall be the same as if such goods or passengers were carried between St. John's and Halifax direct.

Twenty-sixth.—This agreement shall commence as from the first day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and shall continue in force for a period of five years from that date.

Twenty-seventh.—And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the Contractors of all the services hereby contracted to be by them performed, the Governor of Newfoundland doth hereby covenant that there shall be paid to the Contractors, so long as they perform the whole of such services in the manner and with such vessel or vessels as herein respectively provided, at the rate of one thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents, Newfoundland currency, per round trip, payable at the Office of the Receiver General at St. John's aforesaid, on the production to him by the said Contractors or their Agents a certificate signed by _____, setting forth that the services for which payment is claimed have been duly and faithfully performed, and also to pay to the Contractors the further sum of four thousand dollars towards the cost of hire of the said Steamship *Tiger*; this latter sum to be payable in four equal instalments on the completion of each round voyage made by said steamship, and the production of a certificate similar to that above mentioned.

Twenty-eighth.—All and every the sum and sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the Contractors to the Governor of Newfoundland and his successors shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, whether any damage has or has not been sustained by reason of the breach for which the penalty may be levied, and the amount may be deducted by the Governor of Newfoundland out of any monies payable or which may thereafter become payable to the Contractors, or at his discretion the payment thereof may be enforced with full costs of suit.

Twenty-ninth.—All notices or directions which the Governor of Newfoundland, his Officers, Agents or others, are hereby authorized to give to the Contractors, their Officers, Servants or Agents, may, at the option of the Postmaster General, his Officers, Agents or others, either be delivered to the master of the said vessel or vessels respectively, or any other officer or agent of the Contractors in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this contract, or left for the Contractors at their office or last known office in Quebec, or at the office or last known office of their agent in St. John's aforesaid, and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the Contractors.

Thirtieth.—The Contractors shall not assign, underlet, or otherwise part with or dispose of this agreement, or any part thereof, or interest therein, without first having the consent of the Governor of Newfoundland, in writing, for that purpose.

Thirty-first.—In case of any breach of the twenty-ninth clause of this agreement, or in case of a great or habitual breach of the contract of any other kind, the Governor of Newfoundland shall have power, and that without any previous notice, to terminate this contract and agreement, and the Contractors shall not be entitled to any compensation by reason of such breach or any prior breach of this agreement, nor shall such termination of the contract interfere with the completion of any voyage which may have been commenced at the time of such determination.

Thirty-second.—If at any time during the continuance of this agreement, or after the determination thereof, any disputes shall

arise between the parties hereto, or their executors, administrators or successors respectively, concerning any breach or alleged breach, by or on the part of the Contractors, of this agreement, or the sufficiency of any such breach to justify the Governor of Newfoundland in putting an end to the same, or concerning any of the covenants, matters, or things herein contained, or in anywise relating thereto, and notwithstanding the power herein contained to determine this agreement, and any execution or attempted execution of such power, such dispute shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen from time to time by the Governor of Newfoundland, and the other by the Contractors; and if such arbitrators should at any time or times not agree in the decision of the matter or question referred to them, then such question in difference shall be referred by them to a third arbitrator, to be chosen by such arbitrators, and the award of any two of the said arbitrators shall be binding and conclusive on all parties to such reference. And this agreement may be made a rule of Court by either of the said parties hereto.

Thirty-third.—And lastly, for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, conditions, provisoes, clauses, articles, and agreements herein contained, which on the part and behalf of the Contractors are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept, the said Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company and the said William John Withall, and Ulric J. Tessier, do hereby bind themselves, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Successors respectively, and each of the said obligors doth hereby severally bind itself and its successors, and himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, unto the said Governor of Newfoundland, in the sum of eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents of the current money of the Island of Newfoundland, to be paid to the said Governor of Newfoundland or his Successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, hereby agreed upon by and between the Governor of Newfoundland and the said Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company, and William John Withall and Ulric J. Tessier, in the case of failure on the part of the Contractors in the due execution of this agreement, or any part thereof.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto their hands and seals subscribed and set, the day and year aforesaid.

STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor, (L. S.)

Witness,

HENRY SHEA,

Captain, R. A., A. D. C.

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, by

WM. JOHN WITHALL, (L. S.)
President.

WM. JOHN WITHALL, (L. S.)

ULRIC J. TESSIER, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of

WILLIAM BIGNELL,

Of the City of Quebec, Notary Public, as to
the execution by the party of the second
part, and the parties of the third part.

No. 10.

Correspondence of His Excellency Governor Hill with Secretary of State, &c., relative to termination, by Mr. Inman, of Halifax Mail Service.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Copy)

No. 13.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland,

28th February, 1871.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, for the information of the Postmaster General, copies of two Communications forwarded by direction of Mr. Inman to the Colonial Secretary, relative to the desire, on the part of the former gentleman, to terminate the Contract for the Conveyance of the Mails between Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 16th February, 1872.

I gather from the Agent of the Inman Line here, that Mr. Inman means, that if he can make a satisfactory arrangement on his own terms with the Canadian Government, for the conveyance of the Mails between Halifax, N. S., and Queenstown, after the 1st July, 1871, the date on which the present Contract with the Dominion ceases, he, Mr. Inman, will then be prepared to withdraw his present notice of withdrawal to the Executive of Newfoundland, provided the Government of this Colony will consent thereto.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) **STEPHEN J. HILL.**

The Right Hon.

The Earl of Kimberley.

MR. WYATT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(COPY.)

NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS, }
16th February, 1871. }

SIR,—

In accordance with instructions received by Cable from Mr. Inman, I hereby beg to notify you, on his behalf, that the Contract between the Governor of Newfoundland and Mr. William Inman, for the conveyance of the Mails between Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, Newfoundland, will terminate after twelve months from this date, as provided for by clause 26 of said Contract.

I am, &c.,

P. P. FRED. J. WYATT,
(Signed,) J. J. GOODRIDGE,
Agent for Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

The Honorable
R. ALSOP,
Colonial Secretary.

MR. WYATT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(COPY.)

NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHN'S, }
February 16th, 1871. }

SIR,—

With reference to the enclosed notice of termination of the Mail Contract between this Port and Halifax, I beg to inform you that I have received a Cable message from Mr. Inman, in which

he instructs me to state to you that "Notice is given, to keep our-
 " selves safe about Halifax and Queenstown service, and will be
 " withdrawn, Newfoundland Government consenting, if Canadian
 " Government accept our terms."

Your's obediently,

P. P. FRED. J. WYATT,

(Signed.)

J. J. GOODRIDGE,

Agent for Inman Line Royal Mail Steamers.

The Honorable

R. ALSOP,

Colonial Secretary.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 14.

DOWNING STREET,

26th April, 1871.

SIR,

With reference to your Despatch, No. 13, of the 28th February, respecting the notice given by the direction of Mr. Inman, for the termination, in February, 1872, of the Contract for the Conveyance of the Mails between Halifax and St. John's, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for communication to your Government, a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Treasury.

You will observe that for the reasons stated, their Lordships are of opinion that this Mail Service should, in future, be arranged and paid for mainly by the Colonial Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. BAXTER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Copy.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
19th April, 1871.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the Postmaster General has forwarded to this Board copies of correspondence transmitted to this department by Sir F. Rodgers, on 23rd March last, reporting that notice has been given by Mr. William Inman, of a desire on his part to terminate, in February next, the contract which he entered into with the Government of Newfoundland, in October, 1868, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland.

The subsidy under the contract about to be terminated was £9,000 a year, one half of which sum is paid by the Post Office Department of this country, and it appears from a statement laid before this Board, that the amount of the share of the sea postage accruing to the Imperial Revenue, from the correspondence carried by the packet is estimated at only £300 a year, showing an annual loss of £4,200.

Adverting, therefore, to the small amount of Postal Communication between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland my Lords are of opinion, that the Mail Service should be arranged and paid for mainly by the respective Colonial Governments, and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to cause the Colonial Authorities to be informed of this decision accordingly.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) W. C BAXTER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)
No. 45.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland,
9th June, 1871.

MY LORD,—

With reference to Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 14, of the 26th April last, relative to the termination of the Contract for the Conveyance of the Mails between Halifax and St. John's, and transmitting copy of a Letter, 19th April 1871 from the Treasury Department to the Colonial Office, in which their Lordships express the opinion "that this Mail Service should in future, be arranged and paid for mainly by the Colonial Government," I have the honor to transmit herewith to Your Lordship copy of a Letter and Statement from the Postmaster General of the Colony, by which it appears that a sum of about £3010 15s. 11d. is annually credited to the Imperial Postal Department, from amount of postage accruing from correspondence to and from Newfoundland *via* Halifax, instead of £300 a year, as stated in Mr. Baxter's letter, 19th April, 1871, to the Colonial Office.

My Responsible Advisers, therefore, respectfully request the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to continue the payment of the moiety of the amount payable under any future Contract that may be arranged for the Conveyance of Mails between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

The Earl of Kimberley,

&c.,

&c.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO THE PREMIER.

(Copy)

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
30th May, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to enclose herewith a Memorandum of the amount of British and Foreign Postage credited to England by the Newfoundland Post Office.

As the British Government are under Contract for Conveying the North American Mails to Halifax, I might say that the Newfoundland Mails are no additional expense on that head; and also, it must be borne in mind where all the Colonies and the United States have their ocean postage reduced one-half, we have to pay 6d. per half ounce letter. Under these circumstances, I consider it just and reasonable that Britain should continue to contribute, as heretofore, one half the subsidy for the Mail Service between Halifax and Newfoundland.

I have, &c., &c.

(Signed,) JOHN DELANEY.

The Hon.

CHARLES F. BENNETT,

&c., &c., &c.,

Premier.

P. S.—An allowance of one-sixth of the Imperial Postage is allowed to Newfoundland, which is not included in the Memorandum.

(Signed,)

J. D.

Statement of Amount of Postages credited the United Kingdom, and other probable receipts by Great Britain, for Letters, Parcels, &c., &c., by Mails received and sent via Halifax.

Amount credited United Kingdom, on account of British and Foreign Correspondence in 1870..	£747	7	7½
Amount credited United Kingdom, on account of Postage to and from the Colonies and United States in 1870	713	8	3½
Probable amount collected in United Kingdom on Correspondence sent to this Colony.....	1000	0	0
Probable amount collected by the Colonies on Letters sent to this Country, and on unpaid Letters	550	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.....	£3,010	15	11

General Post Office, }
30th May, 1871. }

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 40.

DOWNING STREET,

7th September, 1871.

SIR,

I have been in communication with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of your Despatch, No. 45, of the 9th of June, expressing the hope of your Government that their Lordships will continue the payment of the moiety of the amount pay-

able under any future contract which may be arranged for the conveyance of the Mails between Halifax and St. John's.

Their Lordships have informed me in reply, that having reference to the fact that the Newfoundland correspondence is conveyed between this country and Halifax at no expense to the Newfoundland Government, they would not feel warranted in sanctioning, after the expiration of the present contract with Messrs. Inman in February, 1872, any further contribution on the part of the Imperial Government towards the expense of a packet service between Halifax and St. John's.

I enclose, for your information, an extract from a Report of the Postmaster General, together with copy of statement by the Receiver General and Accountant General of the Post Office, upon the Report from the Postmaster General of Newfoundland, forwarded by you, respecting the amount of sea postage accruing to the Imperial Revenue from the service in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c.

(Copy.)

Extract.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
24th July, 1871.

MY LORD,—

The enclosed letter from the Colonial Office, which your Lordship referred to me on the 7th inst., contains the reply of the Governor of Newfoundland to the communication addressed to him in April last by your directions, relative to the provision to be made for maintaining the Mail service between this country and Newfoundland after the termination of the present contract in February next.

The Governor forwards a report from the Postmaster General of the Colony, in which it is stated, with reference to the remark made in your Lordship's letter of the 19th April last, that the sea postage accruing to the Imperial Revenue from the correspondence carried by the Packets was estimated at only £300 a-year, that the amount of British and Foreign Postage credited to England by the Newfoundland Post Office, in the year 1870, was £3010 15s. 11d.

I have referred this statement to the Receiver and Accountant General of this Department, and it appears from his Report, of which I enclose a copy, that the large amount quoted by the Colonial Postmaster General was the total amount credited to this office last year, representing not only the postage earned by the Newfoundland Packet, but also the postage belonging to this office for the previous or subsequent carriage of the transit correspondence to or from England by other Lines of Packets.

It seems, however, that besides the sum of £300 a-year received by this office on account of its share of the sea postage on English correspondence, it has also received an amount of postage on account of intermediate correspondence, a certain portion of which may fairly be considered as part of the earnings of the Halifax and Newfoundland Packets, raising the total of those earnings from £300 to £1,200, and reducing the British loss from £4,200 to £3,300 a-year. * * * * *

The Lords Commissioners }
of the Treasury. }

(COPY.)

The Secretary.

The statement furnished by me on the 24th March last, included only the British share of the Sea Postage, excluding the British inland rate on letters, &c., &c., between this country and Newfoundland; the postage credited to this office on account of

“forward” sea or transit rates on letters, &c., &c., sent through England to Foreign countries, or to other Colonies, being also excluded: e. g. on a paid letter from Newfoundland for the Cape of Good Hope the first named Colony would credit this office with 1s. 4d., viz: 1s. postage from England to the Cape, and 4d. sea postage for conveyance from Newfoundland to England by the two lines of packets by which the service is maintained. Thus out of the total rate credited, viz. 1s. 4d., only 2d. would be taken as the net postage earned by the Halifax and Newfoundland packets, (the sea postage between Newfoundland and this country being credited in equal proportions to the two lines of packets,) and this 2d. is divided according to arrangement between England and Canada and Newfoundland, the British Office retaining only one half, viz.: 1d. This will explain the great discrepancy between the statement prepared by the Colonial Postmaster General and that prepared here.

I find, however, on going into this matter further, that there is an amount of postage credited to this office on account of intermediate correspondence between Newfoundland and other Colonies in North America and in the West Indies, a certain portion of which may fairly be considered as part of the earnings of the Halifax and St. John's line of Packets. This would raise the earnings of that line to about £1,200, and the British loss on the service would thus be reduced to £3,300, viz.:

British share of Contract:—

Payment	£4,500
Sea Postage.....	1,200
	<hr/>
	£3,300
	<hr/>

(Signed,)

C. COURT.

14th July, 1871.

No. 11.**Papers relative to the United States Steamer
"Monticello."****GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.**

(Copy.)

No. 19.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Newfoundland,
29th March, 1871.

MY LORD,—

1.—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of this Colony, setting forth a complaint, on behalf of the Mercantile Community, with reference to the alleged illegal prosecution of the Seal Fishery, by an American vessel named the *Monticello*, now said to be engaged in this pursuit in the seas adjacent to Newfoundland.

2.—Before entering upon an explanation of the case of this ship, it may not be out of place to explain briefly to your Lordship the manner in which the Seal Fishery is prosecuted in this Colony.

* * * * *

[Here follows description of Seal Fishery, and the manner in which it is conducted.] * * *

4.—I am informed that the *Monticello* arrived at Bay Roberts, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, in the month of February, 1870, and there embarked about one hundred and fifty men as sealers, inhabitants of the place, from which port she sailed on or about the 1st March, 1870, for the purpose of taking seals in the seas adjacent to this Island. Having sustained considerable damage in the ice, and having had her screw broken, the steamer returned to Bay Roberts, and from thence sailed back to Boston.

5.—I am now informed that the S. S. *Monticello* did last February arrive at Bay Roberts, and there (as the year before) shipped men as sealers, from thence proceeded to sea in order to take seals in the seas adjacent to Newfoundland, and is now said to be engaged in that pursuit. I am further informed that this vessel, although not yet returned to port, has been reported by Captains of other vessels to have taken a considerable quantity of seals, one-third of the value of which will be divided among the sealers, who, as I before stated, are inhabitants of this Colony, and therefore British subjects.

6.—It is said that the seals taken by the *Monticello* will be manufactured into oil in St. John's, and afterwards taken to the United States as American manufactured oil, and there admitted duty free. The merchants here, therefore, naturally feel alarmed that the successful voyage of the *Monticello* will induce many American merchants to send their ships to this Colony, each year, for the capture of seals; and even should the United States Government charge duty on the produce of these voyages, the anxiety of our mercantile community would still continue, as a large influx of vessels for sealing purposes, other than those annually despatched from our ports, would be extremely detrimental to the successful sealing voyages, from which, not only the merchants, but also a large number of the population, derive so much benefit.

7.—An American vessel can, according to Treaty, take fish outside the three-mile limit, which, I hear, has been the case with the *Monticello*; but to obtain supplies in a port of this Colony, and to embark British subjects for the purpose of fishing inside or outside the three-mile limit, is, doubtless, an infraction thereof.

8.—The interests of the Colony demand that some action should be taken by her in this matter, but before doing so, my Responsible Advisers are of opinion, that the case of the *Monticello* should be referred to Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

The Earl of Kimberley,

&c.,

&c.

MR. RENDELL TO GOVERNOR HILL.

ST. JOHN'S,

24th March, 1871.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have been requested by the Chamber of Commerce to bring under Your Excellency's notice and consideration, the fact of the Screw Steamer *Monticello*, owned by citizens of the United States of America, having recently completed her crew and equipment at Bay Roberts, in Conception Bay, for the prosecution of the Seal Fishery on this coast, and of her departure on the voyage from that harbor, in the early part of the present month.

The Chamber have been informed, and believe that it is the intention of the owners of the said steamer to land the product of the said voyage, in which she is now engaged, at a port in this Island, for the purpose of manufacturing and rendering the same into oil, and shipping it to the United States, to be introduced there duty free, as American caught and manufactured produce.

The Chamber would respectfully submit to Your Excellency that this course of proceeding is, in their opinion, an infringement of existing Treaty rights between the United States and Great Britain, and also that if such produce, so procured, should be landed in this Island, manufactured, and thereafter transhipped to the United States, and be admitted there duty free, it would be not only a manifest injustice, but would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the people of this Island, whose great and chief dependence lies in the fisheries around this coast, and who cannot, under the present fiscal laws of the United States, avail of American markets without being subjected to the onerous and almost prohibitory duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all fish oils.

The Chamber feel assured, on Your Excellency's representations, that Her Majesty's Imperial Government will not fail, in a matter of such paramount importance to British subjects, to cause their interests to be duly protected, in accordance with Treaty rights between the two nations; and they would respectfully invite the serious consideration of Your Excellency and Executive Advisers,

as to the propriety of immediate Legislative action, as in the other North American Provinces, for the more effectually preventing foreign encroachment upon British fishery rights on the coasts in their Colonial jurisdiction.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

S. RENDELL,
President.

To His Excellency

STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

Governor.,

&c., &c., &c.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland,

No. 17.

DOWNING STREET,
5th May, 1871.

SIR,—

I have received your Despatch, No. 19, of the 29th March, forwarding a copy of a Letter from the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Newfoundland, complaining of the alleged illegal prosecution of the Seal Fishery, by an American vessel named the *Monticello*, in the seas adjacent to Newfoundland, together with a copy of a Letter from the Attorney General to the Premier relative to the same subject.

The questions raised in your Despatch will receive my attention, and meanwhile, I am of opinion, that your Government have acted wisely in not initiating any measures at present on a subject which is beset by many doubts.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

*ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO HIS
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.*

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL, C. B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council being desirous of addressing you upon the question of the entrance and outfit of foreign vessels, in this country, for the prosecution of the Seal Fishery and the manufacture of seals into oil, with the intention of making further representations to your Excellency, in view of the enactment of laws for its future prevention or regulation, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to cause the Council to be furnished with such legal opinions as your Excellency may now be able to afford, or may be enabled to obtain, upon the subjects of the rights of the Trade, People and Legislature of this Country, as against Foreigners, and especially the United States, in relation to the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, and the entrance and clearance of ships, and the landing and manufacture of seals, whether under existing Treaties, or otherwise; also, that your Excellency will be pleased to furnish the Council with copies of the correspondence, which the Executive informs the Council has taken place between your Excellency and the Imperial Government on or touching this subject.

