

**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 First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly.**

**1874.**

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**ST. JOHN'S, N. F.:**

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



## PROCLAMATION.

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STEPHEN J. HILL,  
Governor.  
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency* STEPHEN J. HILL, *Esquire,*  
*Companion of the Most Honorable Military*  
*Order of the Bath, Governor and Command-*  
*er-in-Chief in and over the Island of New-*  
*foundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

**W**HEREAS Her Majesty, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the Sixth day of September, 1869, in the Thirty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign, hath given and granted unto me full power and authority to summon and call General Assemblies of the Freeholders and Householders within this Island : And whereas Writs in due form have been issued for a General Election of Members of the General Assembly of the Island, under which Members have been elected and returned to serve in the General Assembly :

I do, therefore, by these presents, further summon and call the Members of the said General Assembly, so elected, to assemble and meet at the Town of St. John's, in the said Island, for *the despatch of business*, on *Thursday*, the *Fifth* day of *February*, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four ; and of which all persons concerned therein are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Twenty-third day of December, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES L. NOONAN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*



# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

**First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly.**

**THURSDAY, 5th February, 1874.**

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

At One of the Clock the House met.

Council meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

At Two of the Clock, P. M., His Excellency the  
Governor having arrived at the Council Chamber, and  
being seated on the Throne, the Honorable the Pre-

sident commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to the Commons House of Assembly and inform the Members thereof that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure that they do forthwith attend at the Bar of this House : and they being come thereto, the Honorable the President, by command of His Excellency, informed the Members of the Assembly that it would be necessary for them to retire to their Chamber and appoint a Speaker, which being done, and the choice approved of, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature with the following gracious Speech to both Houses :—

Governor's  
Speech.

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

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

I rejoice to meet the Legislature after the Elections, which were generally conducted with good order, though in two districts, I regret to find, that the proceedings were marked by breaches of the Law.

The Marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia will doubtless elicit from us such expressions of respectful congratulations as the happiness of Her Majesty and the Royal Family always evokes throughout the British Possessions. That auspicious event, which has bound by ties of domestic affection the second son of our beloved Queen to a colossal Power, now forms one of the many causes which tend to the peace and prosperity of our Empire.

A defect in the Act passed last Session, to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, having prevented its acceptance by the Government of the United

States, this measure will necessarily be submitted to you for further consideration.

Governor's  
Speech.—Continued.

I regret the continued existence of impediments to settlement on that part of the Coast of this Island where the French enjoy rights of fishing, but am not without hope that means may be adopted by the Legislature to place our relations in this important matter on a satisfactory footing. With a view to this result, my Ministers will be prepared to submit for your consideration propositions which have been lately received from the Imperial Government.

The Fisheries of the past year have been productive, and the profits of the Agriculturist have been remunerative.

The very satisfactory manner in which the Ocean Mail Service has been performed has justly elicited from the public expressions of approval. The traffic facilities afforded by the Allan Line must stimulate intercourse and thus promote trade and the general activity of the country.

In the month of April next the time will have arrived when, by the terms of the Charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, this Government will acquire the right to purchase the property of that Company in our Island. It will be for careful consideration what course would be best calculated to conserve the interests of the Colony in relation to this important subject.

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

I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the general prosperity of the Colony, and in informing you that the Revenue for 1873, exclusive of Light House receipts, reached the large sum of \$801,412.13.

Governor's  
Speech. —Contin-  
ued.

The estimates for the present year will be prepared with due regard to just economy, and at an early date will be submitted for your approval. In accordance with an address from the House of Assembly in last Session your attention will be invited to the propriety of revising the Civil List, with a due regard to the present financial condition of the Colony.

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

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

Copies of Despatches received during the past year from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies will be laid on the tables of your Honorable Houses.

I now commend the welfare of the people to your wisdom and solicitude, and pray that in every matter of public interest the Omnipotent may ever guide your deliberations and bring them to a happy issue.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

*Government House,  
Newfoundland,  
5th February, 1874.*

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

Thos. J. Kough,  
Esq., appointed  
Acting Clerk and  
Master-in-Chan-  
cery.

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.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tessier,—

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

Select Committee on Address.

Ordered,—That Honorables Messrs. Tessier, Kent, Rendell, Talbot and Thorburn, be a committee for that purpose.

The Honorable the President informed the House that he had received the following communication :—

LONDON,  
January 12, 1874.

Hon. EDWARD MORRIS,  
President H. M. C.

DEAR SIR,—

I shall be detained on this side of the Atlantic for a month or two, and beg to ask leave of absence from Her Majesty's Council during the early part of the Session.

Letter from Hon. A. W. Harvey.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. HARVEY.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the appointment of a Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of this House for the present Session.

Notice of motion for Committee on Contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Representative of the Government in this House, for what reason and with what authority an acting appointment has been made, by the Executive, of Clerk and Master-in-Chancery to this House; and why the offices are again combined, to the inconvenience and derogation of the privileges of this House.

Notice of motion on appointment of Clerk.



Notice of motion  
respecting Jour-  
nals.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Representative of the Government in this Chamber, why the Members of this Council have not, as heretofore, been furnished with copies of the Journals of the Council and House of Assembly for the past Session of 1873.

Notice of Address  
to the Queen.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move a congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recent marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

Adjourned.

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

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**MONDAY, 9th February, 1874.**

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,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Tessier, from the Select Committee 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

Address reported.

Ordered,—to be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime printed for the use of Members.

Address—2nd reading.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly,—

Ordered,—That John Howley, Esq., be continued Reporter to this House.

Reporter appointed.

And on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly,—

Ordered,—That James Walsh and James Corcoran, be reinstated in their respective offices as Doorkeeper and Messenger to this House.

Doorkeeper and Messenger appointed.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

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

Committee on Contingencies appointed.

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

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Representative of the Government, for what reason and with what authority an acting appointment has been made, by the Executive, of Clerk and Master-in-Chancery to this House; and why the offices are again combined, to the inconvenience and derogation of the privileges of this House.

Information asked.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Representative of the Government why the members of this Council have not, as heretofore, been furnished

with copies of the Journals of the Council and House of Assembly for the past Session, 1873.

Notice of Select Committee on Address to the Queen.

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 recent marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

Notice of question respecting Council

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, whether it be the intention of the Government to add to the Executive Council, and why the number of Members in this House has been increased this Session compared with that of several past years.

House adjourns.

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

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### THURSDAY, 12th February, 1874.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,  
SHEA,  
DONNELLY,  
TALBOT.

House adjourns ;  
no quorum.

At 4.45 P. M., the House adjourned for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, Friday, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

**FRIDAY, 13th February, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.* Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,  
CLIFT,  
WHITE,  
TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
DONNELLY,  
PINSENT,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL.

The Minutes of Monday and Thursday last were read. Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor was read a second time, and Address read 2nd time.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of the House as regards the Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech. Notice of motion to suspend 35th Rule.

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

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recent marriage Select Committee appointed on Address to the Queen.

of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia ; and

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

Hon. A. W. Harvey absent on leave.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary informed the House that the Hon. Mr. Harvey was absent from this House by leave of His Excellency the Governor.

Information asked.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, whether it be the intention of the Government to add to the Executive Council, and why the number of Members in this House has been increased this Session, compared with that of several past years.

Information given.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated, that the Government had not determined on any increase of the Executive Council at present, and that the late appointment to the Legislative Council was considered by the Government expedient.

House adjourns.

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

**MONDAY, 16th February, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,  
KENT,  
CLIFT,  
WHITE,  
TESSIER,  
WINTER,  
SHEA,  
DONNELLY,  
PINSENT,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor;

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

Address reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered,—That the 35th Rule be suspended.

35th Rule suspended.

Address read 3rd  
time and passed.

Whereupon the said Address was read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same.

The Address is as follows :—

*To His Excellency Colonel 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.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Address.

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Session convened, desire to thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature after the recent General Election.

We cannot but concur with Your Excellency in regretting that the good order which generally prevailed during the Elections should have been disturbed in two of the Electoral Districts, resulting in proceedings marked by breaches of the Law.

We rejoice to learn of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and shall embrace an early opportunity of offering to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family our respectful congratulations on this auspicious event.

The adoption of such measures as may be requisite in carrying into operation the provisions of the Washington Treaty, as far as they relate to this Colony, shall have our early and earnest attention.

We regret with Your Excellency that the rights of fishing which the French enjoy on our Coasts still continue to impede the settlement of that part of the Island ; and we cordially hope that a subject of such vast importance to our people may be satisfactorily arranged. The propositions received by Your Excellency from the Imperial Government will engage our serious consideration.

We observe with satisfaction that the Fisheries of the past year have been productive, and the labours of the agriculturist remunerative.

Sensible of the great benefits accruing from Steam Communication, we are pleased to find that the efficient performance of the Ocean Mail Service has elicited the approbation of the public, and trust that the facilities afforded by the Allan Line may promote and stimulate the trade of the Country ; and we hope that such further arrangements may be perfected, as will tend to increase those facilities, and thus meet the many wants of the Mercantile Community and public generally.

The Charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the right of this Country to purchase its property, will receive from us that careful consideration which the interests of Newfoundland and the great importance of the subject demand.

We receive with pleasure Your Excellency's congratulations on the general prosperity of the Colony, and thank Your Excellency for your promise to lay before us copies of such Despatches as have been received by Your Excellency from the Imperial Government during the past year.

We sincerely unite with Your Excellency in the



prayer that the Divine favor may rest upon our efforts for the public good.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Passed the Legislative Council,  
16th February, 1874.*

To be presented  
by deputation of  
whole House.

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

The Hon. the President informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M.

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

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
February 16th, 1874.

Report Select  
Committee on  
Contingencies.

The Select Committee upon the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council, submit the following arrangements for adoption :

Publishers of Debates, the *Newfoundlander*.

To copy, the *Times*, the *Standard*.

J. W. McCoubrey, to be Printer of Bills and Miscellaneous Papers.

Proprietors of *Gazette* and *Newfoundlander* to be Printers of Journals.

Stationery, &c., to be had under direction of Committee, at such place or places as may be convenient.

That no Miscellaneous Papers be printed without sanction of Committee, unless by order of the Council.

Report Select  
Committee on  
Contingencies—  
Continued.

P. G. TESSIER,

*Chairman.*

ROBERT KENT,

E. D. SHEA,

ROBERT THORBURN,

J. SHANNON CLIFT.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, move the adoption of Report on Printing and Contingencies.

Notice of motion  
on Contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn, from Select Committee to prepare a congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recent marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, presented the following Address, which was received and read :—

Address to the  
Queen.

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

**MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—**

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Session convened, humbly desire, in common with Your Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire, to offer our loyal congratulations on the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Dnchess Marie of Russia.

This auspicious event, which has bound by ties of domestic affection the son of Your Gracious Majesty to the daughter of His Imperial Majesty of Russia, may, we trust, tend to unite our country in lasting bonds of peace with the great Russian nation.

We humbly pray that the Divine blessing may

rest on Your Majesty's Throne and person, and on all the members of the Royal Family.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Passed the Legislative Council,  
16th February, 1874.*

Address adopted.

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 Honorable Messrs. Thorburn, Pinsent, Tessier and Rendell, with the following Address :—

Address to the  
Governor.

*To His Excellency Colonel 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.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council have passed the accompanying congratulatory Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, on the recent marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

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

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Council Chamber,  
16th February, 1874.*

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-  
morrow, ask the Representative of the Government,  
what action, if any, has been taken by the Govern-  
ment to carry out the Act passed last Session to  
Regulate the Storing of Inflammable Oils. Notice of motion.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-  
morrow, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. House adjourns.

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**TUESDAY, 17th February, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

**PRESENT:**

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.* Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Monday last were read. Minutes read.