Legislative Council,
April 17, 1871.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

[Governor's Reply with Opinion of Attorney General.]

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—

With reference to your Address, requesting to be furnished with any legal opinions that I can supply relative to the entrance and outfit of Foreign Vessels in this country, for the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, I beg to hand you the opinion of the Attorney General, upon the case of an American vessel named the *Monticello*, which steamer has been recently engaged in the prosecution of the Seal Fishery in the seas adjacent to Newfoundland.

Except in the case of the vessel in question, no correspondence has arisen, during my Administration, with respect to the taking of seals off the coast of this Colony by foreign ships. I have recently referred this case to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as any correspondence thereon must necessarily, at this early period, be incomplete, I cannot comply with your request for copies of Despatches on the case now referred to, until the correspondence relative thereto shall have been completed.

Government House,

Newfoundland,

19th April, 1871.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

MR. LITTLE TO MR. C. F. BENNETT.

(Copy.)

ST. JOHN'S,

March 27th, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, with enclosures, in reference to a

proposed amendment in the Revenue Bill, now before the Legislative Council, and requesting that I would furnish you with my opinion, as to the legality and effect of such a section being inserted in the Bill.

I beg to state, that I would not advise the adoption of any such clause or amendment, because, in my opinion, it is a renewal of that exceptional legislation which took place in our Legislature on the passage of the Revenue Bill for eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and justly censured by the then Secretary of State for that year.

As to your query, whether the owners of the American Steam Ship *Monticello* have infringed any of the provisions of existing Treaties, by calling at a port in this Island, and there equipping, manning and fitting out said vessel for the prosecution of a fishing voyage? I am of opinion that such acts are an infringement, not only of existing Treaties, but also of the Statute Law of England; and I would respectfully advise, that the case be formally stated, and submitted to His Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Imperial Authorities, for their information.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) JOS. J. LITTLE.

*To His Excellency Colonel HILL, C. B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland in Session convened, respectfully submit the following statements in reference to the question of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from our ports, by the vessels of Foreign Nations.

1.—It is unnecessary for us to make any particular reference to the case of the United States Steamship *Monticello*, which first led to the consideration and discussion of the subject by the Legislature, as the circumstances have already come under your Excellency's observation.

2.—The matter appears to us to present itself in one or both of two views, viz., either as the infraction of existing Treaties, or as an intrusion, with which, in the absence of a Treaty, the Colony has, through its Legislature, a complete and inalienable right to deal as a question of Maritime and Territorial right.

3.—If the first view (that which is generally received) be correct, then, by the terms of the Convention of 1818, American fishermen have no rights on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, and harbors of Her Majesty's Dominions in America, save the liberty of taking fish on certain defined parts of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, and to dry and cure the same in unsettled localities; and by that Convention and the Imperial Act 59 Geo. 3, cap. 38, they would have no right to enter the Bays or Harbors of Newfoundland outside these limits for any other purposes whatever than those of shelter or repair, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, under the penalties of that Act, and subject to any order or orders of Her Majesty in Council, or of the Colonial Governor, in pursuance of such orders.

4.—The entry, outfit, manning and clearance, and subsequent return of the ship in question, and the manufacture of her cargo of seals, have taken place outside the boundaries excepted in the said Act and Convention, and within the prohibited limits; and is the commencement of a foreign trade and industry, which, if unrestricted, may probably assume such dimensions and importance as very seriously to damage the interests of the trade and people of this colony.

5.—We desire that such powers as may be lawfully exercised under the Treaty of 1818, and the said Act, and by local legislation, if necessary, for the more effectual execution of the same, may be applied towards the prohibition of the use by foreigners

of our Territorial and Maritime possessions, for the purposes of the prosecution of what is commonly termed the "Seal Fishery," and the manufacture of seals into oil.

6.—If it be held that the seal, being an amphibious mammal, is not a "fish;" nor its capture, by means of Ships, a "fishery;" nor its manufacture into oil a "drying or curing of fish;" nor the person conducting the business of seal-taking, a "fisherman;" and that therefore, or for other reasons, the matters specified in the fourth paragraph, were never contemplated by and do not come within the Treaty, then no further question of the interpretation or execution of Treaties will arise; and we submit that our Territorial and Maritime authority, with regard to this question, would be wholly unaffected and undiminished, and may be freely exercised by local legislation in such manner as may, in the judgment of the Legislature, best conserve the interests of this Colony.

7.—Her Majesty's Government has, on more than one occasion, assured to the Colony the integrity and control of its Territorial and Maritime rights. We submit, that by the Law of Nations the subjects of a Foreign State have no right to occupy and use, at its discretion, any portion of the Territory of another State, nor are they entitled to any Commercial Privileges within it, unless by Conventional stipulation, or the authority of the Law of the latter State; that if the traffic in question be unaffected by Treaty the Colony has the exclusive power of legislation over its Maritime Territory, which embraces, by the general usage of Nations, the distance of a marine league along the coast, "within which limits its rights of property and Territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other Nation." In the assertion of these rights, the neighbouring Colonies have passed, and have for many years enforced, penal laws for the protection of their rights from foreign competition and interference.

8.—During the present Session the Local Government has declined to legislate upon the subject matter of these representations; and while we do not disapprove of the forbearance to pass any law affecting the operations of the present season, we do most

strongly urge the enactment, in the next session, of protective measures in regard to the use of our Territory, for purposes mentioned in the fourth paragraph, and otherwise calculated to create and foster a dangerous rivalry. And we respectfully suggest, that in the meantime it should be clearly intimated and understood that foreigners, proposing to engage in the next ensuing and future seasons, in the prosecution of the Seal Fishery, will do so subject to existing Law, and—so far as the jurisdiction of this Country is concerned—to such laws and regulations as the Colony may impose.

We submit the foregoing observations as worthy of consideration, with regard to this serious and important matter, and we trust that any course of action may be carefully avoided, which may tend to derogate from the just rights of the Colonists, or be calculated in any way to permit or countenance any foreign intrusion fraught (as we believe that in question to be) with highly injurious consequences to the trade and people of this Colony.

[Passed the Legislative Council, April 21st, A. D. 1871.]

(Signed,)

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—

I thank you for your Address in reference to the question of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from our ports, by the vessels of Foreign Nations, and for the interest you display in this important matter, and in the general affairs of the Colony. I shall have much pleasure in transmitting your communication, which embodies subjects worthy of careful consideration, to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House,

Newfoundland, 22nd April, 1871.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland,

No. 22.

DOWNING STREET,

2nd June, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, of the 21st April, forwarding an Address from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland for copies of the Correspondence between the Home Government and yourself, on the subject of the prosecution of the Seal Fishery by Foreign vessels. I approve of the course taken by you in respect to the Address.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 29.

DOWNING STREET,

20th June, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 31, of the 28th April, forwarding an Address from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in reference to the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from the ports of the Colony by vessels of Foreign Nations.

I have been in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown on this question, and I am advised that seals are not fish, and that persons capturing seals are not fishermen within the meaning of the Treaty of 1818. It follows that the provisions of that Treaty and of the Statute 59 Geo. 3, Cap. 38, have no application to such persons, conferring upon them no rights and affecting them with no liabilities. It also follows that the Colony is entitled to assert its territorial rights against them to the same extent as it would have been entitled if no such Treaty had been made.

But though the Colony may be entitled to prohibit by legislation the use of their territory for the purpose of the prosecution by Foreigners of the Seal Fishery, and the manufacture of Seals into oil, Her Majesty's Government would view with great regret any legislation of the restrictive character pointed at by the Legislative Council in their Address of the 21st April.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,
&c., &c.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council. (1877.)

Newfoundland.

I thank you for your Address in reference to

DOWLING STREET, 11

20th June 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 31, of the 28th April, forwarding an Address from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in reference to the prosecution of the Seal Fishery from the ports of the Colony by vessels of Foreign Nations.

No. 12.

Report of Charles Duder, Esq., Superintendent of Fisheries, 1871.

ST. JOHN'S,
October, 1871.

SIR,—

I beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on the receipt of my instructions as General Superintendent of the Fisheries, I lost no time in getting the schooner *Albert Edward* under way, and sailed for the Straits of Belle Isle, on the 4th July, noon, with the wind West. Ran as far as Cape Bonavista, took the wind N. E., saw a great number of ice bergs.

Saturday, the 8th.—Put into Twillingate, wind E.N.E.; there I found Mr. Murray, the Geological Surveyor.

Monday, 10th.—Light winds from Eastward. Mr. Murray made an attempt to put to sea, but was compelled to return on account of contrary winds.

11th—Light breeze off shore; at daylight got under way and proceeded on the voyage. After leaving Twillingate, experienced light winds and calm weather. In passing the Grey Islands, saw a large French man-of-war; also, about twenty French boats fishing under above named Islands. I did not interfere with them, not knowing whether they were privileged or not.

15.—Arrived off the Island of Belle Isle, blowing hard from the Westward, with heavy sea. Found it impossible to land the officer and crew on the Island. We then proceeded across the Straits for Cape Charles; arrived at Cape Charles at 5 p. m., went on shore and had some conversation with Mr. Richard Taylor, of Carbonear, who informed me that the average catch of fish was about two hundred quintals per seine, and six quintals per man with hook-and-line. The average at Battle Harbor being much

the same; also, at the latter place, there was a fair catch of salmon. At these places, at present, there seems to be a falling off of the seine fishery, and an improvement in the hook-and-line.

16th, Sunday.—Rev. Mr. Hall conducted Divine Service three times this day. Attendance good; weather fine.

17th.—Wind S.W., blowing strong; heavy rain. Detained at Cape Charles.

18th.—Wind West, moderate breeze and thick fog. Rowed to Battle Harbor with letters for steamer *Ariel*. At 8 p. m., wind bearing South, got under way and stood across the Straits. Midnight, arrived off the Island, hove to for daylight.

19th, daylight.—Landed officer and crew on Belle Isle; immediately got under way for Red Bay. At noon, blowing fresh, found the vessel losing ground, with tide setting down the Straits. Ran into the Camp Islands, and anchored there. During our stay at the Camp Islands the *Ariel* passed up the Straits. Mr. Samuel Gordon, of Harbor Grace, complained of a bad salmon fishery this year at the Camp Islands. He had about three hundred quintals of fish in stage. The boats here brought in three quintals per man, for the hook-and-line, on yesterday.

20th.—At 5 a.m. got under way; light breeze from the Eastward; great number of ice bergs in the Straits. At 6 p.m. anchored in Red Bay; had an interview with Mr. Canning, the Revenue Officer, who had arrived this morning from Blanc Sablon, and informed me that no French fishing craft had been on the Labrador side of the Straits up to this time; plenty of bait being on the French side; but as soon as the bait became scarce there, I may expect a visit from them. Fish very scarce here, our fishermen having left and gone up the Straits.

21st.—Three a.m., left Red Bay, light breeze from Eastward. At noon a gale of wind sprung up from W.S.W., and compelled us to run for Ship Head Harbor, where we anchored. This is one of the principal places for hauling bait; found no craft of any description here; fishery very poor; also poor catch of salmon at Pinware Brook.

22nd — At 5 a m , got under way ; light breeze from Eastward ; strong tide setting down the Straits. At 3 p. m., anchored at Lance-a-Loup. Fishery very indifferent here ; not being in safe anchorage got under way for Forteau. At 9 a.m., anchored in Forteau Harbor ; here I had the pleasure of seeing His Lordship Bishop Kelly, who conducted Divine Service, morning and afternoon.

24th.—Light wind S. E. Bishop Kelly left for Bay of Islands. During latter part of day strong wind from West. Fishery poor here.

25th.—At 8 a. m., left Forteau ; wind Westerly. Beat up to Blanc Sablon ; midnight, anchored there.

26th.—Blanc Sablon ; fish very plenty here. Found in this place about 70 or 80 Nova Scotia fishing crafts, as well as a few Newfoundland vessels. Boarded the same according to instructions ; at which place was also Her Majesty's Ship *Lapwing*. At 10 a.m. went on board of the *Lapwing*, was received very courteously and kindly by Captain Knowles, had an interview with him, and received a great deal of useful information in connection with the service in which I was engaged ; in the afternoon of the same day, Captain Knowles paid me a visit, and as one of our crew had behaved in a very improper manner, by using unbecoming language to myself and the master of the vessel, Captain Knowles gave him a reprimand, and told him if a repetition occurred he would punish him severely. At the same time he handed me the following copy of a letter of instructions :—

H. M. S. "LAPWING,"

Blanc Sablon,

26th July, 1871.

SIR,—

A report having reached me that some French vessels are fishing in Middle Bay, or some of the adjacent harbors, I have to request that you will be good enough to visit the undermentioned places for the purpose of putting a stop to this trespassing, if it is taking place ; taking care not to exceed your instructions.

Bonne Esperance.

Salmon Bay.

Five Leagues Harbor.

Middle Bay.

Belle Amours Harbor.

Paragraph four, of your instructions from the Colonial Government, will bear you out, in complying with this request.

I enclose a list of persons and vessels, whose whereabouts it is very important to ascertain; and should you be able, during your cruise, to obtain any information on that head, I shall be obliged to you to supply me with it.

I shall be at Fortean, or in the vicinity, until the 1st of August, within which period you will probably be able to meet me again.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES P. KNOWLES,
Commander.

Captain DUDER,

Commissioner of Fisheries,

For Newfoundland.

Le Sneak, master, James Mahoney of Cats Cove, Conception Bay.

L'Alley, master, James Buck of Goat's Cove, Conception Bay.

Cleara, master, Alexander Glasby of Fortune, Harbor Bay.

Primral, master, Israel Butler, Conception Bay, South Shore, Middle Bight.

Elizabeth Effy, master, Nathaniel Butler of Conception Bay, South Shore, Middle Bight.

Jane Jessett, master, Edward Fitzgerald of Conception Bay, Western Bay.

Betsey, master, Joseph Butler of South Shore of Conception Bay, Middle Bight.

Two Brothers, master, John Butler, Barr Head, Conception Bay.

Tattler, William Crabb, master.

Schooner, name unknown, but required, Jacob Hewet, master.

While at Blanc Sablon, I received a complaint from George Styles, of Pettites, who informed me that the French fishermen would not allow him to put out herring nets in Bonne Bay, and threatened that if he did, they would take his nets and fish. Visited the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Philip DeQuetteville & Brothers, of Jersey. This is a large and fine establishment, employing 200 men, and 56 fishing boats, and to date has about 6,000 quintals of fish on shore. The agent at this establishment complains sadly of having to pay a large amount of revenue, and not to get the benefit of the mail service, the steamer not calling here.

27th.—Throughout this day, calm with thick fog. Received the following letter:—

H. M. S. "LAPWING."

DEAR SIR,—

Captain Knowles has desired me to forward you a copy of a Deposition, made by James Hollean, master of the *Linnet*, relative to a complaint against two of his seamen, for stealing a boat. These men are supposed to be at Middle Bay, and he begs that if you can

manage it, you will visit that place, and see if you can obtain any information or seize the boat. Captain Knowles will be glad to hear the result of your visit when he meets you at Forteau.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

R. H. TUCKER.

Captain DUDER,
Commissioner Fisheries
For Newfoundland.

Copy of Deposition made before me this 25th July, 1871.

CHARLES P. KNOWLES, *Commander H. M. S.*
Lapwing, and J. P. for Newfoundland.

I am master of the schooner *Linnett*. On Tuesday, the 16th July, two men belonging to my vessel, Thomas Grady and Charles Dobson, left without my leave, taking with them a whale boat, with all her gear, masts, sails, oars, &c., and nine fishing lines. The boat is about twenty-five feet long, painted blue, bottom rosined, main-sail half white, fore-sail quite new. Thomas Grady belongs to Petty Harbor, near St. John's, was shipped out of St. John's in May last, as a fisherman. Charles Dobson lives at Carlisle, and was shipped at Bonne Bay in June last, as a shareman.

(Signed,) his
JAMES ~~X~~ HOLLEAN.
mark.

I would here observe, that I am of opinion that the Fishery Commissioner should be in the Commission of the Peace, while cruising in these waters, as he would be enabled to settle many differences and disputes arising, several complaints having come under my notice. Captain Knowles was under the impression that such was the case.

28th.—Light Westerly winds and very thick fog. At 7 p. m. the wind shifted to the Eastward, and heavy rain. Several Nova Scotia crafts left for home, having finished loading. It being too

late to proceed to Bonne Spears before dark, I thought it prudent to remain till daylight.

29th — Wind Easterly, heavy rain. At 6 a. m. left Blanc Sablon, and arrived at noon at Salmon Bay. Went in boat to Bonne Spears; the fishery here is remarkably good. No French craft in this harbor. At Salmon Bay the catch of fish averages the same as at the above place. The schooner *Otter*, James Joy, master, had to date about 1,600 quintals. The salmon fishery here had not been good on the outside, but one man took 50 barrels up the river.

In this place there is a Church, a School, and a Mission House, supported by the Evangelical Society of Canada, and supplied with a Minister from the Congregational Church. There are about 170 of a population, in both these places included; and as there is but two or three miles between them, and a passage from one settlement to the other by a Tickle, which is perfectly safe, all who wish can avail themselves of the benefit of the Church and School.

31st — Four a. m., got under way for Middle Bay; wind from S. W. At 8 a dense fog settled in with strong tide from Westward, which compelled us to anchor under an island at the entrance of the harbor; remainder of day, light winds and thick fog.

Mr. William Evans, master of the schooner *Sarah Jane*, of Grand Bank, complains of a French Naval Officer boarding his vessel in the harbor of Port-au-Port, near Cape St George, and ordered him to leave, and said if he did not do so before he returned to his ship, he should fire into his craft.

August 1st.—At noon the fog cleared up; light breeze from South-east; got under way, and at 3 p. m. came on very thick; tide running strong to the Westward; were compelled to anchor on the fishing ground; lowered the boat and rowed in shore, found the vessel was between Middle Bay and Bell Amour Harbor; got up the anchor and towed the vessel into the latter place. Only one family residing there; report having 60 quintals of fish; salmon-scarce.

2nd — Calm, and heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Went in boat to Five Leagues Harbor and Middle Bay. No craft anchored in the former harbor, only one family living there. Report 120 quintals of cod fish. At Middle Bay, found three French schooners anchored, their boats out fishing. These vessels belong to St. Peters, viz., schooner *Hope*, Bessett, master; schooner *Economy*, Captain Juessey; and schooner *Lucy*, Captain Alletta; one of which I was informed was taken from this harbor last year by Captain Paisley, R. N., ship *Niobe*. I boarded these vessels, found one man who spoke English. I asked him if he was not aware that it was unlawful for them to fish in these waters. He said he was aware of the fact. I said, if it were not so foggy, I would compel him to put to sea. I then ordered him, as soon as his boats returned, to put them on board and depart, which they promised to do. At 2 p. m. light breeze from Westward; got under way and proceeded down the Straits, to meet H. M. S. *Lapwing*, and report to Captain Knowles the result of my cruize. At 4 p. m. calm and thick fog; anchored in the Straits in 20 fathoms water.

3rd.—Eight a. m.; got under way with light breeze from S. S. W., and had the satisfaction of seeing the above named schooners leave Middle Bay, and sail across towards the French Shore. At 6 p. m. sudden shift of wind to the Eastward, with thunder, lightning and heavy rain. Arrived at Forteau and anchored; found that H. M. S. *Lapwing* had left for Red Bay. No improvement of the fishery here since I visited it, ten days ago. At midnight left Forteau for Red Bay.

4th.—Thick fog, wind E. S. E.; at 8 a. m. anchored in West St. Modeste; fish plenty along this shore; boats doing well. At noon left with the ebb tide; wind E S E.