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

At half-past Twelve o'clock the House having  
returned, the Hon. the President reported that His Returns.

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

Reply.

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

Accept my sincere thanks for your prompt Address, which I am gratified to find endorses the purport of my Speech.

The harmony which prevails between us will, I trust, continue, and result in the enactment of measures calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, to promote which you may ever rely upon my cordial co-operation.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

*Government House,*

*Newfoundland,*

*17th February, 1874.*

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:—

Reply to deputation.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before Her Most Gracious Majesty, your loyal Address of congratulation to the Queen on the occasion of the recent marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

*Government House,*

*Newfoundland,*

*17th February, 1874.*

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

**FRIDAY, 20th February, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid upon the  
Table of the House,—

Documents laid  
on Table.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the  
Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st of January,  
1874 ;

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the  
Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st of December,  
1873 ;

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the  
Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the

31st day of December, 1873, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.

Petition.

Hon Mr. Pinsent laid upon the Table Petition from George Ivaney, William Stockley, and others, inhabitants of Robin Hood's, Trinity Bay North, on the subject of Roads.

Question.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Winter asked the Representative of the Government, what action, if any, has been taken by the Government to carry out the Act passed last Session to regulate the storing of Inflammable Oils.

Answer.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table—

Report of Committee appointed to inquire as to the most desirable sites for a Kerosene Oil Store.

Report of Committee on Contingencies adopted.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Tessier moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council be adopted.

Amendment.

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved in amendment, that the said Report be amended, by the *Ledger* and *Chronicle* being offered the copying of the debates.

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

*Contents :*

*Non-Contents :*

Division.

Hon. Messrs. Pinsent,  
Clift,  
Thorburn,  
Talbot.

Hon. Messrs. Tessier,  
Shea,  
Kent,  
Winter,  
Donnelly,  
Rendell.

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Ordered,--That the Report of the Select Committee on the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council be adopted. Report adopted.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, what is the proper course to be pursued in case of a Member requiring leave to absent himself from the Colony during recess, or temporarily during the Session; whether he is to ask leave of His Excellency the Governor in both cases or not. Notice of motion.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any measure relating to Representation in the House of Assembly. Notice.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on this day week, introduce a Bill to prevent Members and certain Officers of the Government from acquiring Grants of Land and Mining Licenses and Grants. Notice of Bill.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Representative of the Government in this House, if it be the intention of the Government to take early action in reference to the Treaty of Washington, in order that the necessary legislation may be improvised providing for the acceptance of the provisions of the Treaty by the Legislature of this Colony. Notice.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony. Notice of Bill.



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

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**TUESDAY, 24th February, 1874.**

**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,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

**Minutes read.** The Minutes of Friday last were read.

**Privilege.** On motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee of Privilege ;

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

**House resumes.** After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that

**Report.** Hon. Mr. Tessier asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, what is the proper course to be pursued in

case of a Member requiring leave to absent himself from the Colony during recess, or temporarily during the Session, whether he is to ask leave of His Excellency the Governor in both cases, or not.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, submitted the following Extract :—

#### CLARK ON THE COLONIAL LAW.

##### *Newfoundland Royal Instructions.—No. 10.*

“ And whereas effectual care ought to be taken to oblige the Members of our said Council to a due attendance therein, and thereby to prevent inconveniences that may happen from the want of a quorum to transact business as occasion may require; it is our will and pleasure that if any of the Members of our said Council shall hereafter absent themselves from the said Island, and continue absent above a space of six months together, without leave from you, or our Commander-in-Chief for the time being, being first obtained under your or his hand and seal, or shall remain absent for the space of two years successively without leave given them, under our Royal Sign Manual and Signet, their place or places in the said Council shall immediately thereon become void; and that if any of the Members of our said Council, then residing within our said Island, shall hereafter absent themselves when duly summoned, without a sufficient cause, and shall persist in such absence, after being thereof admonished by you, you suspend the said Councillors so absenting themselves till our further will and pleasure therein be known, giving immediate notice thereof to us, through one of our Principal Secretaries of State; and we do hereby will and require that our Royal pleasure be signified to the Members of our said Council, and entered in the Council Book as a Standing Rule.” Extract.

**Report received.** Ordered,—That the said Report be received, and entered on the Journals.

**Question.** Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any measures relating to representation in the House of Assembly.

**Answer.** Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated he could not inform the House as to the intention of the Government on the question of Representation. When they intended to move, such intention would be signified by the introduction of a Bill.

**Notice.** Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask the Hon. mover of the Washington Treaty Bill, to lay upon the table, with the Bill, the correspondence and other documents relating to it, that have transpired during the past year.

**Notice of Bill.** Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, introduce a Bill to provide for the Representation of the Western and other contiguous Territory of this Colony at present unrepresented.

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

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**FRIDAY, 27th February, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table,—

Petition from Charles Hodder, and others, inhabitants of Ireland's Eye, Trinity Bay, on the subject of Roads. Petition.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, to lay on the Table, with other documents relative to the French Shore, any representations and complaints made, and reports and correspondence had, within the Colony during the past year. Notice of motion.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table the following Documents — Documents laid on Table.

Documents laid  
on Table.

FISHERIES,—

- Report of Captain Miller, 1873 ;
- Report of Commander Luttrell, 1873 ;
- Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries ;
- Report of Officer at Cape John ;
- Report of Officer at Belle Isle ;
- Report of Officer protecting Herring Fishery.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES,—

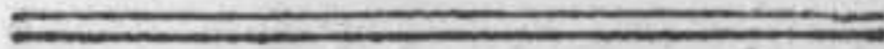
- Statement of Union Bank ;
- Statement of Commercial Bank ;
- Statement of Savings' Bank ;
- Statement of Floating Dry Dock ;
- Statement of Marine Insurance ;
- Statement of Vail's Bakery ;
- Statement of Notre Dame Mining Company ;
- Statement of General Water Company ;
- Statement of Harbor Grace Water Company.

LABRADOR,—Report of Judge Pinsent, and Education  
Returns ;

Poor Expenditure, for the year 1873.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until  
Tuesday, the Tenth day of March next, at half-past  
Four o'clock, P. M.



**TUESDAY, 10th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday, the 27th of February last, Minutes read.  
were read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command Documents laid  
of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table on Table.  
the following Documents :—

Despatches—Washington Treaty ;

Resumption of Negotiations with French Govern-  
ment relative to Treaty Rights.

Fisheries—Fishery Wardens' Reports—Salmonier,  
Collinet, Garnish, Connaigre Bay to Cape LaHune,  
Indian Bay, Bloody Bay, Twillingate.

Report Newfoundland Steam-Tug Company.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on Notice.  
to-morrow, ask Hon. the Representative of the Gov-  
ernment, for a Detailed Account of the Expenditure  
of the sum of \$8,000 granted, last Session, for the

erection of Public Wharves in Outports, and in what places such Wharves are in process of construction.

Bill to prevent certain members of Government obtaining Grants,

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent Members of the Executive and certain Officers of the Government from acquiring Grants of Land and Mining Licenses and Grants during their term of office," was read a first time, and

read 1st time.

2nd reading.

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime to be printed.

Question.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Hon. mover of the Washington Treaty Bill to lay upon the Table, with the Bill, Correspondence and other Documents relating to it that have transpired during the past year.

Answer.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid the Correspondence and Documents on the Table.

Representation Bill withdrawn.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved that the Bill entitled "An Act to make further provision for the Representation of this Colony," be read a first time.

After some discussion,

Ordered,—That the said Bill, by leave, be withdrawn.

Question.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, to lay on the Table, with other documents relative to the French Shore, any representations and complaints made, and reports and correspondence had, within the Colony during the past year.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table the following letter :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }  
9th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

Answer.

I have referred, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, your note of the 7th instant, enclosing notices given by the Honorable R. J. Pinsent in the Legislative Council, respecting copies of correspondence in relation to that part of the coast of Newfoundland upon which the French are permitted to fish, and to the Washington Treaty.

I am to observe that all the correspondence which the Governor proposes to make public, with respect to French fishing rights, has been already handed to the Attorney General, to be laid on the tables of both Houses, or will be found in Captain Miller's Fishery Report, 1873.

With reference to the correspondence relative to the Washington Treaty, I am to state, that the Governor has selected, to be laid on the table of the Legislative Council, such portions thereof as is necessary to afford ample information as to the steps taken by the late Administration to remove the objections of the United States Cabinet to our Washington Treaty Act, and as to the measures which should now be adopted to meet the views of Mr. Secretary Fish.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY SHEA, P. S.

The Honorable  
The Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-  
morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary to  
lay upon the Table of this House a return of the

Notice.



applications made for grants of Land and Mining Grants and Licenses by the Surveyor General, or any officer in his department, and of such Grants and Licenses actually issued, and of such Grants and Licenses not originally applied for by the Surveyor General, or officer aforesaid, in which the Surveyor General or such officer may have become interested, either alone or with another or others, for the last ten years, and so far as the Acting Surveyor General, or any officer in his department, may have knowledge or information of the same.

Notice.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table, with the assent of His Excellency the Governor, correspondence on the subject of the Colonial Bishops' Bill.

Hon. E. White  
absent on leave.

The Honorable the President informed the Council that he had received the following Letter and Enclosures, which were read by him :—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Newfoundland,  
6th March, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency Colonel Hill, to transmit to you, for the information of the Legislative Council, the enclosed correspondence, from which you will learn that the Governor has granted the Honorable Edward White leave of absence during the remainder of the present Session.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY SHEA, P. S.

The Hon. EDWARD MORRIS,

President Legislative Council, Newfoundland.

[COPY.]

To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. Correspondence.  
 HILL, Esquire, Companion of the  
 Most Honorable Military Order of  
 the Bath, Governor and Com-  
 mander-in-Chief in and over the  
 Island of Newfoundland and its  
 Dependencies.

I beg leave to ask your Excellency for leave of  
 absence, on private business, from the Legislative  
 Council for the remainder of the present Session.

Your most obedient Servant,

EDWARD WHITE.

St. John's, March 5th, 1874.

[COPY.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 Newfoundland,  
 5th March, 1874.

SIR,—

With reference to your note of this date, I am  
 directed by His Excellency to inform you that the  
 Governor has much pleasure in granting you leave  
 from the Legislative Council for the remainder of the  
 Session.

Yours obediently,

HENRY SHEA,  
 P. S.

The Honorable  
 EDWARD MORRIS, M. L. C.

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

**FRIDAY, 13th March, 1874.**

**House meets.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

**Members present.**

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

**Minutes read.**

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

**House adjourns.**

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

**MONDAY, 16th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

**PRESENT:**

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.* Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Friday last were read. Minutes read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table the following Documents:— Documents laid on Table.

**EDUCATION,—**

Reports of Inspectors of Schools, for 1873.

**GEOLOGY,—**

Report of A. Murray, Esq., for 1873.

**DIRECTORY,—**

For the London Annual International Exhibitions.

Post Master General's Report, for 1873.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked Question:  
 Hon. the Representative of the Government, for a Detailed Account of the Expenditure of \$8,000 granted, last Session, for the erection of Public Wharves

in Outports, and in what places such Wharves are in process of construction.

**Answer.** Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid the account on the Table.

**Question.** Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table of the House, a return of the applications made for grants of Land and Mining Grants and Licenses by the Surveyor General, or any officer in his department, and of such Grants and Licenses actually issued, and of such Grants and Licenses not originally applied for by the Surveyor General, or officer aforesaid, in which the Surveyor General or such officer may have become interested, either alone or with another or others, for the last ten years, and so far as the Acting Surveyor General, or any officer in his department, may have knowledge or information of the same.

**Answer.** Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that the returns asked for were in course of preparation.