5th.—Calm and thick fog throughout this day. Got the boats ahead towing with tide, as I was anxious to get to Red Bay before the *Lapwing* would leave. At 8 p. m. obliged to anchor off Carroll's Cove, on account of flood tide.

6th.—At 4 a. m. got up the anchor, and towed into Red Bay; calm and thick fog. Found *Lapwing* at anchor. Here she was

waiting for clear weather to enable her to proceed to sea. I immediately waited on Captain Knowles, and presented him with a report of my cruize to the places he requested me to visit.

7th.—Fresh gale from North, clear weather. At 6 a.m. *Lapwing* left for Henley Harbor.

8th.—Heavy gale from North. During all this day vessel riding at both anchors.

9th.—Moderate breeze from Eastward. Left Red Bay, and cruized the Straits as far as the Isle-au-Bois, calling at the different harbors along the coast. Went on shore at Pinware, called on Mr. Elsworthy, but did not see him on account of his absence from home at the time. I was informed by Mrs. Elsworthy, that the present summer was the worst they had experienced since their residence in Pinware, having caught only 23 barrels salmon, which was sold to a Canadian trader at 60 shillings per barrel. No French craft at Pinware.

At Isle-au-Bois and Blanc Sablon, the fishing craft had all left these places. The fishery appears to be nearly over, the Jersey houses having discharged their crews and sent them home to the Magdalen Islands. At Forteau, found no fishing craft here; settlers doing well with fish and herrings, the caplin having left. In beating down from Forteau to Lance-a-Loup, in company with three French Batteaux, I ran up my flag; perceiving which they bore away for Forteau. At 2 a.m. arrived in Lance-a-Loup. At daylight I discerned four Batteaux lying at anchor; the crews, I believe, were making preparations for hauling caplin. I immediately ordered the boat to be got ready; while preparing to visit them, and on my arrival on deck, I had the satisfaction of seeing them all under sail, leaving the harbor. In the course of the forenoon, I observed four small French schooners coming in the harbor with French flags flying; I also perceived on shore the English flag flying, attached to a store of one of the settlers, apparently done to welcome their arrival. As soon as they were anchored, I visited them, requesting to be informed of the nature of their visit here. On my arrival, I discovered three of the settlers of the

place on board, and in answer to my enquiry, one of them replied, "They are come to buy bait, sir." The names of these parties, I discovered to be John Cabbot, Thomas Leinstead and John Barney, from whom I obtained the following information:—That three French fishing establishments had entered into a contract with them, to supply bait during the fishing season, at three shillings per barrel, payable in provisions; the French providing a seine, and the French crews assisting in hauling. No doubt these men think it more profitable, in obtaining a living in this way, than prosecuting the fishery. I told them, I thought they were doing a great injury to the fishermen of our country, by enabling the French to compete with them in the prosecution of the fishery. According to my instructions, I find I have no power to put a stop to this proceeding. Although this traffic may seem to benefit a few resident families, to the great injury of a large number of others, I am convinced, if allowed to continue, it will ultimately prove very injurious to our merchants and fishermen, who are prosecuting the fishery along this coast for the following reasons: When these French crafts get their load of bait, they are sometimes detained 3 or 4 days, by contrary winds or calms, during which time the bait becomes unfit for baiting hooks, or a small portion on the top of the cargo, which may do for bultows or trawls, the remaining portion is scattered over the fishing ground to induce the fish to remain on the ground. If this practice were discontinued, the fish would naturally follow the live caplin across to the Labrador side, where our fishermen are engaged in the fishery. I would respectfully suggest that if the Legislature would pass an act prohibiting our people from supplying the French with bait, unless the parties engaged in this traffic would be compelled to carry the bait so supplied across the Straits to the French, which would prevent the French from coming over after it. This would cause so much expense, trouble and loss of time, and in my opinion, would to a certain extent, cure the evil complained of.

At Pinware, I found the same practice carried on by a person of the name of O'Dell. Both at Lance-a-Loup and Pinware, the fishermen generally complain sadly of the continuance of this practice, and strongly express a desire that some measure should

be adopted to prevent its continuance. A great number of craft at West and East Modeste, all doing well with fish.

While at Lance-a-Loup, I found a schooner, the *Susan*, belonging to Frederick Ridout, of Twillingate. Not having any name painted on her, I proceeded on board, but found no person there; the crew were out fishing.

17th.—At Red Bay. During my cruise up and down the coast, since the 9th inst., inclusive, experienced very light winds and calm weather, and a prevailing fog, together with an unaccountable tide. Found it very difficult to get from one harbor to another. I am happy, however, to state that a great deal of fish has been taken with hook-and-line all along the coast, between this and Forteau, both places inclusive. Herring, also, is coming in in large quantities. To-day it is perfectly calm, with a dense fog.

18th.—Calm, and heavy rain throughout this day, I am informed by the people here, that they do not remember having seen such calm and foggy weather as has been experienced during the month of July, and up to date.

19th.—Light breeze from Northward. Left Red Bay with intention of visiting Officer at Belle Isle, but wind veering to Eastward, with strong breeze, prevented me. I thought it advisable to run up the Straits and visit the different harbors again. Touching at Pinware, found no French crafts there, but was informed four had been there looking for bait, not being able to procure any, had left again. I then proceeded to Lance-a-Loup, where I discovered four boats, which I presumed, were the same that had just left Pinware; they were coming out of Lance-a-Loup, not being able to procure bait there. It appears that the caplin had struck off and left the coast. Remained a short time there, and left for Forteau, where I anchored at 6 p.m. Fish very plenty all along the coast; boats doing well. While at Forteau, Mr. Ellis informed me that his boats had caught from 40 to 50 quintals per day this week, for 6 boats of two hands each.

21st.—Left Forteau; strong breeze from the North; under reefed canvas. About noon split the mainsail; got into East St. Modeste and anchored. Fish plenty in this place; bait scarce.

22nd.—Repairing sails. Detained at St. Modeste.

23rd.—Left and proceeded to Red Bay; boats here getting from 4 to 5 quintals per day. Herring scarce, but getting enough for bait.

26th.—His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, accompanied by two Clergymen, arrived here to await the arrival of *Ariel*, to take passage for St John's, having missed the Canadian steamer.

27th, Sunday.—His Lordship held Divine Service, morning and afternoon.

28th.—*Ariel* arrived with mails, remaining outside the harbor three-quarters of an hour, sent the boat on shore with letters. His Lordship and Rev. Mr. Rowe embarked in the *Ariel*.

29th.—Left Red Bay for Belle Isle; arrived at island at 5 p.m., hoisted flag and stood off and on half an hour; but seeing no person to answer, hoisted boat out and went on shore; found three of the crew, officer absent. It being by this time too late to get them on board, wind freshening fast, stood across the Straits. Midnight, blowing a gale from Westward, ran to Cape Charles and anchored.

30th.—At Cape Charles, wind bound.

31st.—Left Cape Charles for Belle Isle, wind S. W., moderate. At noon wind veering W. and blowing hard; bore up for Middle Island Harbor; wind increasing to perfect gale; split both staysails and mainsail. At 2 p.m. anchored at Middle Island Harbor with both anchors. Three Nova Scotia schooners drove from their anchors this day at Chimney Ticks, and came into contact with each other, and received considerable damage. The *Stella*, of Lunenburg, drove on shore; would have to discharge cargo to ascertain amount of damage done to bottom.

September 1st.—Wind-bound at Middle Island, repairing damage; blowing gale from Westward.

2nd.—Left for Belle Isle, wind W.S.W. At noon wind increasing, rough sea; bore up for Chimney Tickles.

3rd.—Variable winds, squally, with rain during this day.

4th.—Left Chimney Tickles at daylight. At 8 p.m. anchored at Lark Harbor, being too much sea to land at the Cove. At 4 p.m. left Lark Harbor; light winds from West. At 11, off Black Lake Cove, sent long boat ashore with three men to get crew off.

5th.—At 6 a.m. wind increasing to a gale, and sea making fast, obliged to run the vessel to the leeward of the island and heave-to. At noon, gale increasing, obliged to abandon, and leave boat and crew on the island. Wore ship, carried away fore gaff; carried away boat from stern; set the balance-reef mainsail; fished the gaff; set reef foresail, and took in the mainsail; lay-to all night, blowing a perfect gale with heavy sea running.

6th.—Daylight, wind more moderate; made sail, at 9 saw the Battle Islands, bearing W.N.W.; wind S.W. At 6 p.m. we were glad to anchor in Cape Charles Harbor.

7th.—Blowing gale from S.W., thick fog. Brigantine Capt. Pike, arrived from Carbonear, three days passage; reports strong gales from S.W., and fog. Crossed the Straits under double reefed sails.

8th.—Gale of wind from N.N.E. We have at present 3 of our crew, together with crew and Officer on the Island, making 7 in all; and I have every reason to believe they are short of provisions, and no possibility of relieving them. I am informed by parties here that at times a vessel may be a month or more, and not be able to land at the Island. I would suggest the propriety of having a boat at their disposal, so as to be enabled to land at any time, there not being sufficient water for a schooner of any size.

9th.—Strong gale from Westward. During this day no possibility of getting to the Island. I have thought it advisable to hire a boat for the purpose of sending there, to take off the crews, and have agreed with Mr. John White, to whom I am to pay forty shillings for that service.

10th.—Variable winds, moderate weather throughout this day.

11th.—Wind S.W. Ballast the boat. Captain Andrews and two hands proceeded to Belle Isle.

12th.—This morning crew arrived in a fishing boat which had put in at the Island.

13th.—3 a.m. Captain Andrews arrived from Belle Isle, found crew had left; wind S.W., strong breeze. Boats doing well with fish and herring when weather moderate.

14.—At 5 a.m. wind Northward, with light breeze. Left Cape Charles for St. John's at noon. Wind N.N.E., light breeze. A great many schooners in company. Had a favorable passage until Sunday, 17th; put into Trinity, blowing fresh from S.S.W. Left Trinity on the 18th, and arrived in St. John's on the 19th.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

CHARLES DUDER.

The Hon.

JAMES L. NOONAN,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

List of Vessels boarded by me, having no names painted according to law:—

Schooner *Linnett* of Bonne Bay, James Hollean, master.

Schooner *Vivid*, George Styles, master, Petites.

Schooner *Alpha*, John Hunt, master. Harbor Grace.

Schooner *Mickmack*, Perry, master, Catalina.

Schooner *Susan*, Frederick Ridout, Twillingate.

No. 13.

**Copy of Report of Officer Protecting the Fisheries
round the island of Belle Isle.**

ST. JOHN'S,

23rd September, 1871

To the Honorable

JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

According to instructions, I left St. John's on 4th July for Belle Isle, in the Straits of Belle Isle, at which place I arrived on the 19th, having been detained at Cape Charles several days by heavy winds. On my arrival the wind was about W.N.W., and the day fine.

I found what I supposed a Government building, and which I was obliged to make my domicile. It is about 20 feet long by 12 feet wide. One side of the building is a sloping rock, about 4½ feet high, on which the rafters rest, and down which the water pours in quantity, as it rains, more or less. The other side and

the ends are made of loose stones piled on each other, without mortar or anything as a substitute. A beam about 5 inches in diameter reaches the whole length of the building, and is supported by two posts of the same thickness. On the aforesaid beam the rafters are laid, 40 in number, of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches in thickness, and covered with fir rinds and sods.

It had no floor save mud, of which I removed about 2 feet, and flagged with such rough stones as I could find suitable. Such is the Government building at Belle Isle.

Cod fish and caplin plenty, and had evidently been in for some time previously; Mr. Coltin, the light keeper at the West-end of the Island, told me that it was in at his place by the 10th of June.

A very large ship beat up the Straits, and schooner passed down for Labrador.

Thursday, 20th, and Friday, 21st.—Light winds from the South-west, weather fine.

Saturday, 22nd.—High winds from the West; fine.

Sunday, 23rd.—Calm, fine.

Monday, 24th, and Tuesday, 25th.—Fine, with light airs from the Southward. The caplin had gone off; and as a consequence the cod fish had become scarce. Two vessels passed for Labrador.

Wednesday, 26th, and Thursday, 27th.—Wind W. N. W. and very high, with thick fog in the Straits. Walked round, as I was informed by Richard Taylor, of Carbonear, in Cape Charles, that some French captains had told him in the spring that they intended to send some of their boats down to the Island in the summer; however, they have not come.

Friday, 28th.—Wind West; towards evening moderate.

Saturday, 29th.—Light wind West; fine.

Sunday, 30th, Monday, 31st, and 1st August.—One continuous gale from the West.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Moderate, with rain and fog.

Thursday, 3rd.—Forenoon wind West; 1 p.m. wind N.E.

Friday, 4th.—Wind East; fine, but a sea on. A large steamer passed North, round the Island, and went up the Straits. Supposed her to be a Mail Boat for Quebec.

Saturday, 5th.—Light wind S.S.W., fog and rain.

Sunday, 6th.—Wind South, with intervals of calm, and very light airs. Six o'clock, p.m., a large steamer came in on the South side of the Island, and having rounded the East end, bore away up the Straits, the wind having just sprang up from the North-east.

Monday, 7th, and Tuesday, 8th.—Wind N.E., a gale with heavy sea on.

Wednesday, 9th.—Wind N.E., but moderate; sea abating.

Thursday, 10th.—Wind South, very light.

Friday, 11th.—Wind South, very light.

Saturday, 12th.—Ditto; cod fish plenty.

Sunday, 13.—Wind South, very light; foggy at intervals. Four vessels passing down for Labrador.

Monday, 14th.—Wind S.S.W., heavy sea on the South side of the Island. Light winds from the Southward until Saturday, the 19th. Cod fish plenty.

Sunday, 20th.—Wind North, with rain.

Monday, 21st.—Stormy; wind N.E.

Tuesday—Still stormy, fog, sea; kept until the 25th.

Saturday, 26th.—Wind W.S.W.; cod fish plenty.

Sunday, 27th.—Weather fine.

Monday, 25th.—Wind South; weather fine. A large ship passed up the Straits.

Tuesday, 29th.—Fine; wind W.S.W. About 4 o'clock in the evening was visited by Mr. Duder, the Fishery Commissioner.

Wednesday, 30th.—Wind W.N.W. A large ship came down the Straits, and went out to sea. After 10 o'clock a.m. wind W.S.W., rain and fog.

Thursday, 31st.—Wind W.N.W., very high.

Friday and Saturday.—More moderate.

Sunday, 3rd September.—Moderate rain.

Monday.—After 10 o'clock, a.m. wind very light, and veered from N.N.W. round to South. In the evening saw the Fishery Commissioner about a league from Black Joke Cove, with the wind South. About 1 o'clock a.m. of the 5th September, it began to blow heavy from the W.S.W. Captain Andrews sent 3 men on shore in his boat to help to take off my luggage. The wind veering a little and blowing still harder, and being so unfortunate as to break his fore-gaff, he drove out to sea, leaving his men on the Island with me.

Remaining there until the 11th September, without hearing anything of the vessel, and being very short of provisions, I hired a fisherman to take me over to Cape Charles, at which place I arrived in safety, leaving the Island about 5 o'clock.

On reaching Cape Charles, I found Captain Andrews had gone off to the Island in a small vessel, and that I had passed him in the night unnoticed.

I arrived with Captain Andrews in St. John's on the 19th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JABEZ TILLEY.

No. 14.**Copy of Report on Fishery Protection at Cape St. John, during the Summer of 1871.**

June 12th.—Sent boat and four hands to the Cape. Commenced making shelter for the summer.

13th.—Crew employed on shore. No Frenchmen at the Cape. Some quantity of drift ice coming out White Bay.

14th.—Saw no Frenchmen for the day. Very little fish at the Cape. Plenty ice bergs, and some drift ice passing the Cape.

15th.—At daylight boat went to the Cape; saw 4 French Batteaux at North-west Point; fish scarce.

16th.—At daylight rowed to the Cape. Twenty-two Batteaux at Middle Bill Point. Plenty of ice, not much fish.

17th.—Strong wind South. No Frenchmen South of North-west Point. Some fish taken at Mansfield Bite with hook-and-line.

18th.—Strong wind West. Seventeen French boats at the South Bill. Caplin seen in deep water. Not much fish at the Cape.

19th.—Frenchmen all North of the Cape. Fish at the Cape scarce.

20th.—Caplin landed at Mansfield Bite. Not much fish with hook-and-line. Wind strong from the Westward.

21st.—No Frenchmen at the limit. Good deal of drift ice coming out White Bay. Little fish at Mansfield Bite for the hook.

22nd.—Six Batteaux came to the South Bill of the Cape. No fish worth notice.

23rd.—Wind South-east. French boats North of the Cape doing well with the fish; not much South of the boundary.

24th.—Frenchmen North of the Cape.

25th.—Saw only 4 boats for the day; plenty of fish North of LaScie.

26th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape. Boats gone West of LaScie.

27th.—Wind South-west, blowing strong. French boats not in sight. Some fish in Mansfield Bite.

28th.—Saw but 9 Batteaux at the Middle Bill Point of the Cape fishing with hook-and-line.

29th.—At daylight 16 Batteaux came to the South Point of the Cape. No seine South of LaScie; too much ice about the Cape. Several small craft passing North.

30th.—Eleven Batteaux at the South Point of the Cape all day. Reports fish in Little Bay. Fish scarce South of the Cape.

July 1st.—No French boats at the Cape; some fish in Mansfield Bite.

2nd.—Heavy wind W.S.W.; saw but 4 boats all day; fish scarce South of the Cape; caplin plenty.

3rd.—Saw no French boats; wind blowing gale from the Westward.

4th.—All the French boats North of the Cape. Fish plenty West of LaScie.

5th.—Saw 7 Batteaux at the Middle Bill Point fishing with hook-and-line. Shoe Cove Punts doing well with hook-and-line. Forced to take up salmon nets; too much ice.

6th.—Wind South and bad weather. French boats North of the Cape.

7th.—Wind S.W., blowing strong. Rowed to South Bill; saw 9 Batteaux at North-west Point.

8th.—Rowed to Cape, saw 14 boats fishing with hook-and-line at Middle Bill Point. Cod nets doing well in Mansfield Bite. Fish scarce with the hook-and line.

9th.—Rowed to limit ; saw no French boats ; all fishing North of LaScie. Cod nets doing well in Mansfield Bite.

10th.—No Batteaux at the Cape.

11.—Only 4 boats at the Cape.

12th.—Nine Batteaux came to the South Point of the Cape. Some fish taken with hook-and-line.

13th.—Strong wind North, with some sea on. No seines at the Cape.

14th.—Saw no French all day. Fish plenty with cod nets.

15th.—One seine came to Mother Burk, hauled 2,000 fish, and returned North of the Cape. Hook-and-line men ; seines North of LaScie hauling great quantities of fish.

16th.—Only saw 8 boats for the day. Fish plenty in Shoe Cove with cod net.

17th.—No Batteaux at the Cape ; strong wind West.

18th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.

19th.—Rowed to the Cape, saw 9 Battcaux at the Middle Bill Point ; no seines at the Cape.

20th.—One seine boat at the Cape hauled about 30 quintals ; seven boats with hook-and-line. Wind South, blowing hard, with rain.

21st.—Seventeen Batteaux at the North West Point.

22nd.—Two seines came as far as Cape Cove ; took very little fish ; returned North of the Cape, and nets doing well.

23rd.—Bad weather, wind South-east. Nothing done at the Cape for the day.

24th.—Wind East-north-east. No boats at the Cape.

25th.—Weather fine. Some Batteaux at North West Point; hook-and-line men.

26th.—Saw 11 Batteaux at Middle Bill Point; one seine in Cape Cove. Cod nets doing well.

27th.—Strong wind South; no boats at the Cape.

28th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.

29th.—No French boats seen the day.

30th.—Saw no Frenchmen. Cod nets doing well in Mansfield Bite. Caplin very scarce. Good many ice bergs still about the Cape.

31st.—No French at the Cape.

August 1st —Saw no French for the day. Shoe Cove boats doing well.

2nd.—Rowed to the South Bill. Fourteen Batteaux fishing at Cape Cove.

3rd.—No French boats at the Cape. Doing well West of La^scie.

4th.—Saw no Frenchmen for the day.

5th.—No French boats at the Cape. Wind West, blowing strong.

6th.—At daylight rowed to the limit. No boats at the Cape.

7th.—Blowing strong from North-west. Three Batteaux at Middle Bill Point.

8th.—No boats at the Cape.

9th.—No French boats at the Cape. Cod nets doing well in Mansfield Bite.

10th.—Rowed to the South Point of Cape; saw 2 Batteaux at North-west Point.

11th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape for the day.

- 12th.—No French boats in sight.
- 13th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape. Cod nets doing well. No fish with hook-and-line.
- 14th.—Wind blowing gale from the Westward. Seven Batteaux in Cape Cove.
- 15th.—Wind moderate. Several Batteaux at the Cape. No seine boat.
- 16th.—Rowed to boundary. Seventeen French boats at North West Point. No seine.
- 17th.—Thirteen Batteaux at the Cape; fish scarce with hook-and line.
- 18th.—Saw no French all day; fish scarce.
- 19th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.
- 20th.—Saw no French boats for the day. Very little fish in Mansfield Bite.
- 21st.—Saw but 4 Batteaux all day. Fish scarce with hook-and-line.
- 22nd.—Several Batteaux at North West Point. Fish scarce with hook-and-line.
- 23rd.—Saw no Frenchmen. Several small craft passing South.
- 24th.—No boats at the Cape; 2 at North West Point. Fish scarce; wind W.S.W.
- 25th.—Saw but 5 or 6 Batteaux all day. Great many small schooners passing South.
- 26th.—Saw no French boats.
- 27th.—No Frenchmen at the Cape.
- 28th.—Five Batteaux at Middle Bill Point.

29th.—Three boats at South Point ; fish scarce.

30th.—No Frenchmen in sight.

31st. —No French boats at Cape St. John.

September 1st —Strong wind North-west. No Frenchmen at the Cape from this date. Nothing worth noticing. Boat and crew remained in Mansfield bite until the 1st October. Very seldom French boats seen all the month of September.

REMARKS.

Three vessels belonging to the French at LaScie (Cape John) during the past season, averaging from 250 to 300 tons, with two seines each ship, and crews from 60 to 80 each.

Their voyage was unusually good. The average catch may be taken at from 3,000 to 4,000 quintals each (dry fish).

(Signed)

HENRY KNIGHT.

3rd January, 1872.

No. 15.**Copies of Reports from Salmon Wardens, of Proceedings, &c., during the past summer.**

TWILLINGATE,

December 20, 1871.

SIR,—

In accordance with instructions which I received from your office, dated April 18th, 1871, requesting me to act as Warden for the District of Twillingate and Fogo, I beg to report as follows :

I left Twillingate on the 12th July, and visited the following places, viz:—Halls Bay, Sops Arm, Exploits River, Indian Arm, Loon Bay, Dog Bay, Gander Bay, and Straight Shore.

At Halls Bay there are 3 Salmon Brooks or Rivers, viz., South Brook, West Brook, and Indian Brook, at present occupied by Henry Rowsell, Sr. & Sons, and has been in the possession of the Rowsell family for upwards of 94 years. On my arrival, I found the principal entrance of each of these rivers barred with nets. I explained to Mr. Rowsell my mission, he told me he was not aware that there was any such Act in force. I then gave him a copy of the proclamation, he then removed his nets to required distance, viz., one-third across the stream. Last season Rowsell caught at these rivers 30 tierces salmon; average last ten years, seven tierces, formerly fifty or sixty tierces was considered a medium voyage. In my opinion, no net ought to be set nearer the South Brook than Spring Cove, on the South side, and Green Point on the West side; no net set nearer than one-quarter of a mile of the West Brook; and no net of any kind whatever, set inside of the Green Island on East side, and Burnt Island on West side, at the mouth of the Indian Brook.

Sops Arm Brook, situate between Halls Bay and New Bay, formerly occupied by a man of the name of Lewis, at present

there is no constant resident living at this place; various parties resort here at the time the salmon and trout are passing up the river, for the purpose of catching the fish on their way up. At the time I was there, the brook was completely barred with nets, by three men from Ward's Harbor, who had already caught three tierces of salmon and trout. They immediately removed their nets, on my requesting them to do so. As there is no permanent settlement at this place, I would recommend that no net be set nearer the mouth of this brook than half-mile. I sent a copy of the Act to Mr. John Rowsell of Ward's Harbor, being the nearest settlement of any importance to Sops Arm.

Exploits River.—There are three principal breeding rivers or brooks in this bay, besides other small streams, viz., Northern Brook, Peters Brook and Ratling Brook. These brooks ought to be particularly protected; no net of any kind whatever ought to be allowed to be set nearer than one-quarter of a mile to the mouth of these brooks, at any season of the year. I left two copies of the Act at this place, one with Mr. Alfred Beaton, the principal planter or salmon fisher, and one at Winsor & Vallance's mill. Whilst at the River Exploits, great complaints was made to me respecting the great quantities of crip or drift timber driving about the bay from the mill; one man told me that he was obliged to take up his nets for one whole day in consequence thereof; also, the large quantities of saw dust driving about, which, in my opinion, will ultimately injure the fishery to a great extent. I speak from experience respecting the crip or drift wood, as the same annoyance was caused formerly by the mills at Peters Arm, to our fishermen when we carried on the salmon fishery at Exploits River.

Indian Arm Brook.—This brook at present is occupied by Mrs. Ann Hornet, widow, and is considered a good breeding river, as it runs so very level such a long distance. I found this brook stopped with nets, on my telling Mrs. Hornet it was contrary to law to do so, she replied that she was not aware of it, and had never heard that there was any Act to prevent her so doing. I gave her a copy of the Act, which she perfectly understood. Hav-

ing heard that she kept a net in a pond about half-mile from the mouth of the brook, I walked into the pond and found the net as described, which I took the liberty of hauling, and took three salmon out of it. Mrs. Hornet informed me that she caught about two tierces salmon in this net during the summer, but immediately took it up on my requesting her so to do. I may as well here remark, that the poor woman has no other way of supporting herself and a large family, which she has done for the last ten years, since her husband died, without receiving any assistance whatever. Average catch for the last 10 or 15 years, 6 tierces; formerly 40 or 50 tierces was considered a medium voyage.

Loon Bay.—There are two small brooks situate at Loon Bay, viz., South East Brook and West Brook, and although comparatively small streams, some two tierces of salmon were caught at the mouth of them this summer, thus showing that they ought to be protected.

Dog Bay Brook.—This river at present is occupied by George Hodder, who purchased the same from Garland & Co., and has held possession for the last 55 years, and although a splendid breeding river, the average catch for the last ten years does not exceed three tierces. I left a copy of the Act with Mr. Hodder, who told me that he was not aware that any such act was in existence. At the time I was there all the salmon had left the river.

Gander Bay Brook was purchased from Garland & Co., by William Hodder and Gillingham, and has been in their possession for the last 50 years. William Hodder, Sr. is now dead, and the right of fishery to the river is now claimed by William Hodder, Jr., and two others. I left a copy of the Act with them for their information, after explaining it to them, and gave them to understand, that for the future they would not be allowed to stop the brook as heretofore. An old resident at Gander Bay, Robert Gillingham, told me he could remember 900 and odd tierces of salmon being taken at Gander Bay Brook. The average catch for the last ten year's does not exceed ten tierces.

There is another considerable brook at Ragged Harbor, which I did not visit; but I left the only remaining copy of the Act with Mr. Robert Wellon, of Ladle Cove, who promised me that he would acquaint the parties fishing that river with its contents. I have now gone through the whole of the rivers of any importance in the District, with the exception of one, viz., the South West Arm Brook of New Bay. I was not aware that there was any rivers of importance in that neighbourhood, until after my arrival home, when I was informed that a man by the name of Rousell, now living at New Bay Head, is in the habit of going up the brook and stopping the same with nets, at the season when the salmon and trout are going up the river to spawn. I observed that the greater part of the nets used were full sized mesh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 5, with the exception of Henry Rowsell's, at Hall's Bay, his nets which he had across the rivers were barely $4\frac{1}{2}$, one which I measured only 4 inch, consequently, the fish he caught were unusually small.

Whether the saw dust from the mills has any injurious effect on the Salmon Fishery or not, I cannot say; but this I am prepared to prove, that at the time Mr. Gibbons erected the saw mills at Peter's Arm River, at the River Exploits, I was then conducting the Salmon Fishery at that place for my father, at that time the usual average catch was from 120 to 150 tierces, for 10 men; after the mills were in full operation for a few years, the fishery dwindled down to 30 tierces for the same number of men and nets; since these mills were destroyed by fire, it has been gradually increasing up to the present date. This season I could reckon 120 tierces for 13 berths. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that these mills were water power, and completely barred up Peter's Arm River, which was always considered by the old residents of the Exploits, one of the great breeding places for salmon and trout. Although there has been no mill at this river for nine years, the saw dust is now, at least, 12 or 18 inches deep on the bottom, in this arm of the bay, particularly so near the mouth of the river; but the old mill dam is entirely swept away, so that the salmon have free course up and down. That the crip or loose waste timber from the present mill is a great annoyance to the salmon fishers I have no doubt, as it floats about in all direc-

tions, getting into their nets, causing them much trouble and injury. I would most respectfully recommend that during the salmon season, no such crip or loose timber be allowed to be set adrift.

In conclusion, I would beg to remark, and I speak from 14 years experience of the river fishery, that if the present system of taking salmon, by stopping the brooks with nets and other obstructions are not speedily put a stop to, the river fisheries will be utterly destroyed.

And would respectfully recommend that Wardens should be appointed in the immediate vicinity of each place to look after the interest of the same, and report to the District Warden; men may be obtained to do the duty effectually for a small sum, it being quite impossible for any one person situate at any locality effectually so to do.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS PEYTON.

To
Hon. Colonial Secretary.

GREENSPOND,

September 14, 1871.

SIR,—

Having fulfilled the instructions contained in your letter to me, respecting the placing of nets at the brooks in Freshwater Bay, and seen that the law respecting the same was carried out to the utmost of my ability, I will thank you to forward me the

amount I was to receive for the same at your earliest convenience,
and oblige,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN PRITCHETT.

To J. L. NOONAN, Esq.,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

GREENSPOND,

September 14th, 1871.

JAMES L. NOONAN, Esq.,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

SIR,—

I received a communication, dated 18th April last, from your office, with ten copies of the proclamation, dated 8th April, 1871, for carrying out the Act for the Protection of the Salmon Fisheries. I have endeavoured to make myself thoroughly acquainted with contents, distributed them, and have seen that the stipulations therein contained, with regard to taking salmon, have been strictly adhered to. Having visited the river in my locality (Bloody Bay) five times, (and will pay one more visit,) day and night, when unexpected by the party fishing there.

The Salmon Fishery is over, will be glad to hear when I can draw the \$40 promised, and remain,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obediend servant,

his

JOHN ✕ TILLER.

mark.

Witness,—

GEO. SKELTON.

To Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, report of my Wardenship of Salmonier River and its vicinity. I had some little difficulty to contend with at first, as regards setting nets one-third across the river, but got it arranged satisfactorily. Have seen no infringement since whatever, I am happy to say, that a large quantity of salmon passed through the Salmonier River this year, owing to the improved facilities afforded them.

I have nothing further to communicate for His Excellency's information.

Your obedient servant,

M. CAREW.

COLLINET RIVER,
ST. MARY'S,

September 20th, 1871.

The Honorable
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following report of my Wardenship of Collinet River and other waters in the vicinity during the past summer months.

There has been no infringement of the proclamation for the protection of the Salmon Fishery in Collinet River, and I had no difficulty to contend with during my guardianship of that river.

In accordance with your communication, under date July 6th, I have done all in my power to discover any infringement of the

Act in the salmon pools in North Harbor River, and I am happy in being able to report no infringement to my personal knowledge of the provisions of the Act.

To guard this river with anything like good effect, at least weekly visits should be made during the summer months. Since I was made aware that it was under my supervision, I have made at least six journeys to the portion of the river most liable to infringement; the journey to and from being over an almost pathless marsh, and occupying a great portion of the day on which the visit was made.

I have nothing further of moment to report for His Excellency's information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS QUIGLEY.

A Warden (Joseph Osmond) for Indian Bay, Bonavista Bay, has been appointed and engaged during the past summer, in the protection of the Salmon Fisheries at that locality: No written report has, as yet, been received from him.

Secretary's Office,

2nd January, 1872.

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY,
GARNISH,

October 14th, 1871.

Hon. J. L. NOONAN.

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, my report on the Salmon Fishery in this locality.

As usual, I had the proclamation posted in a conspicuous place, and informed those that did not know, of the purport of the Act. There has been no violation during the year, as far as I am aware, and consequently I have had no cause of complaint.

The Salmon Fishery has been prosecuted to a greater extent this year than usual, with above an average result.

I have nothing more to report of special interest with regard to this Wardenship,

And have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. T. R. SNELGROVE.

No. 16.

Copy of Report of Thomas Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 31st December, 1871.

ST. JOHN'S,
January 1st, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government, the following return of Weights and Measures inspected and adjusted by me for the past year:

484 Beams and Scales.

1790 Weights of 2 lb. and upwards.

1151 Weights of 1 lb. and under.

970 Liquid and Dry Measure.

The amount of fees received for same amounting to \$351.75.

According to instructions, I supplied Inspectors appointed to the Districts of Harbor Main, St. Mary's, Fogo and Trinity, with a set each of the different articles necessary for the carrying out of their respective appointments.

I have also imported the rods mentioned in my last report, for which the trade feel well pleased, as all grievances heretofore with regard to differences of contents of packages are now disposed of, to the satisfaction of all parties.

My attention was also given, during the year, to sale of coals, the different articles of produce, butter, &c.; being careful in every case that the Act was complied with, and in no instance did I hear of any complaints made by purchasers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS BRIEN,
Inspector of Weights and Measures.

No. 17.

**List of Vaccination Returns, under Act 34 Vic.,
Cap. 12.**

DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	VACCINATORS.
St. John's East.....	Town (East)	Drs. Simms and H. Shea.
St. John's East.....	Out Settlements.....	Dr. Howley.
St. John's West.....	Town (West)	Dr. Bunting.
St. John's West.....	Out Settlements.....	Dr. Renouf.
Conception Bay.....	South Shore Conception Bay.	Dr. Renouf.
"	Brigus and Harbor Main.	Dr. Anderson.
"	Port-de-Grave	Rev. J. C. Harvey.
"	Bay Roberts	Dr. Fraser.
"	Carbonear and North Shore to Ochre Pit Cove	Dr. R. M. Nelson.
"	Bay-de-Verds.....	Rev. G. S. Cham- berlain.
Trinity..	Trinity (North side)	Drs. LeVesconte and White.
Bonavista	Bonavista (North).....	Dr. Geo. Skelton.
"	Bonavista (South).....	Dr. J. G. Skelton.
Twillingate and Fogo.	Fogo and neighbouring places.....	Dr. Findlater.

**List of Vaccination Returns, under Act 34 Vic.,
Cap. 12. (Continued.)**

DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	VACCINATORS.
Twillingate and Fogo.	Black Island to Leading Tickles and Exploits River.....	Dr. Candow.
Ferryland.....	Bay Bulls.....	Mr. Hatchett.
	Ferryland.....	Mr. Stephenson, Sheriff.
Placentia & St. Mary's.	Placentia.....	Dr. Bradshaw.
	Trepassey.....	Dr. of H. M. S. "Danae."
Burin.....	Lamaline.....	Rev. A. G. Gabriel.
	Grand Bank.....	Mr. Coen, J.P.
	Frenchman's Cove.....	Mr. Snelgrove.
Fortune Bay.....	Fortune Bay.....	Dr. Bruorton.
Burgeo and La Poile.	Burgeo.....	Dr. Hunt.
	LaPoile.....	Dr. McKenzie.
	Channel to Cod Roy in- clusive.....	Dr. Robillaird.
Bay St. George and Vicinity.....	.....	Dr. Brown.

The Returns furnished by the Government Vaccinators lodged in this office.

Secretary's Office,
12th February, 1872.

Number of Cases Vaccinated in each District or Locality.

St. John's East (Town).....	2,339
" (Outskirts)	1,575
St. John's West (Town)	2,421
" (Outskirts)	1,186
Conception Bay, (South Shore)	961
" Brigus and Harbor Main	2,124
" Port-de-Grave.....	670
" Carbonear and South Shore to Ochre Pit.,	828
" Bay-de-Verds	419
" Bay Roberts	912
Trinity (North Side)	1,047
Bonavista (North Side)	894
" (South Side).....	674
Fogo	1,143
Black Island to Leading Tickles and Exploits River.....	1,925
Bay Bulls Division	1,317
Ferryland "	1,292
Placentia.....	157
Grand Bank	160
Lamaline.....	344
Frenchman's Cove	52
Fortune Bay.....	360
Burgeo.....	598
LaPoile..... (Sent back for legal certificate)	
Channel to Cod Roy, inclusive	846
Bay St. George.....	1,085
Trepassey (Surgeon H. M. S. "Danae.").....	106
	<hr/>
	25,435

REMARKS.

No Returns received from some localities of the carrying out of the Vaccination Act.

LaPoile returns sent back to be certified before a Magistrate. There were for that locality about 900 cases.

No. 18.
Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Harbor Grace,
18th July, 1871.

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, a Statement of their Affairs for the past year, shewing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £455 7s. 4d., after the payment of interest for the half year ending 30th June.

They have much pleasure in stating that the Works of the Company continue in full and satisfactory operation.

They have found it necessary to order a quantity of Iron Pipes and other requisite materials for an extension of their works in Harvey Street, and also to keep up their stock to meet contingencies.

They find that it will be imperative, at no distant day, to lay down new and much larger pipes on the main line from the lake

to the town, so as to insure a fully adequate supply at all times, to meet the increased and increasing demand for consumption and other purposes, in view of which, they have taken the utmost care in limiting the expenditure as much as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. HARRISON RIDLEY,

President.

To the Honorable

JAMES L. NOONAN,

Acting Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.,

St. John's.

with Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1870.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 16.—By paid John Lynch, account of rent	3	0	0			
17.— “ paid James Davis, for Stone for Fountain, Victoria St...	3	2	6			
“ paid for Labor for ditto.....	5	8	0			
Dec 14.— “ paid Joseph Godden, for Tools and Nails.....	0	9	9			
“ paid Simon H. Parsons, for turning Plugs.....	0	2	6			
16.— “ paid William Grubert, for repairing Hose.....	0	5	6			
“ paid Jas. Hutchings, for work at Screens.....	1	10	0			
“ paid H. W. Trapnell, for Lumber, &c.....	0	18	3			
“ paid H. T. Moore, for attendance	1	1	0			
31.— “ paid Jillard Brothers, Sundries	0	15	5			
“ paid John Strathie, for Smiths' work	11	9	0			
“ paid Volunteer Fire Company, half amount vote.....	12	10	0			
“ paid Robert Squarey, advertising Annual Meeting.....	0	4	3			
“ paid H. W. Trapnell, for two years' use of Hall for meetings.....	5	0	0			
“ paid John Spence, freight from St John's, sundries expenses	0	5	0			
“ paid Labor.....	40	15	9			
“ paid Lead.....	0	6	3			
				87	3	2
“ paid John Lynch, six months services.....				50	0	0
“ paid C. Watts, Secretary, &c., services.....				50	0	0
“ paid Sundries, for six months interest				227	10	0
Carried forward.....				414	13	2

with Harbor Grace Water Company. Cr.