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

**THURSDAY, 19th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

**PRESENT:**The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table,— Documents laid on Table.

Returns under Vaccination Act, 34th Victoria, Cap. 12, for the year 1873.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the Table,—

Petition from Richard Thorne, and others, inhabitants of Collier's Bay Cove, Trinity Bay, on the subject of Roads. Petitions.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the Table,—

Petition from the Most Reverend Thomas J. Power, Bishop of St. John's, the Reverend P. A. Slattery, and others, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

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

FRIDAY, 20th March, 1874.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid upon the Table,—

Petitions.

Petition from John Maddock, Robert Maddock, and others, inhabitants of Carbonear, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid upon the Table,—

Petition from the Reverend Charles Irvine, Rd. Phippard, and others, inhabitants of Placentia, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Deputation from  
Assembly with  
Revenue Bill ;

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," which was read a first time, and

read 1st time.

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

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House in reference to the Revenue Bill. Notice to suspend 35th Rule in reference to Revenue Act.

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

**MONDAY, 23rd March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table,— Despatch laid on Table,

Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State signifying Her Majesty's allowance of certain Statutes ;

Also, a Return shewing the number of Licenses and Return to search for Minerals and of grants of same, applied



for and issued to the Surveyor General, or Members of Government or Official Members thereof, for the last ten years, and of their interest therein as far as known.

Revenue Bill—  
2nd reading.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An 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.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly,—

35th Rule sus-  
pended.

Ordered,—That the 35th Rule of this House be suspended in reference to the Revenue Bill, and

Revenue Bill  
committed.

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

Hon. Mr. Tessier in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without amendment.

Ordered,—That the report be received.

3rd reading.

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

Message to As-  
sembly.

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

Notice.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on tomorrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary how the difference of \$2,400 arises between the estimates of this and the past year, on the Western

Coastal Steam Service, and in what manner it is proposed to expend the sum of \$20,000 placed in the estimate for "Public Works."

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary if it be true that the Allan steamer from Halifax has been detained at Halifax, for what reasons, and at whose request. Notices.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring under notice of the Government, the great utility of a Dredge-Boat for use in the harbour of St. John's, and to ask if Government will sanction an appropriation in aid of such an undertaking.

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

**TUESDAY, 24th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

**Question.**

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary how the difference of \$2,400 arises between the estimates of this and the past year, on the Western Coastal Service, and in what manner it is proposed to expend the sum of \$20,000, placed in the estimate for Public Works.

**Answer.**

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that the sum of \$2,400 was with the view of extension of the Mail Service, if practicable, and that the sum of \$20,000 was to be appropriated as may appear necessary under the management of the Board of Works.

**Question.**

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, if it be true that the Allen steamer from Halifax has been detained at Halifax, for what reasons, and at whose request.

**Answer.**

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that the Steamer is detained at Halifax, in compliance with a special request of Mr. Bowring, in view of the interests of a large number of the Commercial community.

**Dredge Boat question.**

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Thorburn brought under the notice of the Government, the great utility of a Dredge-Boat for use in the harbour of St. John's, and asked if Government will sanction an appropriation in aid of such an undertaking.

**Answer.**

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that it is probable the Government would aid the matter as far as practicable, and recommended the subject being brought before the Government by Address.

**Documents.**

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table,—

Report of Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Central District, for the year 1873.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on Notices.  
to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,  
how the increase of \$2,200 in the appropriation for  
Education arises in the Estimate.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-  
morrow, move the House into Committee of Privilege  
upon the subject of the appointment of the Officers of  
this House.

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

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**THURSDAY, 26th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Tessier laid upon the Table,—Petition Petitions.  
from John O'Dwyer, Allan Goodridge, and others,  
on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

## Petitions.

Hon. Mr. Winter laid upon the Table,—Petition from Philip Hutchings, David Baird, and others, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Winter laid upon the Table,—Petition from Philip Goss, Patrick Roach, and others, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Message from  
Assembly—  
Treaty Bill.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill for concurrence, entitled “An Act to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony,” which was read a first time, and

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

Bill to prevent  
Members of Gov-  
ernment acquir-  
ing Grants,  
withdrawn.

Pursuant to the order of the day, Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved that the Bill entitled “An Act to prevent Members of the Executive and certain Officers of the Government from acquiring grants of Land and Mining Licenses and Grants during their tenure of office,” be read a second time.

After some discussion,—

Ordered,—That the said Bill, by leave, be withdrawn.

## Question.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary how the increase of \$2,200 in the appropriation for Education arises in the Estimate.

## Answer.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly stated that the sum was not an increase on last year's Estimate, and referred to the Supply Act for 1873.

Notice suspending  
35th Rule.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the Thirty-fifth Rule of this House in reference to the Bill to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony.

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

**FRIDAY, 27th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion  
of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An  
Act to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty  
of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony,"  
was read a second time.

Treaty Bill, 2nd  
reading.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr.  
Donnelly,—

Ordered,—That the 35th Rule of this House be  
suspended in reference to the Bill, entitled "An  
Act to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty

35th Rule sus-  
pended.

of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony," and

Treaty Bill committed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty of Washington as far as they relate to this Colony ;"

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

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.

3rd Reading.

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

Message to Assembly.

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.

Amendments.

The amendments are as follows :—

In the Preamble, fourth line, after the word "eighteen," strike out the word "and," and insert in lieu thereof the word "to."

Also, in the sixth line, after the word "Imperial," strike out the word "Government," and insert in lieu thereof the word "Parliament."

Expunge the first Section.

In the second Section, third line, after the word "eighteen," strike out the word "and," and insert in lieu thereof the word "to."

Re-number the Sections.

In the Schedule,—

Article 19—Seventh line, between the word

“coast,” and the word “for,” insert the words “of the Amendments. United States and of the Islands aforesaid.”

Article 20—Eighth line, after the word “constituted,” strike out the word “as.”

Article 23—Eighth line, after the word “in,” insert the word “the.”

Article 24—In the thirteenth line, strike out the word “commissions,” and insert in lieu thereof the word “commission.”

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid upon the Table Petition. Petition from Michael Bambrick, Michael Tobin, and others, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Stabb gives notice that he will, on to-Notices. morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to furnish the Council with a copy of the Resolutions of the Executive Council on the subject of the rights of Fishery claimed by the French Government, under Treaty, on that part of the coast of Newfoundland upon which the French are permitted to fish, referred to in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Lord Kimberley, under date of the 8th October, 1873.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary if the Government intends to take any action upon the Letter of the Judges of the Supreme Court, relative to their salaries, and that he will move a Resolution thereon.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of a Dredge Boat.

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



MR. PRESIDENT,—

Message from  
Assembly.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that they concur in the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony."

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

*House of Assembly,*  
*March 27th, 1874.*

Governor will  
assent to Bills to-  
morrow.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary informed the House that His Excellency the Governor would, on to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Council Chamber, give his assent to the Revenue Bill, and to the Bill to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, at half-past Eleven o'clock, A. M.

**SATURDAY, 28th March, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes read.

The Honorable the President informed the House that he had received the following communication :—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
March 27th, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that His <sup>Letter.</sup> Excellency the Governor will give his assent to the Revenue and Washington Treaty Bills, in the Council Chamber, to-morrow, Saturday, at Twelve o'clock.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. D. SHEA,

*Acting Secretary.*

The Honorable

The President Legislative Council.

Address on subject of Dredge Boat.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the following Address to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of a Dredge Boat, was adopted and passed :—

*To His Excellency Colonel 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.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

We, the Legislative Council, desire respectfully to bring under the notice of Your Excellency and Council, the great utility of a Dredge Boat, and the want that has long been felt of such an appliance for the clearance of the Public Coves and other portions of the Harbour of Saint John's, which are being rapidly filled up with sand and debris of various descriptions, chiefly arising from the fact that nearly all the surface drainage and sewerage of the Town are discharged into the Public Coves, which are thereby becoming so shallow as to be of but little use to the Public, whilst the private property of individuals adjoining the Coves suffers from a like cause.

In view of the public and private inconvenience experienced from this growing evil, the Council respectfully suggest that a grant in aid of the construction or permanent maintenance of a Dredge Boat would be a just appropriation, and express the hope that Your Excellency may be pleased to bring the matter under the favorable consideration of your Council.

From information furnished to the Council, it is considered that a suitable Steam Dredge Boat can be built in Saint John's for about the sum of \$10,000 ;

and were the interest on the capital guaranteed by Government it would materially assist the formation of a Company for the construction and working of an efficient Dredge Boat.

It is considered that much of the deposit to be removed would be found valuable for agricultural purposes, and assist in defraying the working expenses.

(Signed,) EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Legislative Council,*  
28th March, 1874.

Ordered,—That Honorables Messrs. Thorburn and Tessier be a Delegation to present the said Address. *Deputation.*

At 12 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 :— *Governor arrives in Council Chamber ;*  
*Assents to Revenue Bill and Treaty Bill.*

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies; and

An Act to carry into effect the Provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony.

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

The House resumed. *House resumes.*

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary to *Notice.*

lay upon the Table of the House, information and returns of the organization, number, location, rules, and pay of the Police Force, (regular and irregular); of the number who have left the Force since its formation, and the causes thereof; and that he will ask whether it be the intention of the Government to establish any system of long-service pay, and to make provision for pensions after a given term of service.

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

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**TUESDAY, 31st March, 1874.**

**House meets.** The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT :**

**Members present.** The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

**Minutes read.** The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

**Question—Police Force.** Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table

of the House, information and returns of the organization, number, location, rules, and pay of the Police Force, (regular and irregular), of the number who have left the Force since its formation, and the causes thereof; and asked whether it be the intention of the Government to establish any system of long-service pay, and to make provision for pensions after a given term of service.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid upon the **Answer.**  
Table the Returns asked for, and stated, respecting the system of long-service pay, he was not in a position to give definite information. It would engage the serious attention of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on **Notice.**  
to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary if it be true that a Commission has been appointed, and is now sitting, for the investigation of the Accounts of the Board of Works; for the reasons for the appointment of such a Commission; what the powers and functions of such Commission are; who the Commission are; and why they are severally chosen; if it be true that one of them is a Judge of the Supreme Court, and if so, what his position is in regard to the investigation, and what his position is in relation to the other Commissioners, and what compensation or reward the Commissioners are to receive, or have received, or what hope thereof is held out to them, and what length of time the Commission will probably sit.

On motion made, the House adjourned until **House adjourns.**  
Wednesday, the Eighth day of April next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.

**WEDNESDAY, 8th April, 1874.**

House meets.           The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.   The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read.       The Minutes of Tuesday, the 31st of March, were read.

Deputation.         Hon. Mr. Thorburn, from Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, with the Address on the subject of a Dredge Boat, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the Deputation, and to return an answer in the following terms :—

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

Governor's Reply.   I shall be happy to submit your present Address for the consideration of my Advisers, and to invite them to grant such aid towards the employment of a Dredge Boat in the harbour of St. John's, as the Financial condition of the Colony will permit.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

*Government House,  
Newfoundland,  
6th April, 1874.*

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent, the House went into Committee of Privilege ;

Privilege Committee.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

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

Message from Assembly.

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

Message with Consolidation Debt Bill.

The Deputation having retired, the said Bill was read a first time, and

Read 1st time.

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

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

Committee resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked the Acting Colonial Secretary if it be true that a Commission has been appointed, and is now sitting, for the investigation of the Accounts of the Board of Works ; for the reasons for the appointment of such a Commission ; what the powers and functions of such Commission are ; who the Commissioners are ; and why they are severally chosen ; if it be true that one of them is a Judge of the Supreme Court, and if so, what his position is in regard to the investigation ; and what his position is in relation to the other Commissioners ; and what compensation or reward the Commissioners are to receive or have received, or what hope thereof is held out to them, and what length of time the Commission will probably sit.

Question.

Commission to examine Public Accounts.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that a Commission has been appointed, at the instance of the House of Assembly, to examine the Public Accounts and report thereon. The reasons for the

Answer.



selection were such as the Government considered sufficient. The Commissioners are the Honorable Judge Robinson, (Chairman,) James Goodfellow, Esquire, and James Fox, Esquire. Judge Robinson's services are gratuitous. The compensation to the other Commissioners will be a matter for future consideration. The Commission will sit until their work is finished.

Notice of Bill securing Independence of Council.

Hon. Mr. Tessier gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, bring in a Bill for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony, by disabling certain persons from sitting or voting therein as Members.

Notice,

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Representative of the Government for a Return shewing the amount, in detail, received by the Colonial and Continental Church Society from the different Educational Districts in this Colony, under the 16th Section, 21st Victoria, Cap. 7, shewing the number of its Schools in operation, and the amount expended in each District by the said Society for their support, in the year 1873.

Despatch laid on Table.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table,—

Despatch from Secretary of State, and Enclosures, relative to Merchants' Shipping Act, 1873.

House adjourns.

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

FRIDAY, 10th April, 1874.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,  
KENT,  
CLIFT,  
WINTER,  
TESSIER,  
SHEA,  
PINSENT,  
DONNELLY,  
THORBURN,  
TALBOT,  
RENDELL.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table, Petition from the Reverend M. A. Clancey, John Deveaux, and others, inhabitants of Ferryland, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Petition on Telegraph monopoly.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony," was read a second time, and

2nd reading Consolidation Debt Bill.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Tessier presented a Bill, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony," which was read a first time, and

Bill for securing Honor and Independence of Council—presented.

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime printed.

2nd reading ordered.

Returns under  
Education Act  
asked.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Winter asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, for a Return shewing the amount, in detail, received by the Colonial and Continental Church Society from the different Educational Districts in this Colony, under the 16th Section, 21st Victoria, Cap. 7, shewing the number of its Schools in operation, and the amount expended in each District by the said Society for their support, in the year 1873.

Returns laid on  
Table.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary laid upon the Table the Returns asked for.

House adjourns.

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

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## TUESDAY, 14th April, 1874.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

TALBOT.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent,

*Resolved*,—That, as an expression of sympathy with the Honorable W. J. S. Donnelly, in his recent affliction, this House do adjourn until Thursday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M.

**THURSDAY, 16th April, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,  
 KENT,  
 CLIFT,  
 WINTER,  
 TESSIER,  
 SHEA,  
 PINSENT,  
 THORBURN,  
 TALBOT,  
 RENDELL.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the Table Petition from E. W. Quinton, Robert Rutherford, and others, inhabitants of Harbour Grace, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Petitions relative to Telegraph Monopoly, laid on table.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the Table Petition from R. Holland Taylor, Thomas Harris, W. M., and others, inhabitants of Brigus, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent laid upon the Table Petition from James Moore, Patrick Kenny, and others, inhabitants of Port-de-Grave, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Talbot laid upon the Table Petition from the Reverend Richard O'Donnell, P. P., Patrick Walsh, and others, inhabitants of Placentia and St. Mary's, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Documents laid  
on table.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table the following Documents :—

Copy of Correspondence with Government of St. Peter's, relative to carriage of Mails between St. John's and that Port ;

Despatch enclosing Order in Council fixing Dues to be paid in respect to Cape Raee Light House and Fog Whistle ;

Notification of the assumption of Office as Colonial Minister, by the Earl of Carnarvon ;

Notice respecting alteration in National Flag of Spain ;

Instructions from Board of Trade respecting Registry of Ships ;

Despatch respecting the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the treatment in certain cases of Spanish Ships of War, denounced as Pirates by a Decree from Madrid ;

Circular enclosing Order in Council respecting Instructions to parties appellant before Her Majesty as to time of hearing cases ;

Correspondence giving currency to Gold Coins made at Sydney, New South Wales, in certain Colonies ;

Correspondence with Her Majesty's Government respecting the expediency of concluding a Convention with the German Empire for mutually exempting the subjects of either Power from Military Service or forced loans, when resident in the Dominion of the other Power.

Committee on  
Consolidation  
Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony ;"

Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

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

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

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-four, and for other purposes." Message from Assembly with Supply Bill.

The Deputation having retired, the said Bill was read a first time, and Read 1st time.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Bill for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from sitting or voting therein as Members, was read a second time, and Council Independence Bill, 2nd reading.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Representative of the Government for a Return of the value of the Cargo of the *S. S. Pernambuco*, lately entered in this Port, and the amount of Duties collected thereon, together with amount of Duties that will accrue on any Goods still in Bond by that vessel. Notice respecting S.S. Pernambuco.

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

**MONDAY, 20th April, 1874.**

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read.

Petitions—Telegraph Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table Petition from William Rozier, E. M., the Reverend Michael Berney, and others, inhabitants of Burin, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table Petition from Samuel Churchill, George Hutchinson, and others, inhabitants of the South Shore of Conception Bay, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Debt Consolidation, 3rd reading.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, 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 the Hon. the President signed the same.

Passed.

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.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of certain Officials of the Government;" also, a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the Encouragement of Education, and to provide for the Denominational sub-division of the Moneys appropriated for Protestant Educational purposes."

Deputation with Pension Bill and

Education Bill.

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bills were severally read a first time, and

Bills read 1st time.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, 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-four, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

2nd reading Supply Bill.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tessier, the House went into Committee on the Bill for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony, by disabling certain persons from sitting or voting therein as Members ;

Committee on Council Independence Bill.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

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

Message announced.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to provide for taking a Census."

Deputation with Census Bill.

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first time, and

Bill read 1st time.



- Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow.
- Committee resumes.** The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.
- House resumes.** After some time the House resumed.
- Progress reported.** The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the business to them referred, and asked leave to sit again.
- Ordered,—That the Report be received.
- Question—  
S.S. Pernambuco.** Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Representative of the Government for a Return of the value of the Cargo of the S. S. *Pernambuco*, lately entered in this Port, and the amount of Duties collected thereon, together with the amount of Duties that will accrue on any Goods still in Bond by that Vessel.
- Returns promised.** Hon the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that the Returns asked were in course of preparation.
- House adjourns.** On motion made, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M.
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**WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present;

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

Minutes read.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table the following Documents :—

Documents laid on table.

Instructions from Board of Trade respecting inquiries into Wrecks abroad ;

Correspondence respecting Wrecking on the coast of Newfoundland ;

Correspondence respecting the removal of Troops from St. Pierre ;

Documents respecting direct Correspondence with India on matters connected with Agriculture, Commerce, Improved Machinery, and the like ;

Correspondence respecting the appointment of Colonial Cadets to Her Majesty's Navy ;

Correspondence respecting the interchange of Vegetable productions of British Colonies, and the successful germination of Seeds when despatched from distant localities ;

Documents laid  
on table—Con-  
tinued.

Correspondence respecting a special Colonial Annex in connection with the London International Exhibition ;

Correspondence respecting the Importation and Sale of Codfish in France ;

Correspondence respecting the appointment of a Delegate to the United States by Newfoundland, to advocate the claims of the Colony as to the admission of Seal Oil duty free, under terms of the Washington Treaty, exported from Newfoundland to the United States ;

Instructions from Lord Kimberley as to the insertion of dates in Telegraphic Communications from the Colonies to the Colonial Office ;

Circular enclosing Order of the Queen in Council, (5th May, 1873,) extending to French Vessels the advantages held out by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862 ;

Correspondence respecting the appointment of Mr. Carty as Inspector of Constabulary, Newfoundland, and the pay, pension, &c., attached to that Office ;

Correspondence respecting the payment of Money on Executive responsibility, without the assent of the Legislative Council.

Committee on  
Supply Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, 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-four, and for other purposes ;"

Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had <sup>Report.</sup> gone through the Bill without amendment.

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. Rendell, the House went into <sup>Committee on Council Independence Bill.</sup> Committee on the Bill for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from sitting or voting therein as Members ;”

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent <sup>Retirement of Officer's Bill read 2nd time.</sup> up, entitled “ An Act to provide for the retirement of certain Officials of the Government,” 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. Rendell, the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education, and to provide for the Denominational Sub-division of Monies appropriated for Protestant Educational purposes,” was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed on Friday next.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent <sup>Census Bill—read 2nd time.</sup>

up, entitled "An Act to provide for taking a Census," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Notice to suspend  
35th Rule.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the Thirty-fifth Rule of this House as regards Bills, &c., during the remainder of the Session.

House adjourns.

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

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### FRIDAY, 24th April, 1874.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read.

Document laid on  
table.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table,—

Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the presence of H. M. Ship *Swallow* at St. John's during the Elections in Novem-

ber last, and the expediency of increasing the Constabulary Force of Newfoundland.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, 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-four, and for other purposes," was read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same.

Supply Bill, 3rd reading.

Ordered, that the said Bill be taken to the House of 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 :—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the appropriations to the several Academies, and request the concurrence of your Honorable House.

Message from Assembly.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*President.*

*House of Assembly,  
April 23rd, 1874.*

*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.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

The House of Assembly respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take into con-

Address on appropriations to Academies.

sideration the several amounts appropriated for the Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Wesleyan Academies, and in so much as the amounts granted to the Church of England and Wesleyan Academies are not equal in proportion to population to the amount granted to the Roman Catholic Academy, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to appropriate such amount as will equalize the said grants in proportion to population, upon the basis of the amount now granted to the Roman Catholic Academy.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

*House of Assembly,*  
22nd April, 1874.

The Deputation having retired,

Address adopted.

The said Address, on motion, was then adopted and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same.

Ordered,—To be taken to the House of Assembly with the following message:—

MR. SPEAKER,—

Sent to Assembly.

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in and agree to the Address to be presented to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the appropriations to the several Academies.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Council Chamber,*  
24th April, 1874.

Deputation with  
Insolvency and  
Promissory Oaths  
Bills.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency ;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths."

The Deputation having retired, the said Bills were severally read a first time, and

Insolvency Bill ;  
Oaths Bill ;—1st  
readings.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Rendell, the House went into Committee on the Bill for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony, by disabling certain Persons from sitting or voting therein as Members ;

Council Independ-  
ence Bill—Com-  
mitted.

Hon. Mr. Talbot 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.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to provide for the Retirement of certain Officials of the Government ;"

Pension Bill—  
Committed.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through 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. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled " An Act to provide for taking a Census ;"

Census Bill  
Committed.



Hon. Mr. Kent in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill without amendment.

Received.

Ordered,—that the Report be received, and

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

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,—

35th Rule suspended.

Ordered,—That the Thirty-fifth Rule of this House be suspended as regards Bills, &c., during the remainder of the Session.

Notice of Amendment on Council Independence Bill.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, upon the third reading of the Bill, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony," move in amendment the following Resolutions :—

First,—That no member of the Legislative Council shall be eligible to vote at any election of a Member or Members of the House of Assembly, and any such vote given by a Member of the said Council shall be void.

Second,—That no Candidate defeated at an Election of a Member for the General Assembly shall hereafter be eligible for appointment to the Legislative Council, until after the expiry of two years from the time of his defeat at such Election.

Third,—That no person holding the office of Receiver General, or of Colonial Secretary, and no person holding an office not subject to retire from such office, with the resignation or dismissal of the Ministry that appointed him, shall be capable of continuing in, or be eligible to be appointed to the Legislative Council : Provided that this Section shall not apply

to present Members of said Council holding any office aforesaid, who shall, within three months from the passing of this Act, resign such office ;

And also, that he will bring under the consideration of the Council the propriety of Members interested in the last proposed Amendment relative to office-holders voting thereon.