1871.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward.....				414	13	2
Jan. 25.—	By paid Literary Institute, for use of Room.....	1	0	0			
	“ half ton English Coal, for drying Hose.....	0	17	6			
Feb. 11.—	“ paid for 2 cwt. Hay for hydrants.....	0	12	0			
18.—	“ paid W. O. Wood, for fees and expenses, vs. Pitts' Estate.....	2	2	0			
Mar. 16.—	“ paid J. C. Withers, for advertising twice.....	0	10	0			
Apr. 17.—	“ paid Rachel Green, balance of interest.....	1	13	11			
May 4.—	“ paid Rent account of Lynch, as agreed.....	3	0	0			
	“ paid Volunteer Fire Company, fitting up room.....	32	0	0			
June 12.—	“ paid Jillard Bros., for sundries.....	5	16	3			
16.—	“ paid Robert Squarey, for printing.....	8	2	6			
	“ paid Wm. Grubert, 10s. 6d, C. W. Ross & Co., 1s.....	0	11	6			
	“ paid H. T. Moore, for attendance.....	0	10	6			
	“ 2½ gallons Kerosene Oil, 9s.6d., 1 Gimblet, 9d.....	0	10	3			
	“ paid W. H. Mare, sundries had last year.....	2	11	6			
	“ paid Labor.....	14	18	7			
30.—	“ paid Volunteer Fire Company.....	12	10	0			
	“ paid John Lynch, for 6 months services.....				87	6	6
	“ paid C. Watts, for 6 months services.....				50	0	0
	“ paid C. Watts, for 6 months services.....				50	0	0
	Carried forward.....				601	19	8

with Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871.						
Brought forward	601	19	8			
June 30.—By paid Sundries for 6 months interest	227	10	0			
				829	9	8
Balance due	455	7	4			
				1284	17	0

£1284 17 0

Examined and found correct,

GEO. BROWN, }
J. FITZGERALD, } Auditors.

E. & O Ex.

Harbor Grace, 3rd July, 1871.

C. WATTS,
Secretary.

No. 19.

**Report of the Notre Dame Mining Company, to 30th
December, 1871.**

The following is the List of Persons who have within six years been Shareholders in this Company, together with the number of their Shares, and the amounts paid and due by them respectively: The said Company having been formed, with a capital of £15,000, for the purpose of raising Copper and other Ores in Newfoundland; all the Shareholders having been general partners, and there being no special partners in the Company.

<i>Shareholders' Names.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Due.</i>
Bowring, Charles	500	£4,500	£
Bowring, Wm. B.	20	180	
Boyd, Thomas	12	84	24
Cleary, Philip (Trustee)	30	210	60
Evans, Edward	20	160	20
Gill, William	20	180	
Gill, Henry G. H.	20	180	
Gleeson, James	2	18	
Greene, Randal	2	18	
Harvey, Richard	20	180	
Hayward, A. O.	5	45	
Hutchins, Philip	12	84	24
Jackman, William	5	45	
Jarvis, Edward L.	5	45	
Knight, James R.	5	45	
Knight, Robert G.	50	350	100
Knight, Thomas	26	234	
Koozin, J. H.	100	1080	
McDougall, Alexander	2	16	2
McDougall, John	8	64	8
Parnel, W. J. R.	5	45	
Pinsent, C. S.	26	234	

**Shareholders of Notre Dame Mining Company,
(Continued.)**

<i>Shareholders' Names.</i>	<i>Shares</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Due.</i>
		£	£
Pinsent, Thomas W.	2	18	
Rennie, David S.	40	360	
Rennie, Frederick W.	5	45	
Rouse, William O.	2	18	
Shortell, Richard	3	27	
Smith, Edward	10	90	
Walters, T. H., Trustee	12	108	
Warren, J. H.	416	3388	356
Warren, J. H., Trustee	5	45	
Warren, W. M. H.	73	657	
White, Laurence	3	27	
Withers, J. W.	14	126	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1500	12906	591

The Company's Solicitors have taken legal proceedings against the defaulters for non-payment of the calls upon them.

The amount of debts due by the Company is very small, less than Fifty Pounds, and is for labor in pumping water out of the shafts of the Mine at Burton's Pond, and in preserving the property otherwise, while the Shareholders are deliberating as to whether they will abandon the present works, or will, with additional capital, and a more competent Manager than they have hitherto had, make further efforts to test the value of the indications of mineral wealth which are presented in many places on the surface of their ground.

The following is an abstract of the Affairs of the Notre Dame Mining Company, made on the 30th December, 1871.

Dr.

To Capital Stock £15,000, of which amount there
has been paid £12,906 0 0

Cr.

By purchase money of B. P. Mine	£6,000	0	0
“ Amount expended in erecting Buildings	850	0	0
“ Estimated value of Ore on hand	750	0	0
“ Estimated value of various Supplies	300	0	0
“ Cash	47	12	0
“ Balance of expenditure in wages of Officers, Miners, Tools, and incidentals	4,958	8	0
			<u>£12,906 0 0</u>

CHARLES BOWRING,
C. S. PINSENT,
THOMAS KNIGHT,
RICHARD HARVEY. } Directors.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
7th February, 1872.

I, EDWARD L. JARVIS, Secretary of the said Company, do swear that the above Report and Statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this
19th day of February, A. D.
1872.

D. W. PROWSE, J. P.

No. 20.**Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for the year 1871.**

1.—In placing before the Shareholders a Report of the Affairs of the Dry Dock Company, on this the Tenth Annual Meeting, their Records do not show any special feature requiring particular comment, and they have now simply to place before you the ordinary Statement of Expenditure and Receipts for the current year.

2.—The Working Expenses for the year amount to £533 9s. 3d., and the Receipts have been £1,167 14s. 9d.

3.—After the payment of a Dividend of eight per cent. on the Capital of the Company, there remains a balance on hand of £225 7s. 11d.

4.—A larger stock of Fuel than usual remains on hand, which should last well on into next season.

5.—The Engineer has submitted a list of requirements necessary for the Steam Boiler, Engine and Dock, which the present balance in hand will enable the future Directors fully to meet the cost of.

Respectfully submitted,

S. RENDELL,
President.

Dr. The St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company,

1871.			
To paid incidental expenses for Tools,			
Repairs, Painting, &c.....	£27	7	9
“ “ Carpenters and Shipwrights...	5	14	0
			£33 1 9
“ “ Fuel.....			91 8 9
“ “ Olive Oil and Seal Oil.....			17 6 0
“ “ Blackler, Rent.....	35	0	0
“ “ Premium Fire Insurance.....	1	13	10
			36 13 10
“ “ Iron Foundry Company ac-			
count.....			24 2 6
“ “ J. & W. Boyd account.....			4 1 11
“ “ A. Crossman, account.....			4 4 6
“ “ Charles Ellis, for Labor and			
Engineering.....			350 0 0
“ “ Dividend on Stock, £5,500, 8			
per cent.....			440 0 0
“ Secretaryship and Stationery.....			27 10 0
			1028 9 3
“ Balance in hands of the Chairman.....			225 7 11
			£1 253 17 2

Audited and Examined,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM BOYD,

(Signed,)

W. V. WHITEWAY.

1872.

D. W. PROWSE, C.P.

General Account for 1871.

Cr.

1871.		
By Balance from last year		£86 2 5
" Wood sold.....		1 3 0
" Dockage of 110 Vessels and 2 Lumber Boats.....		1166 11 9
		<hr/>
		£1253 17 2

St. John's, Newfoundland,
January 27th, 1872.

S. RENDELL,
President.

NEWFOUNDLAND,
St. John's,
To wit.

I, S. RENDELL, President of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, maketh Oath and saith that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. RENDELL

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid,
this 30th day of January, A.D., 1872.

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

**General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Company,
30th December, 1871.**

Dr.					Cr.
To Capital Stock paid up	£2302	10	0	By Government Debentures	£350 0 0
“ Premiums on Unexpired Risks.	669	1	7	“ St. John’s Water Comp’y Stock.	2750 0 0
“ Claims unpaid, and in dispute.	930	0	0	“ Harbor Grace do. do.	825 0 0
“ Balance, being net profit.....	4029	14	7	“ Union Bank deposit receipt....	2000 0 0
				“ Interest on above investments.	111 13 4
				“ Cash in Union Bank.....	1261 12 3
				“ Bills receivable	510 6 0
				“ Balances of Accounts.	122 14 7
	<u>£7,931</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£7,931 6 2</u>

ALAN GOODRIDGE,
President.

E. L. JARVIS,
Secretary.

No. 21.

APPENDIX.

No. 22.**Statement of Affairs of Telegraph Company.****NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY.**

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

September 21, 1871.

Hon. J. L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

I have the honor herewith, to enclose to you, for the information of the Government, a Statement of the Affairs of our Company, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation; and also a List of Shareholders up to July 1st, in the present year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. M. MACKAY,

Local Agent.

**New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph
Company,**

*STATEMENT of the condition of the New York, Newfoundland,
and London Telegraph Company, for the Year ending 1st July,
1871, made pursuant to Charter.*

Capital Stock issued to 1st July, 1871, 38,382 Shares, at \$100.....	\$3,838,200 00
Sterling Bonds outstanding, 1st July, 1871, 17 Five per cent. Bonds, £1,000 each.....	85,000 00
Gross Earnings for the year, 1st July, 1870, to 1st July, 1871.....	621,046 00
Dividends paid during the year, 1st July, 1870, to 1st July, 1871, 8 per cent.....	307,056 00
Cash in hands of Treasurer on 1st July, 1871.....	129,947 59

E. E.

NEW YORK,
25th August, 1871.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Jr.

Secretary.

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS

*New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company,
1st July, 1871.*

	Shares
Ashman, George	83
Adams, Henry	25
Alstyne, John	150
Archibald, E. M.	51
Andrews, James B	80
Allan, Hugh	300
Baker, George F.	53
Burgess, Caleb A.	452
Boyd, Robert C.	34
Burkhalter, Stephen	134
Bowdoin, Laroeques & B.	13
Blake, Stanton	50
Bors, Christian	100
Bronson, Frederic	25
Baker, Fisher A.	20
Butler, Charles E.	100
Burnham, J. W.	55
Baldwin, J. C.	50
Benedict, J. W.	27
Cooper, Peter	6184
Cartwright, Benjamin	200
Carrington, F. M. S.	66
Curtis, Charles	67
Cochrane, Thomas Jr.	35
Craighead J. G.	83
Connell, Margaret E.	10
Connell, James S.	23
Cheney, James	100
Dorr, Francis F.	6
Desmazes, J. F.	4
Dabney, Charles H.	18
Field, Cyrus W.	4035
Field, David Dudley	700
Field, Dudley	234
Field, Mary S.	100
Field, Mary Grace	200
Field, Alice Durand	200

List of Stockholders—(Continued.)

	Shares
Field, Jeanie L.....	120
Field, C. W. (Trustee).....	430
Fish, Mary E.....	20
Fish, James D.....	100
Fish, James D., President.....	235
Gardner, John R.....	128
Gardner, John R. (Trustee).....	100
Gunther, C. Godfrey.....	20
Gunther, W. H.....	20
Gunther, John C.....	20
Gunther, F. Frederick.....	20
Graydon, Samuel.....	34
Graydon, William.....	13
Graydon, Mary Eliza.....	7
Graydon, Clendenen.....	6
Goldsmith, Anne.....	7
Garner, J. G.....	317
Gookin, W. D.....	223
Goodwin, James J.....	9
Hunt, Wilson G.....	400
Holland, Alexander.....	80
Hartley, Marcellus.....	17
Heidelback, Louis.....	100
Hampton, Wm. H.....	33
Heidelback, Philip.....	100
Herzfield, Joseph.....	200
Haley, Caleb.....	67
Hedden, Lucy A.....	7
Halfield, E. F. Jr.....	16
Havley, Sarah.....	22
Hitchcock, Thomas.....	52
Hitchcock, Sarah M.....	50
Hitchcock, Adeline L.....	50
Hubbard, J. W. & Co.....	20
Hogg, Robert.....	50
Humbart, A.....	85
Jones, David.....	340
Judson, Isabella Field.....	200
Joseph, Jacob H.....	67
Johnson, Richard and Nephew.....	33
Jarrett, Sarah.....	10

List of Stockholders—(Continued.)

	Shares
Kemble, William.....	30
Kemble, G., Jr.....	13
Ketcham, E.....	50
Kavanagh, Edward.....	8
Kenyon, G. P.....	50
Lefferts, Marshall.....	50
Livingston, Cambridge.....	133
Livingstone, Johnston.....	667
Low, A. A. & Brothers.....	334
Lazarus, Moses.....	200
Landon, Charles G.....	25
Morse, Samuel F. B.....	700
Morse, Sydney E.....	50
Morse, Sydney E. Jr.....	50
Munn, John.....	12
Murray Robert.....	50
Mulford, John.....	5
Morton, Elizabeth H.....	7
Miller, Samuel B.....	27
Morgan, Edwin B.....	183
Morgan, Henry.....	50
Morgan, George H.....	5
Morgan, J. Spencer.....	50
Morgan, J. Pierrepont.....	18
Morton, Bliss & Co.....	140
Nicholson, Samuel G.....	20
Onativia, J. V. & Co.....	223
Plant, H. B.....	133
Perkins, John.....	66
Pyne, Albertina S.....	133
Pyne Percy R.....	50
Pickersgill, W. C.....	300
Parish, Henry.....	51
Park, Rufus.....	9
Palmer, F. A. (Trustee).....	47
Perry, F. D. (Trustee).....	22
Quirk, John N.....	13
Roberts, M. O.....	5533
Rubens, Charles & Co.....	100
Stone, Estate Mary F.....	320
Swift, Henry A.....	33

List of Stockholders—(Continued.)

	Shares
Spedding Robert.....	33
Syms, W. J.....	67
Syms, Samuel R.....	33
Strang, Peter O.....	14
Schuyler, Jacob R.....	17
Smith, James M.....	35
Simpkins, John.....	167
Sterling, John W.....	23
Smith & Dunning.....	500
Stone, Charles S.....	8
Smith, James R.....	67
Smith, Frank M.....	67
Stern, James.....	650
Stone, Nichols & Co.....	150
Schell, Augustus.....	75
Scrymser, M.....	125
Taylor, Moses.....	5085
Townsend, Dwight.....	154
Turnure, Lawrence.....	40
Thompson, J. P. C.....	100
Thompson, S. C.....	100
Tinker, E. G.....	25
Vansantword, Alfred.....	20
Varley, C. F.....	32
Van Vliet, Wm.....	5
White, Anna M.....	521
White, R. Carnell.....	25
White, Alexander M.....	134
Witthans, G. H.....	80
Williams & Guion.....	134
Wright, Cornelia E.....	60
Winchester, Lot. W.....	100
Winthrop, Kate W.....	133
Wynkoop, Richard.....	25
Wilde, Joseph.....	86
Weed, Thurlow.....	13
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	266
Worth, F. W.....	50
Wenat, Mrs. John R.....	33
Wakeman, Wm. W.....	22
Wakeman, Mary C.....	68

List of Stockholders—(Continued.)

	Shares
Wakeman, Eliza H.	22
Wakeman, Susan A.	22
Wakeman, Cornelia C.	22
Wakeman, Jesup.	22

NEWFOUNDLAND STOCKHOLDERS.

Browning Gilbert.	1
Brennan, Peter.	2
Bemister, W. W.	1
Bennett, C. F.	4
Cormack, James.	2
Dickson, C. W.	2
Dalton, Charles.	1
Donnelly, William.	6
Dalton, J.	1
Elson, George.	2
Falle, J. G.	1
Grieve, Walter.	2
Hoyles, Hugh W.	3
Hayward, James L.	1
Job, Thomas B.	2
Kent, John.	3
Kitchin, William.	4
Little, P. F.	1
McLea, Robert P.	2
Mackay, Alexander M.	3
O'Brien, Lawrence.	2
O'Dwyer, R.	2
Pack, Robert.	1
Pike, Edward.	1
Ridley & Sons.	5
Rorke, John.	2
Rendell, John Morris.	2
Shea, Ambrose.	1
Stevenson, John.	1
Stabb, Nicholas S.	7
Thomson, J.	2

Newfoundland Shareholders—(Continued.)

	Shares
Thomey, Arthur.....	1
Whiteway, W. V.	66
	<hr/>
	38,382

DIRECTORS.

MOSES TAYLOR.
 MARSHAL O. ROBERTS,
 PETER COOPER.
 CYRUS W. FIELD.
 WILSON G. HUNT.

E. E.

NEW YORK,
 1st July, 1871.

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Jr.

Secretary.

No. 23.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank
of Newfoundland, for the Year ending 31st May,
1871.**

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....		£50,000	0	0
Bank Notes in circulation.....		130,430	0	0
Due by the Bank, including deposits on interest, payable in January and July, on receiving 15 days' notice.....		310,460	14	10
Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year, 30th November, 1870.....	£3,000			
Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year, 31st May, 1871.....	3,000			
Bonus of 4 per cent. for the half year, 31st May, 1871.....	2,000			
	£8,000			
Less Dividend, November last, paid.....	3,000	5,000	0	0
		<u>£504,890</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

ASSETS.

Specie in the Vault of the Bank.....	£54,427	13	0
Balances due by Agents and Funds immediately available.....	304,886	0	9
Bills discounted, Loans, &c.....	181,029	13	1
Notes other Banks.....	2,694	0	0
Leasehold, Water Street.....	4,426	15	0
Bank Premises, Iron Safes and Office Furniture, cost over £8,000.....	4,000	0	0
	<u>£551,464</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>

Surplus Assets over Liabilities.....£46,573 7 0

Viz., Reserve Fund, £45,000. Profit and Loss...£1,573 7 0

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, for the Year ending 31st May, 1871.

1870.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£40,272	£110,864
July	32,415	105,436
August	37,723	109,087
September	47,784	114,728
October	53,921	124,497
November	45,526	141,925
December	53,236	134,876
1871.		
January	59,725	124,873
February	61,861	116,731
March	66,942	111,153
April	64,822	124,286
May	57,491	131,829
Average for the year.....	51,810	120,857

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.

ROBERT GRIEVE,
Chairman.

ROBERT ALEXANDER,
A. W. HARVEY,
ROBERT THORBURN.

NEWFOUNDLAND,
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 before me at St. John's, aforesaid,
this 3rd day of June, A. D., 1871.

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 24.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the Year ending 31st December, 1871.

Amount of Deposits on 1st January	\$685,646 09
“ “ on 31st December.....	780,407 27
Increase.....	94,761 18
Amount deposited during the year.	175,072 23
“ withdrawn during the year.....	80,311 05
Amount received for Interest on Investments of all kinds.....	31,908 21
Which account was thus closed :—	
Interest added to Depositors' Account.....	21,389 31
Salaries and Expenses	2,348 35
Harbor Grace Ditto	206 12
Balance added to Reserve Accounts.	7,964 43
	<u>\$31,908 21</u>
The Reserve Account :—	
CR.	
By balance from 1870	\$3,606 87
“ added this year, as above.....	7,964 43
	<u>11,571 30</u>
DR.	
To paid Law Charges for 1870.....	48 48
Balance to next year.....	<u>\$11 522 82</u>

The ASSETS are as follows :—

Cash	\$236,753 27
Debentures	445,825 52
Water Company Stock	65,500 00
Mortgages and Property	36,613 51
Discounts and Loans	3,356 39
Gower Street	1,095 44
Harbor Grace Water Company	2,785 96
	<hr/>
	\$791,930 09

CONTRA.