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on Notice. to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, when the Minute of Council was made first admitting American citizens to fish on our Coasts, and imposing a tonnage duty therefor, and how much was collected for such Tonnage Duty.

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

### SATURDAY, 25th April, 1874.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

#### PRESENT :

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Friday last were read.

Minutes.

Honorable the President informed the House that he had received the following communication:—

Despatches.

[COPY.]  
No. 19.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Newfoundland,  
3rd March, 1874.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship an Address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

I beg, with the most profound respect, to add my humble congratulations to Her Majesty on the recent auspicious event.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon'ble  
The Earl of Kimberley.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]  
Newfoundland.  
General.

DOWNING STREET,  
26th March, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd March, enclosing an Address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the

Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

I have to request that you will inform the Council, through its President, that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive their Address very graciously.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the Table,— Documents laid on table.

Correspondence respecting the exhibition of Colonial products at London International Exhibition ;

Correspondence respecting the intermediate custody of a Soldier sentenced by Court Martial to Penal Servitude ;

Correspondence intimating that Joint Stock Companies should be empowered to establish Agencies in India only when they conform to the laws of that country.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts for the Encouragement of Education, and to provide for the Denominational sub-division of Moneys appropriated for Protestant Educational purposes ;" Education Bill Committed.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

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

The House resumed. Resumes.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up the following message :—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Deputation with  
Resolutions on  
British rights and  
French privileges.

The House of Assembly have passed the accompanying Resolutions on the subject of British Rights and French Privileges on that part of the coast of Newfoundland where the French have a temporary right of Fishery, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

*House of Assembly,  
23rd April, 1874.*

Resolutions reported from Committee of the whole, and adopted by the House of Assembly on the subject of British Rights and French Privileges on that part of the coast of Newfoundland where the French have a temporary right of Fishery :—

*Resolved*,—The Committee having had under consideration the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and this House, adopted by both Branches in the Session of 1867, on the subject of French right of Fishery on the coast of this Island, together with the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Earl of Kimberley to His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the Sixth of August, 1873, are of opinion that, with the view of terminating the long pending contentions that have arisen respecting the rights of both Nations under the Treaties ;

It is expedient that negotiations should be resumed for that purpose on the basis of the said Report, as suggested in the said Despatch, which Report, with some amendments, is as follows :—

Your Committee submit that no question can arise under the Treaties, as to the Dominion of the soil on that part of the coast where the French have a temporary right of Fishery, which coast, in common with the whole Island of Newfoundland, belongs to the Crown of Great Britain; and such Dominion in all

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negotiations between the two Nations on the subject of the Treaties has never been impeached. But certain privileges are claimed by the French under these Treaties, and accompanying declarations, in making erections and otherwise, on the coast, for Fishing purposes; and it is contended that British subjects are prohibited from having fixed settlements there.

Resolutions—  
Continued.

Your Committee further submit, that, without French permission, it is lawful for British subjects to construct Buildings and reside therein, for purposes apart from those of fishery, and to make use of the strand for all purposes essential to the exercise of the Territorial Dominion of the interior land, and that the term "fixed settlements," referred to in His Britannic Majesty's Declaration, applies only to such as are in connection with the fisheries. On the coast are French establishments of a substantial character, unauthorized by the Treaties.

It would appear to your Committee that the objection to issuing Grants and Licenses has arisen from the construction given by the French to their Treaty rights to the use of the shore in connection with the Fishery; and whilst it is advisable that any uncertainty on this point should be removed by amicable arrangement, yet your Committee submit that the right of Territory being unquestionably in Great Britain, the Local Executive is authorized to issue Grants and Licenses for Agricultural, Mining, and other purposes, which have not for their object the interruption of the French by competition in the Fishery.

Your Committee are, however, aware that in the construction of the Treaties as regards the respective rights and privileges of the subjects of both Nations, there has not been general acquiescence, and they would recommend a concurrence in any fair adjustment for the better observance and execution of ex-

Resolutions—  
Continued.

isting Treaties, which did not concede any further rights of Fishery to the French on the coast of this Island, nor any rights or privileges whatsoever at Belle Isle and Labrador.

With this view, and in the acceptance of the suggestion of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, for resumption of negotiations with the Government of France, in order that the utilization of Territorial rights may no longer be obstructed,

Your Committee recommend that the Legislature should state to Her Majesty's Government, that they are not prepared to agree to any concessions to the Government of France which would convey to the French rights of Fishery which they do not now possess under existing Treaties ; but they would recommend the Legislature to consent that the valuable and important right to purchase Bait, both Herring and Caplin, on the Southern Coast, be conceded to the French at such times as British subjects may lawfully take the same, upon the terms herein contained being agreed upon.

It being thus clearly understood that any further concession with regard to Rights of Fishery are to be excluded from the negotiations, Your Committee are of opinion that it would be desirable for the interests of all parties if Her Majesty's Government should be able to make such an arrangement with the Government of France as would embrace the following matters, viz. :—

1.—The establishment of a Joint Naval Commission which shall only take cognizance of such matters as relate to the Fisheries ; and in case of disagreement, reference to be made to the respective Governments ; all other questions shall be dealt with by competent authorities.

2.—That the existing British Settlements in St. George's Bay, Cod Roy, and Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and White Bay, shall remain undisturbed, and there shall be no interruption by the French to fishing by the British in those Bays, nor interference with their Buildings and Enclosures there, nor with any erections or buildings on any part of the coast where the French have a temporary right of Fishery, which do not actually interfere with the Fishery privileges of the French, as shall be determined by the Commissioners, nor shall British subjects be molested in fishing on any part where they do not actually interrupt the French by their competition; the claim asserted by the French to the exclusive Right of Fishery not being warranted by the terms of the Treaties.

3.—That no Building or Enclosure which shall have been erected for five years shall be removed, as interfering with the French Fishing Privileges, without compensation, to be determined on by the Commissioners; but no compensation shall be payable for any such Building or Enclosure hereafter erected without consent of the Commissioners.

4.—That the Commissioners should determine the limit or boundary line to which the French may prosecute their Fishery, the British having the exclusive right of Salmon and all other Fishing in Rivers.

5.—That the breadth of Strand, of which the French should have the right of temporary use for Fishery purposes, shall be defined, thus removing objections to Grants of Land for all purposes beyond the boundary so to be defined, and within the same for Mining purposes; right being reserved to the British Government to erect on such Strand, works of a Military or other public character, and to the British subjects for Wharves and Buildings necessary for Mining, Trading, and other purposes apart from the



Fishery, in places selected with permission of Commissioners.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

*Passed the House of Assembly,  
23rd April, 1874.*

Deputation with  
Water Company  
Bill and Treaty,  
1871, Repeal Bill.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, and Acts in amendment thereof;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one.'"

The Deputation having retired,

Bills read 1st and  
2nd time.

The said Bills were severally read a first and second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed.

Committee re-  
sumed.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

House resumed.

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.

Education Bill  
3rd reading.

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

Ordered, that the said Bill be taken 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:—

Educational Bill  
Amendments.

In the Fourteenth Section, fourth line, between the word "England" and the word "and," insert the words "for the Inspection of Church of England Schools."

Fifth line, after the word "Church," insert the words "for the Inspection of Wesleyan Schools," and strike out the words "who shall respectively inspect the Schools of each Denomination."

Tenth line, after the word "School," strike out the words "according to the efficiency of the Master and the proficiency of the Scholars."

*Passed Legislative Council, 25th April, 1874.*

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the retirement of certain Officials of the Government," was read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same. Pension Bill 3d reading.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for taking a Census," was read a third time, and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same. Census Bill—3d reading.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House committed. Insolvency Bill

THE LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL

went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled  
“ An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency ;”

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Progress reported.

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave  
to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Washington  
Treaty Bill, 1871,  
committed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went  
into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act  
to repeal an Act entitled ‘ An Act relating to the  
Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred  
and Seventy-one ;’ ”

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

Message.

A message from the House of Assembly being

House resumes.

announced, the House resumed.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly  
brought up the following message:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Educational Bill  
Amendments  
agreed to.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legisla-  
tive Council that they concur in the amendments  
made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up  
from the Assembly, entitled “ An Act to amend the  
Acts for the Encouragement of Education, and to  
provide for the Denominational Sub-division of the  
Monies appropriated for Protestant Educational pur-  
poses.”

PRESCOTT EMERSON,

*Speaker.*

*House of Assembly,  
25th April, 1874.*

The Deputation having retired,

Committee re-  
sumed.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Com-  
mittee.

After some time the House resumed. House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Report.

Ordered,—That the Report be received. Received.

The said Bill was then read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same. 3d reading.

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths;" Promissory Oaths Bill, committed.

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. Received.

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

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

Pursuant to notice, Hon. Mr. Pinsent asked Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, when the Minute of Council was made first admitting American citizens to Fish on our Coasts, and imposing a Tonnage duty therefor; and how much was collected for such duty. Question.

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary stated that Answer.

the Minute of Council was made in 1866 ; there was no Tonnage duty collected ; there were no applications for Licenses.

**Notice of Address**

Hon. Mr. Pinsent gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, if the present Government has taken any steps upon the Memorial of the Judges of the Supreme Court, upon which an Address was passed by the House of Assembly last Session, and what the Government proposes to do thereon, and that he will move an Address upon this subject.

**Notice of Committee on French privileges.**

Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the House into a Committee of the whole House upon the Resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly, on the subject of British rights and French privileges on that part of the coast of Newfoundland where the French have a temporary right of Fishery.

**House adjourns.**

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

**MONDAY, 27th April, 1874.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Saturday last were read.

Minutes read.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency;"

Insolvency 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.

Received.

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

3rd reading.

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

Message.

The amendments are as follows :—

**Amendments.**

Strike out the First Section of the Bill, and insert the following as the First Section :

“ That Sealers who have put in or sold their shares of Seals’ Pelts, Skins or Oil, to the Owners or Outfitters of sealing ships, shall, together with servants, under the Twentieth-fourth Section of the Chapter Ninety of the Consolidated Statutes of Newfoundland, be preferential creditors upon the estates of such Owners or Outfitters in the event of their Insolvency.

“ Sealers who have sold their share of Seals’ Pelts, Skins or Oil, to a Vendee other than the Owners or Outfitters aforesaid, shall rank in like manner upon the estate of such Vendee in the event of his Insolvency.

“ In the cases provided for by this Act, the Seals’ Pelts, Skins or Oil for which the preferable claim is given, must have been delivered to the Owner, Outfitter, or other Vendee, within six months prior to the declaration of Insolvency.

“ Nothing in this Act contained shall entitle Sealers to claim for their share of Seals’ Pelts, Skins or Oil, to which, according to the terms of their agreements, they may have forfeited their right; and in such case the persons entitled to the forfeiture shall be entitled to claim, as aforesaid, in their stead.

“ Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect any custom as to the sets-off against shares of Seals’ Pelts, Skins or Oil, of Hirers or Employees accounts.”

Passed the Legislative Council,

27th April, 1874.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, and Acts in amendment thereof;" Water Company Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Kent 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. Received.

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

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

The amendments are as follows :— Amendments.

Second Section, fourth line, after the word "description," strike out the word "and." Same line, after the word "strength," insert the words "and location."

*Passed Legislative Council,  
27th April, 1874.*

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony." Deputation with Road Bill.

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first and second time, Read 1st and 2nd time.  
and



Ordered,—To be committed.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up the following messages:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Amendments  
Water Company  
Bill agreed to.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that they concur in the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, and Acts in amendment thereof.

*House of Assembly,*  
27th April, 1874.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

MR. PRESIDENT,—

Amendments  
Insolvency Bill  
agreed to.

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that they concur in the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency.”

*House of Assembly,*  
27th April, 1874.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly request the Honorable the Legislative Council will be pleased to furnish them with the amount of their Contingencies for the present Session.

*House of Assembly,*  
27th April, 1874.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,  
*Speaker.*

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill, entitled "An Act relating to the Shipping of Crews on board of Steamers prosecuting the Seal Fishery out of the Ports of this Island, and for other purposes." Deputation with Bill relating to Sealing Crews.

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first time, and 1st reading.

Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime printed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, Hon Mr. Rendell moved that the Bill "for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony," be read a third time. Council Independence Bill—motion for 3rd reading.

Whereupon, the Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved in amendment, that the said Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House. Amendment for re-committal.

And on the motion being put, there appeared for the amendment,— Amendment lost.

<i>Content :</i>	<i>Non-Contents :</i>	<i>Division.</i>
Hon. Mr. Pinsent.	Hon. Messrs. Winter, Shea, Donnelly, Rendell.	

So it passed in the negative.

On the original motion being again put,—

Hon. Mr. Pinsent moved in amendment, that this House do now adjourn. Amendment. Adjournment.

And on the motion being put, the amendment passed in the negative. Lost.

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

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

**Title.** Ordered,—That the Bill do now pass, and be entitled “ An Act for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony,” and the Honorable the President signed the same.

**Message to Assembly asking concurrence.**

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

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

**Address on subject of Salaries of Judges.**

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

*To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, Knight, Commander of the Most Honorable 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 having observed that no action has been taken by the Legislature, during this Session, upon the Memorial of the Judges of the Supreme Court, laid upon the Table of this House last year, relative to their Salaries, and being aware that the House of Assembly did last Session pass an Address requesting your Excellency in Council to entertain favourably the application of the Judges, and the position as regards income of other officials, respectfully request that your Excellency in Council will consider the Legislative Council as concurring with the Address of the Assembly of last year.

*Passed the Legislative Council,*

*27th April, 1874.*

**EDWARD MORRIS,**

*President.*

Ordered,—That Hon'bles Messrs. Pinsent and Winter be a Deputation to present the said Address.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Resolutions sent up from the House of Assembly, on the subject of British rights and French privileges on that part of the coast of Newfoundland where the French have a temporary right of Fishery;

Committee on Resolutions respecting British rights and French privileges.

Hon. Mr. Rendell in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had passed the Resolutions without amendment,

Resolutions passed.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Whereupon the said Resolutions were concurred in, and the Honorable the President signed the same.

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

Message on same.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the reading of the numerous and important Petitions which have been laid on the Table of this House, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly.

Notice of reading Petitions on Telegraph Monopoly.

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

House adjourns.

**TUESDAY, 28th April, 1874.**

**House meets.**

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

**PRESENT:**

**Members present.**

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

**Minutes read.**

The Minutes of Monday last were read.

**Report on Contingencies.**

Hon. Mr. Tessier, from the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, presented a Report of the same, which was received, and on motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Privilege.

**Privilege Committee.**

Hon Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

**Report.**

The Chairman reported that the Committee had adopted the Report of the Select Committee without amendment.

**Received.**

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Report then passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same.

**Message.**

Ordered,—That the said Report be sent to the House of Assembly, with the following message:—

MR. SPEAKER,—

The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have adopted and passed the accompanying Report of the Select Committee on the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Legislative Council,*  
*28th April, 1874.*

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

Report on Printing and Contingencies.

Contingent expenses of the Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery .....	\$326 50
Contingent expenses of the Usher of the Black Rod .....	567 93
<i>Newfoundlander</i> newspaper for publishing Debates .....	160 00
<i>Times, Standard</i> and <i>Public Ledger</i> papers for copying, \$100 each. ....	300 00
Foregoing Journals for extra work.....	265 00
Newspapers for Council and Members during Session. ....	108 29
Miscellaneous Printing .....	534 50
Salary of Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery, including indexing and collating Journals and all other services, in full .....	1,000 00
Salary of Usher of Black Rod .....	560 00
Salary of Reporter.....	500 00
Reporter for extra work.....	200 00

Doorkeeper .....	\$250 00
Assistant Doorkeeper.....	150 00
Fireman .....	65 00
President, Sessional allowance.....	240 00
Ten Members, ditto .....	1,200 00
One Outport Member, ditto .....	180 00
One Member, short attending.....	60 00
Estimated expense of Printing and Bind- ing Journals .....	640 00
Hon. G. H. Emerson, Clerk and Master-in- Chancery .....	1,615 40
	\$8,922 62

P. G. TESSIER,  
*Chairman.*

ROBERT KENT,

J. SHANNON CLIFT,

E. D. SHEA,

ROBERT THORBURN.

Road Bill com-  
mitted.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on 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 ;"

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Report.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Received.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

3rd reading.

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

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

PROTEST OF THE HON. ROBERT J. PINSENT. Protest of the  
Honorable R. J.  
Pinsent.

Whereas a Bill has been introduced, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony;" and whereas it is proposed by the said Bill, as follows:—

"Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened:—

"1st.—Any Person holding a Commission as a Member of the Legislative Council of this Colony, who shall hereafter be nominated as a Candidate at any General or other Election of Members or of a Member to serve in the House of Assembly of this Colony, shall thereon and thereafter cease to be a Member of the said Legislative Council, and the Commission of such person as Member of the said Council shall thereon and thereby become and be vacated and superseded.

"2nd.—Nothing in this Act contained shall be of any effect until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have been signified."

I do protest against the passing of the said Bill on the following grounds:—

First.—That it is an attempt to interfere, by local legislation, with the prerogative of the Queen, by virtue of whose Letters Patent, and subject to whose Royal Instructions, Members of the said Legislative Council hold their places.

Second.—That the said Bill proposes to interfere with the proviso of the Fifth Clause of the Governor's Commission, and that any alteration of the provisions now relating to the constitution of the Legislative



Protest of Hon.  
R. J. Pinsent.  
(Continued.)

Council rests with the Imperial Government, and should be properly embodied in Royal Instructions.

Third.—That the said Bill proposes to introduce a practice dissimilar from that which applies to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, and thus to introduce a variety of constitutions in the North American Provinces.

Fourth.—That while the said Bill provides for the aforesaid case, it omits to make provision for the vacation of seats in the Legislative Council by persons holding or accepting permanent offices under the local Government, and contains no provision for the prevention of the appointment of defeated Government Candidates at Elections, who ought, according to the principle of the measure, to be debarred from being appointed to the Legislative Council, until at least the expiry of the Government existing at the period of their defeat.

Fifth.—That the said Bill makes no provision to prevent persons holding the offices of Receiver General and Colonial Secretary from sitting therein, altho' the fact is that the present Colonial Secretary, appointed by the existing Government, was a Member of the Legislative Council, who, without resigning his seat as such, offered himself as a Candidate at the late General Election, and was defeated; and as to the said officers, Receiver General and Colonial Secretary, they are peculiarly those that should be directly responsible to the people, and hold places in the Assembly, where their services are specially required, and where alone they can duly account for their conduct, and give effect to their public duties.

Sixth.—That the Bill proposes to affect persons who are already Members of the Legislative Council, and to make their appointments subject to conditions

not imposed by Her Majesty upon their acceptance of office. Protest of Hon.  
R. J. Pinsent.  
(Continued.)

St. John's, April 28, 1874.

ROBERT J. PINSENT.

Entered this 28th day of April, 1874.

THOS. J. KOUGH,

*Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery,*

*Legislative Council.*

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn, pursuant to notice, Petitions from William Rozier, E. M., the Reverend Michael Berney, and others, inhabitants of Burin; Petitions read  
on Telegraph  
Monopoly.

From the Reverend M. A. Clancey, John Devereaux, and others, inhabitants of Ferryland;

From Samuel Churchill, William Churchill, and others, inhabitants of the South Shore of Conception Bay; on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly, were severally read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Talbot, Petitions from Michael Bambrick, William Cullen, and others, inhabitants of Saint John's West;

From John Maddock, Robert Maddock, and others, inhabitants of Carbonear;

From the Reverend Richard O'Donnell, P. P., the Reverend P. O'Driscoll, C. C., and others, inhabitants of St. Mary's;

From the Reverend C. Irvine, Richard Phippard, and others, inhabitants of Placentia; on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly, were severally read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Winter, Petitions from Philip Hutchins, David Baird, and others, inhabitants of St. John's East;

From Philip Goss, Patrick Roach, and others, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly, were severally read.

Petitions read  
on Telegraph  
Monopoly—  
(Continued.)

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pinsent, Petitions from the Right Reverend Thomas J. Power, the Revd. P. A. Slattery, and others, inhabitants of St. John's East;

From E. W. Quinton, Richard Rutherford, and others, inhabitants of Harbor Grace;

From R. Holland Taylor, James Harris, W. M., and others, inhabitants of Brigus;

From James Moore, James C. Harvey, R. D., and others, inhabitants of Port-de-Grave; on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly, were severally read.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thorburn, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Tessier, the Petition from John O'Dwyer, Alan Goodridge, and others, inhabitants of St. John's West, on the subject of the Telegraph Company Monopoly, was read.

House adjourns.

On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

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### WEDNESDAY, 29th April, 1874.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

Members present.

The Honorable EDWARD MORRIS, *President*.

Hon'bles Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

PINSENT,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read.

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read.

Hon. Mr, Pinsent, from Deputation appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor with the Address on the subject of the Petition of the Judges of the Supreme Court, reported that His Excellency was pleased to receive the Deputation, and to return an answer in the following words :—

Reply to Address  
—subject salaries  
of Judges.

*Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

I fully concur in the tenor of your Address, and shall be happy to bring under the consideration of my Ministers, and to urge upon them the expediency of entertaining favorably, the application of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the position as regards income of other Officers of the Colony, in accordance with an Address from the House of Assembly passed during last Session.

*Government House,*

*29th April, 1874.*

STEPHEN J. HILL.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up, with the Bill, the following message:

Mr. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that they have passed the Bill sent down, entitled “ An Act for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony,” without amendment.

Message.  
Council Independ-  
ence Bill con-  
currence.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,

*Speaker.*

*House of Assembly,*

*28th April, 1874.*

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

Deputation  
Contingency Bill.

The Deputation having retired,

1st and 2nd reading.

Committed.

The said Bill was read a first and second time.

And on motion of Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the same presently ;

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

3rd reading.

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

Message.

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

Governor arrives at Council Chamber.

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

Bills assented to.

An Act for the better securing the Honour and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony.

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

An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education, and to provide for the Denominational

Sub-division of Moneys appropriated for Protestant Educational purposes. Bills assented to  
—(Continued.)

An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, and Acts in amendment thereof.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.

An Act to provide for taking a Census.

An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency.

An Act to repeal an Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy-one.

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

An Act to provide for the retirement of certain Officials of the Government.

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-four, and for other purposes.

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

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious

#### S P E E C H :

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :* Governor's  
Speech.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly :*

The assiduity with which you have performed your Legislative functions, enables me to release you

Governor's  
Speech—  
(Continued.)

from further attendance in Session, and to offer my acknowledgements for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

It is a subject of great regret that the probable result of the Seal Fishery of the present Spring will not amount to an average value, and that the enterprise and industry engaged in this pursuit, will be, to so large an extent, unremunerated.

The proposed improvement of communication by steam during the summer months, between the different settlements of Labrador, and the employment of the same agency in the Autumn to connect the Capital with Channel and the adjacent localities, as far as Bonne Bay, will, no doubt, prove measures of great usefulness, abundantly compensating for any necessary outlay, in the facilities thus given to the prosecution of the Fisheries and the increased success of these industries.

The Act in relation to the Treaty of Washington has been transmitted to Downing Street, and will probably in a short time receive Her Majesty's assent.