The Deposits	\$780,407 27
“ Reserve Account	11,522 82
	<hr/>
	\$791,930 09

The Statement from the Harbor Grace Branch shews
200 Depositors..... \$60,776 93

Of which sum there is at the credit of the Branch at St. John's	\$60,562 65
On the hands of Joseph Peters, Esqr., Cashier, Harbor Grace.....	214 28
	<hr/>
	\$60,776 93

Classification of Deposits :—

790	Accounts under	\$200 00
473	“ from \$200 to	500 00
226	“ from 500 to	1000 00
125	“ from 1000 to	2000 00
38	“ from 2000 to	3000 00
10	“ from 3000 to	4000 00
6	“ from 4000 to	5000 00
2	“ from 5000 to	6000 00
1	Harbor Grace Branch.....	60,562 00

1671 Accounts.

1513 Accounts in 1870.

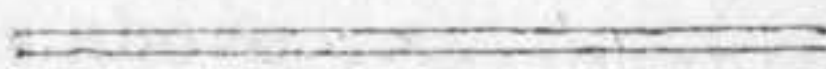
158 Increase.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier.

Certified by—

C. F. BENNETT,
J. SHANNON CLIFT,
HENRY RENOUE, } *Directors.*



No. 25.

Return of the Total Amount paid into the Sinking Fund, during the year ended 31st December, 1860.

1860.		
July 10.—Interest on £8,462 6s. 8d., Debentures to the 30th June, 1860, viz. :—		
12 months on £504 13s. 4d., at 5 per cent.....	£25	2 8
12 months on £1,959 13s. 4d., at 6 per cent	117	11 8
86 days, £6,000, at 5 per cent...	70	13 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£213 8 1
Dec. 7.—Amount of Premium received on £6,000 Debentures issued to Commissioners for the Reduction of the Public Debt, under Act 22 Vic, Cap. 16, in the year 1860		420 0 0
		<hr/>
		<u>£633 8 1</u>

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office,
March 14th, 1872.

No. 26.

Dr.

The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for paid up Capital	£50,000	0	0
“ Notes of this Bank in Circulation	61,446	0	0
	111,446	0	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposit, Receipts, &c., &c.	84,323	8	2
“ Unclaimed Dividends	87	10	0
“ Dividend at 10 per cent. £5,000			
Of which one-half was paid 31st Dec., 1870.....	2,500		
	2,500	0	0
“ Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss, unappropriated	1,000	0	0
	£209,356	18	2

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, for each Month of the Year ending 30th June, 1871.

1870.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
July	£44,141	£38,089
August	48,750	33,858
September	50,139	24,414
October	62,754	20,988
November	67,615	24,783
December	64,840	21,954
1871.		
January	58,895	22,182
February	55,327	21,073
March	53,378	16,928
April	57,085	26,291
May	62,895	34,107
June	63,369	35,246
Average for the year.....	57,432	26,659

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1871.**Cr.**

By Specie in the Vault, in Gold and Silver Coins.	£35,152	1	4
“ Notes of other Banks	176	2	9
	35,328	4	1
“ Bills of Exchange on hand..... £2,200			
“ Premium on Ditto, 19½ per cent..... 429			
	2,629	0	0
“ Local Bills discounted, Amounts due from other Banks, &c., &c.	146,857	0	6
“ Debenture Bonds and Water Stock, including interest due thereon	21,792	13	7
“ Bank Premises and Fixtures.....	2,750	0	0
	£209,356	18	2

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, as made up from the Books of the said Bank, to 30th June, 1871.

JOHN WINTER,
S. RENDELL,
FRED. J. WYATT,
EDWIN DUDER.

NEWFOUNDLAND,
St. John's,
To wit.

ROBERT BROWN, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh Oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

R. BROWN, *Manager.*

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid,
this 7th day of July, A. D., 1871.

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 27.

Dr. Vail's Joint Stock Company,

To Capital Stock paid up.....	£18,000	0	0
" Amount due on Bills payable.....	3,556	10	2
" Ditto Sundries on Current Accounts.....	532	9	7
" Reserve Fund.....	2,000	0	0
" Dividend.....	720	0	0
" Profit and Loss Balance.....	40	1	8
	<u>£24,859</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

We certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within Account is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of Vail's Joint Stock Company, as made up from the Books of said Company, to 30th June, 1871.

EDWIN DUDER,
 CHARLES BOWRING, } *Directors.*
 A. W. HARVEY,

June 30th, 1871.

Cr.

By Dwelling Houses, Premises, Machinery and Utensils	£10,200	0	0
“ Stock on hand, per Inventory	7,003	7	4
“ Cash on hand and in Banks	277	17	0
“ Amount due on Bills receivable	4,656	10	6
“ Ditto by Sundries on Current Accounts.	2,721	6	7
	<u>£24,895</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

NEWFOUNDLAND,

St. John's,

To wit.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Manager of Vail's Joint Stock Company, maketh Oath and saith that the within Statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. WHEATLEY,
Manager.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid,
this 13th day of January, A.D., 1872.

H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner of Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 28.

**Return of the Amount paid into the Sinking Fund,
to the Credit of the Commissioners for the Reduc-
tion of the Public Debt of the Colony, for the years
1870 and 1871, with the Amount of Interest paid
thereon.**

1870.	
Dec 31.—Amount paid into the Savings' Bank, to the Credit of the Commissioners for the Re- duction of the Public Debt of the Colony, being two per cent. on \$89,410.71, Consoli- dated Stock Debentures, issued under Act 22 Vic., Cap. 16.....	\$1,788 21
1871.	
Dec. 30.—Amount of Interest Credited by the Savings' Bank on the above.....	49 15
31.—Amount paid into the Savings' Bank, to the Credit of the Commissioners for the Re- duction of the Public Debt of the Colony, being two per cent. on \$89,410.71, Consoli- dated Stock Debentures, issued under Act 22 Vic., Cap. 16.....	1,788 21
Total Amount in the Savings' Bank.....	<u>\$3,625 57</u>

No. 29.

**Copy of Water Company's Accounts for the Year
1871, with Copy of a Letter from the President,
transmitting the same.**

(Copy.)

GENERAL WATER COMPANY'S OFFICE,
March 12th, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company, for the year 1871, which should have been furnished to the Government at an earlier date, but for the illness of the respected Secretary, Ewen Stabb, Esq.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. SHANNON CLIFT,
President.

Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,
Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General

To paid Commercial Bank, balance sheet as per Statement to 31st December, 1870.....	£50 0 4
“ “ Cathedral and Phœnix Fire Bri- gades, annual allowance..... £300 0 0	
“ “ B. Cowan for Hose for ditto... 98 0 0	
	398 0 0
“ “ Labor, Wages, Cartage, and Watering Ves- sels.....	397 18 6
“ “ Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil, Plank, Ce- ment, Invoice of Tin and Rubber Hose, &c.....	69 9 1
“ “ Contingent Expenses, including Stationery, Printing, Rent of Offices and Store, Smith Work, Law Charges, and Sundry small accounts.....	215 2 11
“ “ Salaries, including Engineer and all Offi- cers.....	650 0 0
“ “ Interest on Capital Stock..... £4575 0 0	
“ “ “ New Loan..... 212 17 6	
“ “ “ Current Accounts at Commercial Bank..... 44 18 9	
	4832 16 3
“ Cash on hand..... £41 6 2	
“ Balance due by Commercial Bank.... 72 17 8	
	114 3 10
	£6,707 10 11

Water Company for the Year 1871.**Cr.**

By amount received from Receiver General for duty on Coals, and Water Rates on Shipping for the year 1871	£2795 2 11
“ Water Rates and Assessments for the year.....	3806 15 6
“ Received for Supplying Water to Vessels second time	63 16 6
“ Amount received from Receiver General, Legislative Grant for saving of Insurance on Public Buildings.....	41 16 0

£6,707 10 11

E. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland, December 30th, 1871.

(Signed,) **J. SHANNON-CLIFT,**
President.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed,) **RICHARD HOWLEY,**
Auditor of Public Accounts

No. 30.

*Financial Statement.***Consolidated Statement of Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1871.**

Expenditure for the undermentioned services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Addresses of House of Assembly.....	.....
Academy Act.....	.....
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	.....
Agricultural Society, Conception Bay.....	.....
Breakwater, Bonavista.....	\$1384 62
Breakwater, Burin.....	200 00
Block House.....	.....
Board of Works Act.....	.....
Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	6000 00
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.....	.....
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	.....
Coroners.....	.....
Court Houses and Jails, ordinary expenses.....	.....
Crown Lands Act, 7th Victoria'.....	.....
Carried forward.....	\$7584 62

*Financial Statement.***Consolidated Statement of Expenditure,
(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1871.
\$3644 00	\$3644 00	.....	.....
7153 88	7153 88	.....	.....
1153 84	1153 84	.. ..	.....
461 54	461 54	.....	.....
.....	.....	\$1384 62	.....
.....	.....	200 00	.....
200 00	693 48	.....	\$493 48
276 80	276 80	.....	.....
.....	244 70	5755 30	.....
740 00	748 05	.....	8 05
1400 00	3419 13	.....	2019 13
700 00	571 00	129 00	.....
6000 00	5222 56	777 44	.....
11031 50	11031 50	.....	.....
\$32,761 56	\$34,620 48	\$8,246 36	\$2,520 66

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Brought forward.....	\$7584 62
Contingencies of Board of Works.....
Cleansing St. John's.....
Carbonear Academy Act.....
Cape Race Light House.....
Circuit Courts.....
Consolidation of Laws.....
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace.....
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....
Education Act, 21st Victoria.....
Education Act, 29th Victoria.....
Education Act, 33rd Victoria.....
Executive Responsibility for Sundry payments.....
Election Expenses.....
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....
Fuel and Light, Government House.....
Ferry-men.....
Carried forward.....	\$7584 62

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1871.
\$32761 56	\$34620 48	\$8246 36	\$2520 66
.....	599 63	.....	599 63
1600 00	2398 54	.....	798 54
1200 00	1200 00	.....	.....
2150 05	2150 05	.....	.....
1400 00	4633 80	.....	3233 80
.....	2449 32	.....	2449 32
230 77	230 77	.....	.....
115 38	115 38	.....	.....
115 38	115 38	.....	.....
54048 62	54048 62	.....	.....
2308 00	2308 00	.....	.....
6213 04	6213 04	.....	.....
.....	16115 92	.....	16115 92
1000 00	750 92	249 08	.....
700 00	747 94	.....	47 94
400 00	361 70	38 30	.....
924 00	1425 84	.....	501 84
2047 26	2047 26	.....	.....
\$107,214 06	\$132,632 59	\$8,533 74	\$26,267 65

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Brought forward.....	\$7584 62
Fog Guns, firing of.....
Gas Company, St. John's.....	1043 00
Gas Company, Harbor Grace.....
Geological Survey.....	226 83
General Repairs of Roads.....
General Light Houses.....
Hares, purchase of.....
Harbor Lights, erection of.....
Imperial Government Buildings.....
Jury Act.....
Industrial Department, O. A. School.....
Insurance on Public Buildings.....
Lunatic Paupers.....
Legislative Contingencies, 1871.....
Labrador Court.....
Miscellaneous Votes in Supply Act.....
Men stationed at Fort Amherst.....
Noon Gun, firing of.....
Carried forward.....	\$8,853 45

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1871.
\$107,214 06	\$132,632 59	\$8,533 74	\$26,267 65
500 00	16 80	483 20	.....
1043 00	2086 08	.....	.....
346 00	346 00	.....	.....
4500 00	4279 24	447 59	.....
2000 00	2327 62	.....	327 62
23031 11	23031 11	.....	.....
200 00	88 00	112 00	.....
16000 00	1024 02	14975 98	.....
2000 00	2894 51	.....	894 51
127 72	127 72	.....	.....
230 77	230 77	.....	.....
1216 80	1206 30	10 50	.....
15000 00	15431 37	.....	431 37
25264 98	26466 68	.....	1201 70
1800 00	2622 88	.....	822 88
3880 99	3880 99	.....	.....
100 00	.....	100 00	.....
300 00	320 23	.....	20 23
\$204,755 43	\$219,012 91	\$24,663 01	\$29,965 96

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Brought forward.....	\$8,853 45
Public Wharf, Bonavista.....	692 31
Public Park.....	
Postal Department.....	
Protection of Fisheries.....	
Printing and Stationery.....	
Almanac.....	
Police Clothing.....	
Poor Asylum.....	
Postages and Incidentals.....	
Poor in Factory.....	
Public Improvements, St. John's West.....	
Do. do. St. John's East.....	
Do. do. Placentia and St. Mary's.....	
Do. do. Twillingate and Fogo.....	
Do. do. Bonavista.....	
Do. do. Trinity.....	
Do. do. Bay-de-Verds.....	
Do. do. Carbonear.....	
Carried forward.....	\$9545 76

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued.)

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Accounts, 31st Dec., 1871.
\$204,755 43	\$21,9012 91	\$24,663 01	\$29,965 96
.....	.....	692 31	.....
80 00	80 00	.....	.....
16143 00	18056 23	.....	1913 23
3400 00	3573 90	.....	173 90
4600 00	5596 63	.....	880 63
116 00	.....	.....	.....
1200 00	1453 70	.....	253 70
7000 00	6419 45	580 55	.....
400 00	338 37	61 63	.....
461 54	461 54	.....	.....
2000 00	2000 00	.....	.....
2000 00	2000 00	.....	.....
2000 00	1303 62	696 38	.....
2000 00	.....	2000 00	.....
2000 00	1048 19	951 81	.....
2000 00	978 98	1021 02	.....
2000 00	738 33	1261 67	.....
2000 00	585 04	1414 96	.....
\$254,155 97	\$263,647 87	\$34,431 34	\$33,187 42

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Brought forward.....	\$9545 76
Public Improvements, Harbor Grace .....	.....
Do. do. Brigus and Port-de-Grave.....	.....
Do. do. Burin.....	.....
Do. do. Fortune Bay.....	.....
Do. do. LaPoile.....	.....
Repairs of Protestant Commercial Schools.....	119 62
Do. of Church of England do.	160 25
Road Act, "34th Victoria".....	.....
Road Acts, "28th, 32nd, and 33rd Victoria"	16170 65
Repairs of Fogo Court House	1600 00
Repairs of Court Houses and Jails	1092 54
Relief of Poor.....	.....
Repairs of Poor House.....	.....
Repairs of Colonial Building.....	.....
Repairs of Custom House.....	.....
Registration of Voters.....	.....
Retiring Allowances .....	.....
Repairs of Town Clock .....	.....
Carried forward.....	\$28,689 82

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1871.
\$254,155 97	\$263,647 87	\$34,431 34	\$33,187 42
2000 00	483 49	1516 51	.....
2000 00	364 11	1635 89	.....
2000 00	100 00	1900 00	.....
2000 00	340 00	1660 00	.....
2000 00	60 00	1940 00	.....
.....	.....	119 62	.....
.....	.....	160 25	.....
93567 52	81781 14	11786 38	.....
.....	11496 14	4674 51	.....
.....	.....	1600 00	.....
2040 00	1538 01	1594 53	.....
71000 00	70290 00	710 00	.....
600 00	580 18	19 82	.....
{ 980 00	2366 16	.....	345 29
{ H.A. 1040 87	341 35	.....	141 35
200 00	149 23	150 77	.....
300 00	8882 77	.....	.....
8882 77	69 23	.....	.....
69 23	.....	.....	.....
\$442,836 36	\$442,259 68	\$63,999 62	\$33,674 06

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Brought forward.....	\$28,689 82
Reduction of Pauperism
Repairs of Hospital
Do. of Guard Room Lodge
Do. of Factory
Do. of Drill Shed
Support of Protestant Commercial Schools	141 32
Sheep Preservation Act
Saint John's Police
Saint John's Hospital.....
Small Pox Prevention Act.....
Steam Service, Coastal
Do. do. Intercolonial
Do. do. Conception Bay.....
Special Salaries
Salaries, Miscellaneous
Do. of Jailors and Assistants
Do. Outport Magistrates
Do. do. Clerks of the Peace.....
Carried forward.....	\$28,831 14

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 21st Dec., 1871.
\$442,836 36	\$442,259 68	\$63,999 52	\$33,674 06
1506 87	1506 87	.....	.....
400 00	176 50	223 50	.....
280 00	.....	280 00	.....
300 00	.....	300 00	.....
120 00	8 20	111 80	.....
.....	.....	141 32	.....
235 00	235 00	.....	.....
24966 00	11811 30	13154 70	.....
8000 00	5635 62	2364 38	.....
10786 84	10786 84	.....	.....
35000 00	29007 40	5992 60	.....
21600 00	21600 00	.....	.....
6462 00	6462 00	.....	.....
33262 88	33262 88	.....	.....
21440 32	21440 32	.....	.....
2623 00	2623 00	.....	.....
9355 50	9355 50	.....	.....
2309 00	2309 00	.....	.....
\$598,503 77	\$598,480 11	\$86,567 92	\$33,674 06

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued.)

Expenditure for the undermentioned Services as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1870.
Brought forward	\$28,831 14
Salaries, Outport Constables
Shipwrecked Crews
Sewerage Account
Unforeseen Contingencies
Volunteer Act
Weights and Measures Act
Water Company, St. John's
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum
Total.....	\$28,831 14

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued.)

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1871.	Expenditure, 1871.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1871.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1871.
\$598,503 77	\$598,480 11	\$86,567 92	\$33,674 06
8448 76	8448 76	.....	.....
920 00	3142 11	.....	2222 11
333 24	333 24	.....	.....
2307 00	1975 80	331 20	.....
1200 00	400 00	800 00	.....
535 90	535 90	.....	.....
167 20	167 20	.....	.....
1220 00	648 66	571 34	.....
\$636,615 87	\$614,260 72	\$87,082 46	\$35,896 17

N. B.—The undermentioned Sums have been dropped from the Credit Balances, as unnecessary to be carried to new Account of 1872, viz. :—

Relief of the Poor.....	\$710 00
Unforeseen Contingencies	331 20
Coroners	129 00
Saint John's Police	10154 70
Saint John's Hospital	2364 38
Poor Asylum	580 55
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$14,269 83

	Brought forward.....	\$14,269 83
Expenses of Court Houses and Jails		777 44
Repairs of Poor House		19 82
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum		571 34
Fuel and Light, Custom House		38 30
Election Expenses		249 08
Insurance on Public Buildings		10 50
Registration of Voters		150 77
Postages and Incidentals.....		61 63
Repairs of Hospital		223 50
Men stationed at Fort Amherst		100 00
Repairs of Guard Room Lodge.....		280 00
Repairs of Drill Shed		111 80
Volunteer Organization Act		800 00
		<u>\$17,664 01</u>
Amount to be carried to new Account		<u>\$69,418 45</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1871.

RICHARD HOWLEY,
Government Accountant.