Your suggestions in relation to the settlement of disputes with the French Government respecting rights of fishing on certain parts of this Coast, will be promptly forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. I sincerely trust that a satisfactory solution of those difficulties will be effected by negotiations between the Governments of both Nations.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly :*

I thank you for the supplies which you have been pleased to grant for the public Service.

Yielding to the unanimous wish of your Honorable House, my Ministers invited me to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the Public Accounts of the Colony during the past eight years. I have secured the valuable co-operation of a Judge of the Supreme Court as President of this Commission. He is ably assisted by two gentlemen of impartiality and experience. Judge Robinson, in thus placing his services gratuitously at the disposal of the Government, has conferred a favor on the public, and gives a high standing to a Commission, the constitution of which disarms criticism and insures an able and just report.

Governor's  
Speech.—  
(Continued.)

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable the House of Assembly :*

After much time and labor the Laws of Newfoundland have been consolidated, and by a Proclamation recently issued, become real and effective on the 16th of May next. The time necessarily devoted to the fulfilment of this comprehensive undertaking has been well bestowed, and the compilation of our Ordinances will prove of material benefit to the Colony.

The Honorable the President of the Council then said, it is His Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until Wednesday, the Fifteenth 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 the First Session of the Eleventh General Assembly.]



# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX

Despatch from Secretary of State, leaving certain  
Local Legislative Acts to their operation.

TO THE

(Copy)  
SIR,  
No. 10,

INDIAN STREET,  
20th August, 1873.

# JOURNAL

OF THE

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

# APPENDIX.

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## No. 1.

### Despatch from Secretary of State, leaving certain Local Legislative Acts to their operation.

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(Copy.)  
NEWFOUNDLAND.  
No. 48.

DOWNING STREET,  
26th August, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of Newfoundland, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 58, of the 24th July, namely :—

CAP. I.—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.

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

CAP. IV.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to increase the present number of Representatives in the General Assembly of this Island, and to regulate the Representation thereof.”

CAP. V.—An Act to amend an Act for the repression of and prevention of abuses arising from the common sale of Intoxicating

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Liquors, and to regulate the sale thereof, and the issue of Licenses therefor.

CAP. VI.—An Act to regulate the Practice on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court on Circuit.

CAP. VII.—An Act to establish a Homestead Law in this Colony.

CAP. VIII.—An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mercantile, Mechanical, Chemical, or other purposes.

CAP. IX.—An Act to regulate the Prosecution of the Seal Fishery.

CAP. X.—An Act for the amendment of the General Water Company Acts.

CAP. XI.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to provide for the Support and Maintenance of Cape Race Light House.”

CAP. XII.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled “An Act to Consolidate and Amend the St. John’s Rebuilding Acts.”

CAP. XIII.—An Act to regulate the Storing of Kerosene, Parafine, Petroleum, Naptha, and other Inflammable Oils.

CAP. XIV.—An Act to provide for the retirement of Benjamin Sweetland, the present Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of Trinity.

CAP. XV.—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.

CAP. XVI.—An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and for other purposes.

CAP. XVII.—An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

GOVERNOR HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 2.**

**Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council upon Education.**

The Committee report—

1.—That promptly after appointment, they prepared the annexed Circular Letter, and caused it to be issued, and addressed generally to all Clergymen, Magistrates, School Masters, Chairmen of Boards of Education, and other persons supposed to be competent to afford valuable information, and to offer practical suggestions, upon the subject of Education by means of the Public Schools of this Island.

2.—That in reply thereto, there have been received the letters and other answers, copies whereof are contained in the Appendix to this Report.

3.—That besides the direct replies there have been presented to the Legislative Council, received and referred to this Committee, thirty-five Petitions on the specific question of sub-division of the Protestant grant—as per Schedule in Appendix.

4.—The replies and Petitions above mentioned, may be regarded as the direct result of the movement made by your Honorable House, to ascertain, by means of the labours of this

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Committee, the feeling and opinions of the public, and to obtain the widest information upon a subject which may be justly esteemed as second to none amongst the questions with which the Legislature of this country has to deal.

5.—Much information of a useful and instructive character has been afforded by many correspondents who have replied to the Committee's Circular Letter. Several of their communications may be of great value in the consideration of any measure for the improvement of the Educational system ; but the Committee have to report that either the will or the ability to supply information and to afford advice is not so general as the importance of the cause deserves.

6.—The point which seems to have attracted chief attention and excited most feeling, and indeed the only one dealt with by popular Petition, is that of sub-division of the Protestant grant. Upon this matter the Ministers of the Church of England on the one hand, and those of the other Protestant bodies on the other hand, are nearly without exception, diametrically opposed. The aggregate number of Petitioners upon this question is 2,740 (a very large majority of whom do not write their names) being 1,508 in favor of sub-division and 1,232 against it : a number compared with population which betrays on this branch of the subject as well as on the question of Education generally, prevalent apathy and indifference or the absence of any definite opinion upon the part of the general public. It is worthy of remark that the specific replies to the circular from individuals of all denominations, in most of the cases (in which any opinion upon the point is expressed), are unfavorable to sub-division.

7.—In the year 1860 many of the Boards of Education, at the instance of the Government, gave expression to their views on the question of sub-division. The replies seemed to be generally dictated by local circumstances, and there was no marked preponderance of opinion either on the one side or the other. In 1861 the Wesleyan Conference of Ministers petitioned the Legislature for sub-division. They now seem to be unanimously opposed to it.

In evidence of the present variety of opinion upon that vexed question, we give the following extracts from the late correspondence.

“With respect to the question of sub-division of the Protestant grant, I consider it to be just and proper that it should take place, thinking also that each denomination would take a greater interest in the Schools than we find to be the case now. Under the present amalgamated Boards great injustice is frequently done by the majority.

“I do not consider the Parents to be competent judges as to the desirability or otherwise of sub-division. The Hon. the Premier’s proposal in the Bill introduced by him last Session, is a reasonable one, viz., that in small settlements one School should suffice, and the teacher to be of the religious persuasion of the majority of each particular settlement.”—*Rev. J. C. Harvey’s Letter.*

“That in the existing Act for promoting Education in this Colony, the principle of dividing the amount voted for the purpose is recognized so far as the two great classes of Protestants and Roman Catholics are concerned.

“Your Memorialists therefore respectfully invite the attention of your Honorable House to the propriety and expediency of fully carrying out the principle of division of the said grant for the further promotion and improvement of Education; and pray that provision may be made that a proportionate part of the yearly grant for Education (according to population) may be awarded for the support of Schools in connection with the Church of England, and under the direction of the Clergy and other members of that Church only. Desiring, at the same time, to disclaim any intention of interfering with any Educational grants now existing, or with the free exercise of the educational privileges of any other religious body.”—*Bishops, Clergy, and others, Church of England.*

“—The present non-division plan is a failure in those districts, such as Brigus, where Churchmen and Wesleyans are pretty nearly equal in point of population, Mutual jealousies

arise, and then mutual distrust is engendered;—the one denomination is afraid the other is getting too large a share of the grant, and religious differences are actually intensified by the ordinary mixed Board. Another great evil arising from these mutual jealousies is the indifference which very often supervenes. Churchmen are jealous of the interference of Wesleyans, and *vice versa*, in the management of Schools; consequently Churchmen cease visiting the Schools, or taking an active interest in their management, in order that they may not give unnecessary offence. From sub-division I should at once conclude that these intolerable jealousies being removed, there would be a more healthy supervision of our Schools; they would be more frequently visited by the Clergy, who would feel that they could take a part in the actual training and teaching, both of Master and Scholar, without fear of offence.

“As a rule, the people are not alive to the difficulties which the present plan of non-division has engendered.

“To it I attribute much of the present failure of our Educational system. The increased aid that would be indispensable under sub-division, must be met either by a direct tax levied in each locality, or by an increased grant from the Revenue.”—*The Rev. R. H. Taylor's Letter.*

“Upon consideration of the subject of sub-division, I beg to submit my own opinion; first, if it should in the remotest degree tend to affect the interest of what I consider to have been the most beneficial system of Education ever yet introduced into the Colony, the old Newfoundland School Society, I give you my unqualified dissent. Secondly, that although in some few places it might be an improvement, yet upon the whole I look upon it as bad, and would only tend to widen the breach which unfortunately exists at present, instead of cementing that Christian union so necessary to the peace and welfare of the inhabitants of the various settlements.”—*Mr. Collett's Letter.*

“My opinion is against sub-division in any shape, because it would be the means of creating sectarian feelings, especially in

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the outports, where the majority may be either of the Wesleyan or Church of England religion. Should any division take place, I should advocate the Board having the full control, in place of its being put to the vote of the Parents. If sub-division became a fact, the only way to meet the reduced means for the support of Schoolmasters would be, increased fees and compulsory attendance of Pupils, and payment."—*Mr. Rowsell's Letter.*

"That your Petitioners, while believing that the Government fully recognizes its duty to furnish Education to the youth of the Colony to qualify them to become good and useful citizens, are nevertheless against sub-division, from an intelligent conviction that it will prove decidedly injurious to the true interests of Education."—*Petition of Rev. Mr. Howie and others.*

"That Petitioners strongly deprecate such a sub-division as likely to prove injurious to the cause of Education by needlessly multiplying Schools, lowering the salaries of Teachers, who are generally insufficiently paid at present, and thus causing a general deterioration in the character of the instruction now imparted.

"That Petitioners are of opinion that such sub-division would render desirable improvements—such as the introduction of a Normal School for the training of Teachers—entirely hopeless, as only by united efforts could they be attained.

"That Petitioners are not aware of any sufficient reason for sub-division founded on the necessity of religious instruction, inasmuch as the various religious denominations interested in the grant have already the utmost freedom of action in teaching the children their distinctive principles in the various Schools.

"The Petitioners are of opinion that the expenditure of the Education grant would be best supervised by mixed Boards, in which the various Protestant denominations are fairly represented.

"That Petitioners further deprecate sub-division, on the ground that it is calculated to create alienation among the different sections of the Protestant community; and that before any



change be made, a full and careful inquiry into the working of the present system should be instituted, and sufficient time allowed for the expression of public opinion on a matter of such vital importance."—*Petition of Rev. M. Harvey and others.*

8.—The Committee conceive the question of sub-division of the Protestant grant to be a matter of secondary importance and subordinate to that which should be the main object of the Legislature, reform and improvement of a radical and general kind. It may be difficult to effect much general improvement without increased pecuniary means, which can only be obtained to a material extent through the public Revenues; but unquestionably to give effect to the principle of sub-division, whether the needed reforms be accomplished or not, "increased aid would be indispensable" as is admitted by the most ardent advocates of separation. The diversity of opinion upon that branch of our enquiry has been shewn to be very great, and your Committee are unable from the evidence before them to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the general feeling of the people upon the point. They think it very unlikely that the unexceptional adoption or rejection of the principle of sub-division (if made practicable by increased means) would be satisfactory or even desirable, and it is probable that the only practical test, and that likely to be least unsatisfactory, would be decision for itself by the vote of each school locality, having or finding means for the support of more than one school.

9.—The sum total now furnished out of the Revenues of the Colony for the encouragement of education, inclusive of Academies and Convents and other schools, and the cost of inspection, is very considerable, viz., \$67,832; of this amount the sum of \$58,031 is appropriated under the Education Acts of 21 Victoria, 29 Victoria, and 33 Victoria, and is distributed to the several districts, and between the two main divisions of Christians (Roman Catholic and Protestant), according to population. The sum of \$4,523.68 is appropriated under those Acts to Commercial Schools, which are for the most part nominally non-sectarian, but are supposed to be distributed so as to give a fair proportion of such Schools to each

body, and yet experience shews that if an attempt be made to dissolve any of them, all sects claim a part of the funds granted for their support.