No. 31.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the year 1871.****ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.****GOVERNMENT HOUSE.**

The Governor	\$9,600 00	
The Private Secretary	924 00	
The Governor's Orderly.....	180 00	
Keeper of the Lodge	277 00	
Fuel and Light	924 00	
		<u>\$11,905 00</u>

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	2,000 00	
First Clerk	924 00	
Second Clerk	462 00	
Office Keeper	324 00	
		<u>3,710 00</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General.....	2,000 00	
Clerk	924 00	

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector.....	1,385 00	
Landing and Tide Surveyor.....	1,154 00	
Two Landing Waiters.....	1,848 00	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	924 00	
Second Clerk	693 00	
Third Clerk	693 00	
Fourth Clerk.....	693 00	
Carried forward	<u>\$10,314 00</u>	<u>\$15,615 00</u>

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

Brought forward	\$10,314 00	\$15,615 00
Two Lockers	740 00	
Labrador Collector, \$693, and 5 per cent on all Duties collected	693 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace	577 00	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	8,110 00	
Crew of Night Boat	1,385 00	
Non-Official Members of Board of Re- venue	231 00	
House Keeper	185 00	
Incidentals	693 00	
Fuel and Light	400 00	

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace, \$739 ; Trinity, \$693	1,432 00
Carbonear, \$577 ; Greenspond, \$577	1,154 00
LaPoile, \$624 ; Gaultois, \$462	1,086 00
Twillingate, \$462 ; Fogo, \$577	1,039 00
Lamaline, \$462 ; Harbor Breton, \$462	924 00
Oderin, \$462 ; Burin, \$462	924 00
Brigus, \$462 ; Labrador, \$231	693 00

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, \$231 ; Ferryland, \$231	462 00	
Burgeo, \$231 ; Channel, \$231	462 00	
Pushthrough, \$231 ; Little Placentia, \$231	462 00	
St. Mary's, \$231 ; St. Lawrence, \$231	462 00	
Bay Roberts, \$231 ; Placentia, \$231	462 00	
Catalina, \$231 ; Tilt Cove, \$231	462 00	
Grand Bank and Fortune	231 00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor	370 00	
Rose Blanche, \$231 ; Renewes, \$231	462 00	
Per Centage on Duties to Outport Officers	3,097 00	37,512 00

Carried forward \$53 127 00

Brought forward..... \$53,127 00

FINANCIAL CLERK.

Financial Clerk in Secretary's Office..... 600 00

BOARD OF WORKS.

Inspector of Public Buildings and Clerk..... 700 00

The Secretary: 924 00

Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and

Bridges 650 00

Messenger..... 250 00

————— 2,524 00

COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper..... 277 00

Fuel and Light..... 700 00

————— 977 00

CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General.. 2,000 00

Draughtsman and Assistant..... 693 00

Deputy Surveyors and Incidentals..... 340 00

Chainman..... 185 00

Repairs of Government House..... 2,000 00

————— 5,218 00

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated amount..... 24,000 00

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Supplies..... 6,000 00

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice 3,923 08

Two Assistant Judges..... 6,000 00

Labrador Judge..... 923 08

Carried forward..... \$10,846 16 \$92,446 00

Brought forward.....	\$10,846 16	\$92,446 00
Attorney General.....	2,000 00	
Sheriff, Central District....	1,384 62	
Sheriff, Northern District....	1,384 62	
Sheriff, Southern District.	923 08	
Bailiff, Central District.....	231 00	
Bailiff, Labrador Court.....	207 69	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	1,616 00	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Court	924 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court	370 00	
Stationery for Registrar's Office.....	66 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	277 00	
Crown Prosecutions	1,400 00	
Coroners	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,400 00	
	<u> </u>	23,757 17

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges, Central District Court.....	3,200 00
Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016 00
General Superintendent of Police.....	693 00
Sergeant of Police, St. John's.....	324 00
Fifteen Constables, at \$254 each.....	3,810 00
Four Constables, at \$208 each.....	832 00
Special Police.	20,000 00
Gaoler, St. John's.....	693 00
Turnkey, St. John's.....	231 00
Two Assistants, St. John's.....	393 00
Keeper of Court House, St. John's.....	254 00
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace..	47 00
Police Clothing, St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear.....	1,200 00

OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates	{ As per de- tailed statement. }		
Six Clerks of the Peace.....		22,247 00	
Nine Gaolers.....		<u> </u>	54,940 00
Eighty Constables.....		<u> </u>	
Carried forward			\$171,143 17

Brought forward..... \$171,143 17

FERRIES.

Estimated amount for the Service..... 1,808 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House.....	840 00	
Repairs St. John's Penitentiary.....	200 00	
Repairs Outport Court Houses and Gaols	1,000 00	
Repairs Lunatic Asylum.....	1,220 00	
Repairs Poor Asylum.....	600 00	
Repairs St. John's Hospital.....	400 00	
Repairs Custom House.....	200 00	
Repairs Colonial Building.....	980 00	
Repairs Block House... ..	200 00	
Repairs Imperial Property handed over to Newfoundland.....	2,000 00	
Repairs Guard Room, Lodge and Gar- dener's House.....	280 00	
Repairs Factory.....	300 00	
Repairs Drill Shed.....	120 00	
		8,340 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Postmaster General.....	1,385 00	
First Clerk.....	600 00	
Second Clerk.....	462 00	
Third Clerk.....	277 00	
Two Assistants.....	324 00	
Messenger.....	278 00	
Postmasters and Waymasters.....	2,356 00	
Contractors for carrying Mails.....	8,861 00	
Contractors for Winter Service, Greens- pond, Twillingate and Fogo.....	800 00	
Incidentals.....	800 00	
		16,143 00
Carried forward.....		\$197,434 17

Brought forward..... \$197,434 17

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt....\$1,162,818 03

Interest, payable half-yearly..... 57,150 00

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner	1,154 00
Inspector	416 00
Assistant	200 00
District Surgeons, St. John's ..	925 00
Gaol Surgeon, ditto ..	185 00
Ditto Conception Bay	139 00
District Surgeon, ditto	462 00
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385 00
Two ditto, St. John's Hospital	900 00
Keeper of Poor Asylum	277 00
Permanent and Casual Poor	71,000 00
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum	7,000 00
Ditto, Lunatic Asylum..	15,000 00
Ditto, St. John's Hospital	8,000 00
	<hr/>
	107,043 00

PENSIONS.

E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General..	1,615 38
Joseph Noad, " Surveyor General ..	1,315 38
B. G. Garrett, " Sheriff	1,269 23
C. Ayre, " Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office.....	807 69
Sir Francis Brady " Chief Justice	2,880 00
P. W. Carter, " Magistrate	1,600 00
T. Bennett, " "	1,200 00
Widow Chancey	185 00
" Dunn	139 00
" Buckley	116 00
	<hr/>
	11,127 68
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$372,754 85

Brought forward..... \$372,754 85

EDUCATION.

Amounts under Acts 21st and 33rd Vic.	\$63,241 00	
Ditto Academy Acts 21st and 29th Vic.	8,354 00	
		<u>71,595 00</u>

FIRING OF FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Men at Fort Amherst.....	100 00	
Cost of Powder, &c.	500 00	
Firing Noon-day Gun	300 00	
		<u>900 00</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery	4,600 00	
Postages and Incidentals	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies... ..	2,307 00	
St. John's Gas Company	1,043 00	
Harbor Grace ditto	346 00	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	920 00	
Dorcas Society, St. John's	230 77	
Ditto Harbor Grace	115 38	
Ditto Carbonear	115 38	
St. John's Factory... ..	461 54	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,153 84	
Ditto Conception Bay ...	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47 00	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier	162 00	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges.....	2,000 00	
Cleaning St. John's Streets	1,600 00	
Conception Bay Steam Service	6,462 00	
Outport ditto	32,000 00	
Protection of Fisheries.....	2,600 00	
		<u> </u>
Carried forward	\$57,640 22	\$445,249 85

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

Brought forward	\$57,640 22	\$445,249 85
Labrador Revenue Cruiser	1,800 00	
Repairs of Town Clock	69 23	
Roads and Bridges	90,000 00	
Geological Survey	4,500 00	
Volunteer Force Act	1,200 00	
Inspector Weights and Measures	93 00	
Newfoundland Almanac	116 00	
Postal Steam to and from Halifax, £4,500		
British Sterling	21,600 00	
Election Expenses	1,000 00	
Registration of Voters	300 00	
In aid of Sewerage Account	800 00	
In aid of Harbor Lights	16,000 00	196,118 45
		<u>\$641,368 30</u>
Debt repayable in the year 1871		3,732 16
		<u>\$645,100 46</u>
Balance in favor of the Colony		123,229 70
		<u>\$768,330 16</u>

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Balance for 1870		\$94,730 16
Customs, including Labrador	\$660,000 00	
Crown Lands	2,600 00	
Postal	6,000 00	
Licenses, Fines, Fees, &c.	5,000 00	673,600 00
		<u>\$768,330 16</u>

THOMAS GLEN,

Receiver General.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR
1871.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The Inspector	\$800 00	
Fort Amherst Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Harbor Grace Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Cape Spear Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Cape Bonavista Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00	
Green Island Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Wadham Island Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Cape Pine Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Dodding Head Keeper 462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Bodding Head Keeper \$462; Assistant \$462	786 00	
Baccalieu Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Cape St. Mary's Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00	
Brunet Island Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00	
Ferryland Keeper \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Harbor Grace Beacon.....	531 00	
St. John's Beacon Lights	200 00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.....	9,764 00	
	—————	\$20,727 00
Balance in favor Light Houses		2,322 55
		—————
		<u>\$23,049 55</u>

No. 32.**Supplementary Estimate.**

Repairing and fitting up St. George's Hospital.....	\$2,800 00
Ditto ditto Quidi Vidi Hospital	2,800 00
Light House on Cape St. Francis.....	12,000 00
Light House on	12,000 00
Balance of Interest due Government on Sewerage Account.....	2,331 43
Consolidation of Laws and Printing	6,000 00
Agricultural Society	300 00
Clerk in Registrar's Office, St. John's.....	130 00
The erection of a Building for the security of Public Records.....	2,800 00
Repairing Custom House Wharf.....	600 00
In aid of Harbor Lights	1,200 00
Custom House, Harbor Grace	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,961 43

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, }
31st December, 1871. }

No. 33.

Detailed Expenditure Account, Executive Responsibility, for 1871.

1871.		No.	
Jan'y. 14.—	To amount paid D. W. Prowse, for extra services as sole Magistrate since 6th August last.....	2	\$162 17
March 23.—	“ Savings' Bank, for amount advanced to Harbor Grace for employment of Labrador fishermen, 1870.....	14	800 00
April 18.—	“ D. W. Prowse, allowance for extra service as sole Magistrate... ..	69	100 00
May 11.—	“ Thomas McConnan, account Legislative Contingencies, 1869... ..	86	60 54
June 13.—	“ Peter Brennan, for Potatoes supplied to the Poor in 1868.....	100	92 00
30.—	“ D. W. Prowse, for extra services as sole Magistrate.....	100	100 00
July 5.—	“ Hon. C. F. Bennett, expenses in London, 1870.....	155	240 00
5.—	“ Hon. Thomas Talbot, travelling and expenses in London, 1870..	155	480 00
Sept. 30.—	“ D. W. Prowse, for extra services as sole Magistrate.....	229	100 00
Oct. 12.—	“ Chairman of Board of Works for pumps and tanks, James Street, St. John's.....	240	35 60
14.—	“ Chairman Board of Works for half-way House, Salmonier.....	241	104 00
28.—	“ Chairman Board of Works for repairs King's Bridge.....	248	820 00
Nov. 4.—	“ Chairman of Board Works, half-way House, Salmonier.....	251	57 22
Carried forward.....			\$3151 59

Detailed Expenditure Account—(Continued).

1871.		No.	
	Brought forward.....		\$3151 59
Nov. 28.—	To Union Bank, for Bill for Chicago fire sufferers.....	261	1000 00
Dec. 12.—	“ J. W. McCoubrey, for fire works..	268	19 20
12.—	“ Receiver General, to pay off election riot Debentures of 1861....	270	1585 88
21.—	“ Chairman Board Works account, pumps and tanks, Freshwater Road, St. John's West.....	273	2 40
22.—	“ Thomas McMurdo & Co., Sundries, Ball to Governor.....	274	6 85
30.—	“ D. W. Prowse, extra services as sole Magistrate.....	320	100 00
30.—	“ Chairman Board of Works, for half way House, Salmonier....	320	250 00
30.—	“ New Wing Lunatic Asylum....	320	10,000 00
			<u>\$16,115 92</u>

Saint John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1871.

(Signed,) **RICHARD HOWLEY.**

No. 34.

Dr. General Account Expenditure

	£	s.	d.	
March 31.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance	14	8	5	
31.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Master	7	10	0	
31.—Mrs. Ryan, Keeper Drill Shed.	1	10	0	
31.—"Times" Office, printing....	1	7	6	
31.—Armourer Devanna	5	0	0	
				29 15 11
June 30.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance.....	14	8	5	
30.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Master.....	7	10	0	
30.—Keeper Drill Shed.....	1	10	0	
30.—Armourer Devanna	3	15	0	
30.—"Ledger" Office, printing	1	0	0	
30.—Francis Gushue, repairs funneling	1	7	0	
				29 10 5
Sept. 30.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance.....	14	8	5	
30.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Master	7	10	0	
30.—Keeper Drill Shed.....	1	10	0	
M. Fenelon, music paper....	1	3	3	
30.—Theodore Clift, coals.....	1	9	9	
				26 1 5
Decr. 31.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance.....	14	8	5	
31.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Master.....	7	10	0	
31.—Keeper Drill Shed.....	1	10	0	
31.—Armourer Devanna	5	0	0	
31.—Theodore Clift, coals.....	0	16	3	
31.—Gas Company Account.....	1	3	4	
31.—Billets	0	7	6	
Carried forward	£30	15	6	\$85 7 9

Newfoundland Volunteers, Year 1871.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.—By balance from 1870	27	10	8
" Warrant	100	0	0
	<hr/>		127 10 8

/			
			<hr/>
			£127 10 8

Dr. General Account Expenditure

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	30	15	6
Dec'r. 31.—Repairs Windows.....	0	13	6
31.—Repairs Fence.....	0	14	3
31.—Cartage.....	0	5	0
31.—Brooms.....	0	5	0
			<u>32 13 3</u>
Balance.....			<u>9 9 8</u>
			<u>£127 10 8</u>
Jan 30.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance.....	14	8	5
30.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Mas- ter.....	7	10	0
30.—Keeper Drill Shed.....	1	10	0
30.—Annourer Devanna.....	5	0	0
30.—"Ledger".....	1	0	0
30.—Francis Gindus, repairs fence- ing.....	2	0	0
Feb 30.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance.....	14	8	5
30.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Mas- ter.....	7	10	0
30.—Keeper Drill Shed.....	1	10	0
30.—M. Fendler, music paper.....	1	0	0
30.—Theodore Cliff, coals.....	1	0	0
Decr. 31.—Deputy Adjutant General's quarterly allowance.....	14	8	5
31.—Sergeant Bennett, Band Mas- ter.....	7	10	0
31.—Keeper Drill Shed.....	1	10	0
31.—Annourer Devanna.....	5	0	0
31.—Theodore Cliff, coals.....	0	10	3
31.—Gas Company Account.....	1	0	4
31.—Bills.....	0	7	0
Carried forward	130	15	6

Newfoundland Volunteers, Year 1871.

Cr.

Brought forward.....£127 10 8

£127 10 8

31st December, 1871.

HENRY RENOUF,

Deputy Adjutant General Volunteers.

RICHARD HOWLEY

No. 35.

Particulars of Warrants issued in 1870 and 1871, on account of Volunteer Force, with dates and numbers thereof, and names of parties in whose favor drawn, as moved for in Legislative Council by the Hon'ble. Doctor Winter, April 12, 1872.

1870.	No.	
May 12.—Major Renouf	105	\$250 00
July 16.—Ditto ditto	181	200 00
“ “.—Ditto ditto for Harbor Grace Battalion	181	100 00
“ 23.—W. D. Bennett, O. S., for Ammunition, Harbor Grace	185	67 02
Aug. 11.—Colonel Burt, expenses to Harbor Grace	190	24 00
Sept. 3.—Commissary Chislett, Ammunition ..	199	43 15
Oct. 17.—Board of Works account, Drill Shed ..	262	3 19
“ 24.—Major Renouf	264	150 00
Dec. 31.—Ditto ditto	353	362 64
	1870.....	\$1,200 00
1871.		
Dec. 7.—Major Renouf	267	\$400 00

Saint John's, April 17, 1872.

RICHARD HOWLEY.

No. 36.

**Return of the Total Amount of Premiums received
on Consolidated Stock Debentures issued during
the year ended 31st December, 1860.**

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Premium received on £11,159 16s. 0d. Consolidated Stock Debentures issued under Act 22nd Vic., Cap. 16, for the year 1860, viz. :			
7 per cent. on £6,000 0s. 0d.....	420	0	0
6½ " " £5,159 16s. 0d.....	322	9	9
	742	9	9
6½ per cent. Premium received on £5,000 Consolida- ted Stock Debentures issued under Act 23rd Vic., Cap. 12, for the year 1860.....			
		325	0 0
	£1,067	9	9

THOMAS GLEN,
Receiver General.

Receiver General's Office, }
March 4th, 1872. }

No. 37.

Expenditure for Relief of Poor during

DISTRICT.	JANUARY.		
	£	s.	d.
St. John's Permanent Poor	141	19	8
“ Casual Poor	204	2	0
“ Orphanages			
Incidentals			
Twillingate	5	10	0
Harbor Main	59	6	6
Carbonear	59	7	6
Harbor Grace	233	1	9
Brigus	155	18	0
Placentia	100	12	6
Ferryland	17	15	0
Bay-de-Verds	40	2	6
Trinity	117	17	10
Burin	9	15	0
Bonavista			
LaPoile	52	6	0
Fortune Bay	5	10	0
Labrador	5	17	9

the year ended 31st December, 1871.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
141 9 8	140 18 2	139 5 2	139 5 2
254 6 7	279 14 3	273 2 7	262 15 6
.....	154 2 6	.....	.....
.....
6 16 0	38 17 6	1 0 0	17 10 0
16 3 6	16 7 6	115 11 9	20 19 6
0 7 6	45 12 0	127 15 6	24 7 6
77 11 4	35 5 6	139 1 6	202 3 10
18 19 6	24 14 11	270 16 7	145 17 3
5 5 0	28 1 9	11 19 11	301 12 11
118 0 0	86 1 0	97 0 6	221 9 6
48 0 0	20 5 0	53 3 4	204 10 0
13 7 10	35 15 0	25 4 0	439 6 11
111 15 11	10 10 0	136 5 6	173 6 8
9 0 0	.....	89 3 0	173 6 6
42 18 0	86 9 11	54 1 6	9 10 0
7 10 0	13 10 0	4 10 0	44 12 9
.....

Expenditure for Relief of Poor during

DISTRICT.	JUNE.		
	£	s.	d.
St. John's Permanent Poor	137	11	2
" Casual Poor	236	12	4
" Orphanages	144	10	0
Incidentals			
Twillingate	581	9	1
Harbor Main	12	5	0
Carbonear	33	2	1
Harbor Grace	24	16	0
Brigus	12	2	6
Placentia	114	18	0
Ferryland	32	0	0
Bay-de-Verds	30	12	6
Trinity	89	12	0
Burin	22	7	0
Bonavista	289	14	2
LaPoile	68	3	0
Fortune Bay	19	10	0
Labrador			

the year ended 31st December, 1871.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
139 17 2	139 17 2	141 4 2	141 2 11
232 4 9	235 7 6	201 19 2	212 0 9
.....	.....	128 0 0	.....
.....
112 11 0	29 15 0	112 2 6	119 0 0
86 12 0	30 18 0	8 3 9	69 13 0
101 7 0	10 15 0	2 7 6	94 2 6
230 13 0	122 13 6	11 18 6	315 13 0
226 13 11	103 19 0	8 10 6	140 7 0
21 5 0	.....	19 7 6	205 0 0
99 18 9	56 15 6	22 7 6	147 3 0
85 0 0	56 2 6	10 10 0	174 0 0
112 17 2	97 7 6	29 11 0	152 5 9
44 10 0	10 10 0	109 2 0	156 13 0
119 2 9	3 15 0	83 10 6	38 0 0
60 0 6	33 0 0	23 0 0	15 0 0
23 10 0	19 10 0	16 10 0	6 0 0
.....

Expenditure for Relief of Poor during

DISTRICT.	NOVEMBER.		
	£	s.	d.
St. John's Permanent Poor	139	9	2
“ Casual Poor	208	16	2
“ Orphanages			
“ Incidentals			
Twillingate	320	12	6
Harbor Main	19	16	6
Carbonear	17	12	0
Harbor Grace	29	12	6
Brigus	148	17	9
Placentia	331	7	6
Ferryland	126	13	0
Bay-de-Verds	65	10	0
Trinity	260	9	11
Burin	40	18	0
Bonavista	101	11	6
LaPoile	25	15	0
Fortune Bay	12	0	0
Labrador	22	11	6

the year ended 31st December, 1871.

DECEMBER.			AMOUNT.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
140	17	2	1,682	16	9			
236	11	6	2,837	13	1			
134	0	0	560	12	6			
			63	10	11			
-----						5,144	13	3
162	15	0	1,507	18	7			
9	1	0	464	18	0			
68	3	0	584	19	1			
7	3	6	1,429	13	11			
44	16	2	1,301	13	4			
42	6	3	1,181	16	4			
77	8	4	1,102	12	1			
40	10	0	828	5	10			
86	10	0	1,478	4	2			
6	2	0	831	15	1			
95	0	0	1,002	3	5			
28	5	0	501	8	11			
20	7	0	183	19	9			
			28	9	3			
.....						12,427	17	9
						£17,572	11	0

J. SHEA,
Commissioner Poor.

Examined and found correct,
RICHARD HOWLEY,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

APPENDIX

The year ended 31st December 1974

	Amount	Debit	Credit
Balance b/f	1,382 18 9		
Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	2,837 13 1		
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account	560 12 6		
Transfer to Reserve	63 10 11		
Transfer from Reserve	1,507 18 7		
Transfer to Reserve	464 18 0		
Transfer from Reserve	381 19 1		
Transfer to Reserve	1,430 13 11		
Transfer from Reserve	1,301 13 4		
Transfer to Reserve	1,181 10 4		
Transfer from Reserve	1,402 12 7		
Transfer to Reserve	328 5 10		
Transfer from Reserve	1,118 4 2		
Transfer to Reserve	881 15 1		
Transfer from Reserve	1,002 3 8		
Transfer to Reserve	301 8 11		
Transfer from Reserve	183 19 9		
Transfer to Reserve	28 9 3		
Transfer from Reserve	12,437 17 9		
Transfer to Reserve	41,752 14 0		

THE HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
 HONG KONG
 1975

THE HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
 HONG KONG

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

A.

ADDRESS—

No. 1.—Of Thanks, in reply to His Excellency's Speech at opening of Session, reported from Select Committee and read 1st time, 15; read 2nd time, 18; committed, 19; progress reported, 19, 20; reported without amendment, 21; 35th Rule suspended, 21; Address read 3rd time and passed, 21; to be presented by a deputation of the whole House, 25; reply, 26.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN—

No. 2.—On the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 27.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR—

No. 3.—Requesting His Excellency to forward Address of congratulation to the Queen on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 29; Reply, 33.

AMENDMENTS—

On Bill to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony, 50.

On Bill for the abolition of Royalties, 65, 85.

On Bill to amend the Jury Acts, 81.

On Bill for the erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, 49.

AMENDMENTS—(Continued.)

On Bill for the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, 50.

On Bill to amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations," 49.

On second reading of Bill to repeal so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Judge or Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of any other office, 92.

On second reading of Bill to amalgamate the offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, 87.

On second reading of Bill for the establishment of a Fire Brigade at Harbor Grace, 94.

On Bill for revising and consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony, 97.

B.

BANKS—

Statement Union Bank, 33.

Statement of Commercial Bank, 33.

BENNETT, THOMAS—

Resolution on death of, 30.

Reply of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, 32.

BILLS—

No. 1.—To organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony, read 1st time, 36; 2nd time, 38; Committed and Progress reported, 42; reported with Amendments, 47; read 3rd time and passed, 50.

BILLS—(Continued.)

- No. 2.—To continue an Act passed in the 33rd year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes,” read 1st time, 36; 2nd time, 38; committed, reported without Amendment, 42; read 3rd time and passed, 44.
- No. 3.—For the Abolition of Royalties in this Colony, read 1st time, 36; 2nd time, 51; committed and reported with Amendments, 56; ordered to be read 3rd time to-morrow, 58; recommitted and progress reported, 60, 61; reported with Amendments, 63; recommitted and reported with Amendments, 64; read 3rd time and passed, 65; Amendments, 65; Amendments of Assembly read 1st time, 81; read 2nd and 3rd times and passed, 85.
- No. 4.—To continue an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, read 1st time, 48; 2nd time, 56; committed and reported without Amendment, 58; read 3rd time and passed, 60.
- No. 5.—For the Abolition of certain Crown Rents in this Colony, read 1st time, 41; 2nd time, 45; committed and reported without amendment, 51; read 3rd time and passed, 55.
- No. 6.—To amend the Jury Acts, read 1st time, 68; 2nd time, 69; committed and reported with an amendment, 78; read 3rd time and passed, 81; amendments, 81.
- No. 7.—For the erection of an Ocean Sea Light in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, read 1st time, 39; 2nd time, 42; committed and reported with amendments, 45; read 3rd time and passed, 49; amendments, 49.

BILLS--(*Continued.*)

- No. 8.--For the erection of a Light House on or near Cape St. Francis, read 1st time, 39; 2nd time, 42; committed and reported with an amendment, 46; read 3rd time and passed, 49; amendment, 50.
- No. 9.—To amend an Act passed in the 31st year of the Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, and to establish certain Municipal Regulations," read 1st time, 39; 2nd time, 42; committed and reported with an amendment, 45; read 3rd time and passed, 48; amendments, 49.
- No. 10.—To amend an Act passed in the 15th year of the Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and Consolidate the St. John's Rebuilding Act," read 1st time, 41; 2nd time, 45; reported without amendment, 51; read 3rd time and passed, 53.
- No. 11.—To Assimilate the Tonnage Dues on Foreign Vessels to those of British, read 1st time, 40; 2nd time, 42; committed and reported without amendment, 46; read 3rd time and passed, 50.
- No. 12.—To amend an Act passed in the 23rd year of the Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trial of Controverted Elections, or returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly," read 1st time, 78; 2nd time, 82; committed and reported without amendment, 85; read 3rd time and passed, 86.
- No. 13.—To repeal so much of the Royal Charter of Justice as prohibits the holding by the Chief Judge or Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court of any other office, read 1st time, 88; order for 2nd reading discharged, 92.
- No. 14.—To amalgamate the offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, read 1st time, 78; 2nd time, six months, 87.

BILLS—(*Continued*).

- No. 15.—For the establishment of a Fire Brigade at Harbour Grace, read 1st time, 92; order for 2nd reading discharged, 94.
- No. 16.—For revising and consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony, read first time, 94; 2nd time, 96; committed and reported with an amendment, 97; amendment, 97; read 3d time and passed, 97.
- No. 17.—For the retirement of John Valentine Nugent, the present Sheriff of the Central District of Newfoundland, read 1st time, 91; 2nd time, 93; committed and reported without amendment, 93; read 3rd time and passed, 93.
- No. 18.—To authorize the consolidation of part of the Public Debt of the Colony read 1st time, 54; 2nd time, 58; committed and reported without amendment, 62; read 3rd time and passed, 63.
- No. 19.—Indemnity Bill, read 1st time, 71; 2nd time, 77; committed and reported without amendment, 88; read 3d time and passed, 89.
- No. 20.—For granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony, read 1st time, 87; 2nd time, 89; committed and reported without amendment, 90; read 3rd time and passed, 90.
- No. 21.—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, 1872, and for other purposes, read 1st time, 68; 2nd time 69; committed and reported without amendment, 71; read 3rd time and passed, 74.

BILLS—(Continued).

No. 22.—To provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, read 1st time, 110; 2nd time, 110; committed and progress reported, 110; re-committed and reported without amendment, 111; read 3rd time and passed, 111.

Bills assented to, 112.

BOARD OF WORKS—

Bill to amalgamate offices. *See Bills, No. 14.*

C.

CLERK AND MASTER-IN-CHANCERY—

Thomas J. Kough appointed Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, 14.

CHARTER OF JUSTICE—

Bill amending. *See Bills, No. 13.*

Communication relating thereto from Private Secretary, 31.

COLONIAL SECRETARY—

Letter acquainting Council of time of Prorogation, 102.

Committee to meet Committee of Assembly relative to French Shore rights, 96.

COMMITTEE--SELECT—

To prepare congratulatory Address to the Queen on the recovery of the Prince of Wales, 16.

COMMITTEE—SELECT—

For repairs of Council Chamber, 95.

COMMITTEES OF ADDRESSES—

See Addresses.

On Bills. *See Bills.*

COMMITTEE—SELECT—

To prepare Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session, 13.

CONTINGENCIES—

Select Committee on, 16.

Report as to publishing Debates, &c, 17.

Message from Assembly for amount, 99.

Report of Select Committee upon Bill to provide for, 107.

See Bills, No. 22.

CONTINGENCIES COMMITTEE—

Report, 107.

CONSTABULARY—

Bill to organize and maintain an efficient Constabulary Force, and for the appointment of Special Constables in this Colony. *See Bills, No. 1.*

CONSOLIDATED STATUTES—

Message from Assembly requesting the Council to receive Bill in its printed form, 93. Answer thereto, 94.

Bill for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony. *See Bills, No. 16.*

COURT OF SESSIONS—

Bill to continue an Act passed in the 33rd year, entitled “An Act to extend the Jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions and of the Magistrates for the Central District, and for other purposes.” *See Bills, No. 2.*

CROWN RENTS—

Bill for the Abolition of certain Crown Rents. *See Bills, No. 5.*

D.

DEBT—PUBLIC—

Consolidation of. *See Bills, No. 18.*

DESPATCH—

From Her Majesty's High Commissioners with Copy of the Treaty signed at Washington, May 8, 1871, 34.

DISTRICT COURT—

Bill relating thereto. *See Bills, No. 2.*

DRY DOCK COMPANY—

Report, 34.

E.**EDUCATION—**

Reports of Inspectors of Schools, 34.

ELECTIONS—CONTROVERTED—

Bill to amend Acts. *See Bills, No. 12.*

F.**FIRE BRIGADE, HARBOR GRACE—**

Bill to establish. *See Bills, No. 15.*

FISHERIES—

Report of General Superintendent; Reports of Officers at
Cape John and Belle Isle, 34.

Report of Captain Malcolm, 34.

Report of Captain Brown, 34.

FRENCH SHORE—

Report of Committee and Address to the Queen, 102.

G.**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—**

Report of Alexander Murray, Esq., F. G. S., 60.

GOVERNOR—

Present at Government House at opening of Session, 7.

Speech on opening Session, 8.

Address of Thanks, 25.

Reply to Address of Thanks, 26.

Address to requesting him to forward Address of congratulation to the Queen on the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 29.

Reply to, 33.

Assents to Bills, 112.

Speech on closing 3rd Session of 10th General Assembly, 114.

H.**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—**

Attendance commanded at Government House at the opening of the 3rd Session of the 10th General Assembly, 7.

Message from.— *See Messages.*

Attendance commanded at closing of Session, 112.

I.**INDEMNITY BILL—**

See Bills, No. 19.

INMAN Contract Correspondence, 34.**J.****JURIES—**

Bill to amend the Jury Acts. *See Bills, No. 6.*

L.**LABRADOR—**

Judge Pinsent's Report, 34.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—

Granted to Hon. E. White, 40.

Granted to Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly, 90.

LIGHT HOUSES—

Bill for erection of Light House at Twillingate. *See Bills, No. 7.*

Bill for erection of Light House, Cape St. Francis. *See Bills, No. 8.*

M.**MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—**

Concurrence of Council in appointment Joint Committee on French Shore Rights, 96.

Concurrence of Council in Report of Joint Committee on Address to the Queen respecting French Shore, 109.

Concurrence of Council in Joint Address to the Governor requesting His Excellency to forward Address to the Queen, 110.

 MESSAGES FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—

Relative to Steam Communication, 53.

Concurrence of Assembly in Council's Amendments upon Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Nuisances and Dogs, &c., 54.

Concurrence of Assembly in Council's Amendments on Bill to organize and maintain Constabulary Force, 54.

Concurrence of Assembly in Council's Amendments on Bill, Light House Cape St. Francis, 55.

Concurrence of Assembly in Council's Amendment on Bill, Light House, Fogo, 55.

Requesting concurrence of Council in Amendments on Royalty Bill, 81.

Concurrence of Assembly on Amendments on Jury Bill, 82.

Requesting Council to receive Bill for revising and consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony in printed form, 93.

Requesting formation of Joint Committee relative to French Shore, 94.

For Contingencies, 99.

Requesting assent of Council to Address to Governor for appropriation for Harbor Lights, 99.

Concurrence of Assembly in Council's Amendments on Bill for revising and consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony, 98.

Requesting concurrence in Address on subject of French Shore, 109.

Requesting concurrence in Address to the Governor on the subject of French Shore, 110.

MONTICELLO—

Papers relating to, 34.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL—

Expenditure under Act 21 Vic., Cap. 3.

N.

NOTICES OF MOTION—

For Committee on Address to the Queen on the Recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—13.

For Select Committee on Contingencies—13.

For information respecting the prevention of the Seal Fishery by Foreign Ships, especially "Monticello"—16.

For suspension of 31st Rule—18.

For information respecting St. John's Hospital—25.

For information respecting Direct Ocean Steam Communication between Great Britain and this Colony; also Coastal Steam—35.

For Return of amount paid into Sinking Fund for years 1870 and 1871, with interest and names of Commissioners—35

For Return of Premium on Consolidated Stock issued 1860; also, Return of amount paid into Sinking Fund 1860—43.

For Copies of Grants—Tilt Cove and LaManche—52.

To ask if the Government intend to initiate any measure to prevent infraction of Maritime Rights—56. Answer—62.

For Committee on Direct Steam Communication—57.

For Estimate of Amount paid under Act 21 Vic., Cap. 3—59.

For Minute of Council authorizing Debentures under Act 21 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 3—59.

For Return of Expenditure under 21 Vic., Cap. 5, for the years 1858 and 1859—59.

For Contract with Gulf Ports Steamship Company—68. Answer—70.

To ask whether any measure will be introduced whereby the produce of this Country may be admitted under provisions of Treaty of Washington, &c., 72.

For information respecting District Courts, St John's and Harbor Grace, 72.

For information respecting Volunteers, 75.

NOTICES OF MOTION—(*Continued.*)

For leave to introduce Bill to repeal so much of Royal Charter as prohibits the holding by the Assistant Judges of any other office, 77.

For return of Fees, Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, 80.

For return of Warrants on Volunteer account, 82.

To ask if Supplementary Indemnity Bill will be introduced, 82.

For information respecting Canal near Waterford Bridge, 83.

For suspension 35th Rule on Address of Thanks, 18.

For suspension of 35th Rule for remainder of Session, 91.

For Select Committee on repairs of Council Chamber, 91.

NOTRE DAME MINING COMPANY—34.

NUGENT—JOHN VALENTINE—Sheriff—

Bill for retirement of. *See Bills, No. 17.*

NUISANCES—

Bill to amend Nuisance Acts. *See Bills, No. 9.*

P.

PETITIONS—

From inhabitants of Catalina on subject of Roads, 16.

From inhabitants of Heart's Content,

Grates and Bay-de-Verds,

Catalina,

Bonavista,

New Harbor,

Fogo,

Salvage,

South Shore, Conception Bay,

Tilt Cove,

Petty Harbor,

Pouch Cove,

Torbay,

Brigus,

Fortune Bay,

Hermitage Cove, on the subject of

Education, 74.

PETITIONS—(*Continued.*)

From Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England in Newfoundland, subject of Education, 75.

From inhabitants of Carbonear, subject of Education, 75.

From residents of

Lower Island Cove,

Port-au-Basque,

Musgrave Town,

Grate's Cove.

—Old Perlican,

Bonavista,

subject Education, 77.

From inhabitants of Harbor Grace, subject Education, 80.

From LaManche Mining Company, subject Royalties, 44.

PRINTING—

Select Committee on, 16.

Prorogation, 116.

Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor. *See Preface.*

R.

RE-BUILDING ACTS—

Bill to amend. *See Bills, No. 10.*

REVENUE BILL. *See Bills, No. 4.*

ROAD BILL—

See Bills, No. 20.

ROYALTIES—

Bill for the abolition of. *See Bills, No. 3.*

RULES OF THE HOUSE SUSPENDED—

On Address of Thanks, 21.

For remainder of Session, 93.

S.

SALMON-WARDENS—Reports, 34.

SCHOOLS—

Report upon Inspection—Protestant, 34.

Report upon Inspection—Roman Catholic, 34.

STABB, Hon. NICHOLAS—

Resolution of sympathy and of respect to the memory of the late Ewen Stabb, Esq.

SUPPLY BILL—

See Bills, No. 21.

T.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY—

Report, 34.

TILT COVE MINE GRANT, 56.

TONNAGE DUES—

Bill to assimilate. *See Bills, No. 11.*

U.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—

Report, 34.

USHER OF BLACK ROD—

Commands attendance of House of Assembly at Government House on opening of 3rd Session 10th General Assembly, 7.

Absence of, 38.

Commands attendance of House of Assembly at closing of 3rd Session 10th General Assembly, 112.

V.

VACCINATION RETURNS—34.

VAIL'S JOINT STOCK BAKERY—

Report, 34.

W.

WATER COMPANY—

General Accounts, 61.

WATER COMPANY, HARBOR GRACE—

Report, 34.

Bank—Union—Statement—341.

Bank—Commercial—Statement—345.

Bank—Savings—Statement—350.

Consolidated Stock—Account of Proceeds—302.

Estimate 1873, Supplementary

Expenditure—Executive Board—328.

Expenditure—Consolidated



Financial Statement—373.

Fishes—Captain Malcolm's Report—174.

 Captain Brown's Report—181.

 Charles F. Bird, Superintendent's Report—224.

 Officer at Belle Isle—Report—230.

 Officer at Cape John—Report—303.

Floating Dock Company Report—351.

Geological Survey—Alexander Murray's Report, 1851—26.

INDEX
DOCUMENTS—(Continued)

DOCUMENTS IN APPENDIX.

B.

- Bank—Union—Statement—345.
- Bank—Commercial—Statement—348.
- Bank—Savings—Statement—350.

C.

- Consolidated Stock—Account of Premium—393.

E.

- Estimate 1872, Supplementary—385.
- Expenditure—Executive Responsibility—386.
- Expenditure—Consolidated Statement—360.

F.

- Financial Statement—375.
- Fisheries—Captain Malcolm's Report—174.
 - Captain Brown's Report—181.
 - Charles Duder, Superintendent's Report—285.
 - Officer at Belle Isle—Report—299.
 - Officer at Cape John—Report—303.
- Floating Dock Company Report—333.

G.

- Geological Survey—Alexander Murray's Report, 1871—29.

DOCUMENTS—(*Continued.*)**L.**

Labrador Court—Judge's Report 1871—170.

M.

Mail Service—Inman Contract Papers—245, 263.

Mining Company, Notre Dame—Report—330.

Monticello Correspondence—273.

P.

Poor Relief Expenditure—396.

Postmaster General's Report, 1871—144.

S.

Salmon Wardens' Reports—309.

Schools—Inspector's Report Protestant Schools 1871—68.

Schools— Ditto Catholic Schools, 1871—115.

Sinking Fund Returns—353, 356.

T.

Telegraph Company Statement—337.

U.

Union Marine Insurance Company Statement—331.

V.

Vaccination Returns—319.

Vail's Joint Stock Company Report—354.

Volunteers—Expenditure—388.

Valuations—Warrants for Payments—392.

DOCUMENTS—(*Continued.*)

W.

Washington Treaty--Despatches and Correspondence—3.

Water Company—General Accounts, &c.--357.

Water Company, Harbor Grace Report—322.

Weights and Measures—Inspector's Report—318.