10.—The Board Schools are either General Protestant or Roman Catholic, but there is a special subsidy taken out of the General Protestant grant for the Colonial and Continental Church Society's (late Newfoundland School Society) Schools, which are of the Church of England (although educating the general youth of the Colony), and as an offset to this an equivalent allocation is made for certain Wesleyan Schools.

There are also special appropriations made for Convent and other Catholic Schools.

The Academies in St. John's are denominational; the only existing example of a purely non-denominational School is that most successful of all our Scholastic Institutions of this kind, the Grammar School of Harbor Grace, and that, as a non-sectarian establishment, is not likely to survive the incumbency of the present Master, but will probably meet the fate of the late similar Institution at Carbonear, the funds for the support of which have been divided amongst the religious bodies there.

11.—With the foregoing facts before the Committee, and the valuable Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, with the general knowledge that there are grave defects to be corrected and serious needs to be supplied in the working of the system of Public Instruction, the Committee proceed to deal *seriatim* with such points as present themselves for consideration.

12.—The two first points of the Circular Letter, viz., the quality of the Instruction imparted, and the qualifications and positions of the Teachers, are so intimately connected, that any observation on either will bear directly on both.

The Protestant Inspector, Mr. Haddon, says, that "there is a vast amount of teaching remaining to be done, and that the agency now employed is not equal to the task set before it." He further states that £35 (\$140) is the average salary paid to Teachers—with no material aid from Parents.

He recommends that the Elementary Branches of Education in which instruction is given in the Board Schools, "should be taught more efficiently and according to the modern improved art of teaching." "Geography is too much neglected in the Elementary, and Grammar in the Commercial Schools, while Navigation has few students in our Board Schools, (three only have been returned for the past year.)" Mr. Haddon justly says that there is but one way to effect these improvements, that is, by qualifying the agents. He then proceeds to state (Report of 1871) that ten to fifteen new Teachers are required, per year, for the Protestant Schools, and he strongly urges an extension of the system of training by the establishment of a Normal School. This Inspector's general report upon the condition and character of the School-rooms and their appliances, is more favorable than the details which he afterwards gives would justify. In a large proportion of settlements the School-houses under the Protestant Boards are shewn to be unsuitable in size and condition, and badly furnished and supplied.

The Report of Mr. Inspector Kelly (Catholic) presents on the whole a deplorable picture in all respects of the state of the Schools inspected by him, and of the School accommodations. There are some specified exceptions which appear to be of quite a satisfactory character.

In a previous Report that gentleman says :—

"The non-progressive character of our Schools, those few years back, ought to be a serious matter of consideration with those intrusted with their management, and in view of the great interests involved, an honest inquiry into the cause of our present want of success becomes imperative.

"The indifference of the people themselves to education will at once suggest itself as a primary cause ; but this very indifference renders it the more obligatory that we should at once alter our present system, which has failed to secure the cordial co-operation of the people.

"Our present mode of conducting our Schools is too cold.

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If we desire to achieve more satisfactory results, we must throw a little more warmth into our management of them.

“ The practice, too, of appointing persons to take charge of a School without a due regard to their qualifications, and sometimes because the position would suit the party appointed, cannot be too strongly censured, as tending to lower education in the estimation of the people.

“ Another matter in which a number of the Chairmen fail to fulfil the obligation of their position, is in their not calling an annual meeting of the Education Boards.”

The average salary of the Catholic Teachers is much below the very inadequate amount named by Mr. Haddon, as the average under the Boards whose Schools he inspects, and the condition of the School Buildings is in many cases wretched in the extreme.

As to general progress, Mr. Kelly points out that there has been none since A. D., 1866 ; but rather retrogression both in the number instructed and in the grade of instruction. This Inspector adds :

“ 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.”

Both Inspectors (particularly the last named) complain, as they justly may, of the want of returns from the Chairmen and the Boards. (See their Reports with the Tabular Statement annexed thereto).

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The Committee are unable to give extracts from all the Correspondents who have replied to the Circular, but they would give a place here to the graphic testimony of Mr. Battcock, M. H. A., to the miserable condition of the School-houses and the defective operation of the present system. That gentleman says:—

“The average attendance of children is reasonable, considering the bad state of the School-houses in their localities. The indifference of Parents to the value of learning certainly is a cause to be attended to, but not so much as the above remark. There is no inducement for children to go to School, they are fond of novelties, and there is nothing in the old sheds of School-houses in Summer but dust and suffocation, and in Winter smoke and frost; as when I was going to School myself I often had to go to the fire to thaw the ink in the pen; it is natural to think they would take a dislike to School.

“The School Buildings are not suitable, they are no better than sheds, and in some of those sheds there are no books, maps or any other material necessary for a School.

“The grant is not large enough, not less than 70 or 80 pounds would be sufficient to secure a qualified teacher.”

From the able and valuable letter of Mr. Marriot, Master of the Bay Roberts Commercial School, the following is extracted:—

“2.—The qualifications of Teachers (with the exception of a few trained men) are below average, and their position not above that of an ordinary fisherman.”

“5.—The School-rooms recently built are of a better description than formerly, but by far the majority are very ill adapted for the purposes of education, being for the most part dark, gloomy, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. In the month of March last past, I went into a School-house which had originally been built for, and occupied as a fisherman's dwelling house. The partitions and ceiling had been removed, a stove placed in the middle of the room, one or two desks (?) nailed round the sides, and a few stools placed here and there; the only means of ventilation being the door. The smell, though there had been no School that day, was fetid

and unwholesome. On learning from the Teacher that the number of children who attended was about ninety, with an average daily attendance of over sixty, I expressed my astonishment, and observed that it was enough to kill them or breed a serious distemper among them. Hardly three weeks afterwards, the Master himself was taken ill with fever, and after a long and dangerous illness, was barely convalescent at midsummer. The Schools are not generally well supplied with proper books and other requisites. Maps, in most cases, are of little more service than to ornament the walls,—the teachers frequently knowing no more about them and their use than the children who are to be taught.

“ 6.—Salaries are not sufficient to secure and retain properly-qualified persons. Young men who have been trained, and who would otherwise make good and efficient Masters, do not generally regard their employment as the profession of their lives; but rather as a “*pis aller*” until something better turns up.”

13.—As to the attendance of children at the Public Elementary Schools, there appeared to be a general opinion that the number attending is much below what ought to be, even under present circumstances, and that the attendance is very irregular. There is an entire unanimity of opinion as to the causes which operate against regularity of attendance,—viz., indifference, neglect, and indulgence on the part of the parents, the mismanagement of Masters, poverty, the custom of employing children at a very early age at the fisheries and in the woods—the scattered character of the population—the difficulties of travel, and so forth. The remedies recommended are various, by some the compulsory system, by others, increase in the number of Schools, improvement in roads, the distribution of premiums, the improvement of the School Buildings, etc.

The children are said to commence attending School at from four to five years of age, and to leave at the age of eleven or twelve years.

The returns shew the number of Scholars on the books to be about one in ten of the whole population, this your Committee conceive under existing circumstances to be a tolerable aggregate;

but the same returns shew that the average attendance is about two-thirds of that number, and in many instances below half—and further it is to be observed that the number thus attending is in great measure composed of children so young as not to be regarded of the “Schoolable age” and for whom the School is no doubt used as a day nursery.

Leaving for the present these evidences upon the quality and mode of instruction, in which are necessarily involved the qualifications of Teachers and the condition of the School-buildings, the Committee proceed to other heads of enquiry.

14.—As to the amount of the Public Grant there seems to be a general concurrence of opinion from the several localities that they require more money, that the Teachers’ salaries are insufficient; that School fees are not paid as they should be, and that their payment should be more generally enforced. Some are of opinion that there is nothing to prevent an increase of the subsidy being made conditional upon a proportionate contribution from the inhabitants; others that it will be useless to expect any such aid. This difference of opinion probably arises from the difference of locality from which the parties write. There seems to be a general opinion against decreasing the number of Schools.

15.—On the subject of the utility and benefit of Inspection as at present carried out, there is a difference of opinion; but the preponderance is decidedly in favor of Inspection. A high authority sententiously writes, “The present system of Inspection is worth its cost.”

16.—With regard to the Boards of Education, there is again a variety of opinion. With some of them satisfaction is expressed, others are said never to meet, and the following remarks are made by one correspondent upon that head:

“I have known a Board of Education, where three of the members could neither read nor write—a fourth could read; I am not sure whether he could write. I know of another Board from which three active, able and experienced business men were displaced on political grounds, to make room for three planters, suc-

cessful sealing masters and fishermen, one of whom, at least can with difficulty, read or write manuscript."

17.—Upon the subject of Training, there is an almost unanimous and decided opinion expressed in favor of the extension of that system, particularly by the establishment of a Normal School. Mr. Roddick thus speaks on this point,—

"One Normal School for training all the Teachers of the Common Schools, is the only sure medium of getting systematic teaching established in the Colony. Protestants and Catholics ought to select, each for themselves, sets of useful and cheap books and other School necessaries, and legalize their adoption. This would make schooling less expensive to parents generally, and specially so to such parents as may be obliged by circumstances to change their residence, or their children's School."

Inspector Haddon remarks in his last Report ;

"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."

18.—Compulsory attendance is considered by some persons the only effective remedy for the indifference of parents and the inattention of children, but the general opinion as expressed to



the Committee, appears to be, that it is generally unsuited to the circumstances of the Colony, and could not be effectually carried out. If this be so it would be folly to pass a law which would be disregarded with impunity.

19.—As to the Commercial Schools, as they are designated by Statute, the Reports of Inspectors, and the testimony of others shew that with a very few exceptions, they are a total failure, with all the pretension and consequent cost of the Schools of a superior class, without any corresponding capabilities or advantages, and affording instruction to such a small extent that the average cost of each pupil to the Colony is nearly \$15 per annum. The opinion of the Ferryland Board of Education, as expressed in its Petition, seems to sum up in a few words, the views generally entertained on the subject, “Our opinion of Commercial Schools as at present existing, is that they are anything but satisfactory, that in point of fact, they are but (and in many localities an unnecessary) extension of the Elementary system.”

The Committee of the Newfoundland School Society, in answer to the Government Circular of 1860, thus treated of the Commercial School :—

“With regard to the question of Commercial Schools, the Committee possess no satisfactory information ; but from what they do find upon a reference to the reports of the Inspectors of Schools, and taking into consideration the entire insufficiency of the grants appropriated in the Act for the encouragement of Education, professedly for the support of such institutions, the Committee are decidedly of opinion that the expenditure is a waste of public money, and are further convinced that every object to be attained by the establishment of Commercial Schools would be better accomplished in Board Schools conducted by masters whose greater efficiency could be secured by appropriating the money now expended in Commercial Schools, towards the increase of their salaries ; and thus while the means of attaining the higher class of Education contemplated by the Commercial Schools would be provided, the present Board Schools would positively be improved.”

Your Committee would add that the larger experience afforded by the lapse of years, has not produced any evidence to the contrary.

20.—By the Masters and Authorities of Academies and Grammar Schools, with the exception of Harbor Grace, the Committee have not been favored with any information or suggestions, nor indeed any reply whatever to the Circular Letter. The Reports which they are bound to furnish by law for the information of the Legislature, have not been laid upon the Table of the House, and the Committee are left in ignorance of the condition of those institutions, except so far as the absence of any information may be calculated to create an unfavorable impression of their utility compared with their cost to the Colony.

21.—Upon the proposition to establish a Central Board or Council of Education, there appears to be hardly any difference of opinion. It is strongly advocated by almost all persons who have offered any opinion upon the subject. Mr. Haddon says:—

“In 1864, the Government, seeming aware of the existence of imperfections in the Education Act, addressed Circulars to all the Boards and others interested in the question, to elicit their opinions respecting it. The first and greatest defect in our “Education system is that no general and effective superintendence of “the schools is provided, and that no person is made responsible “for the able management of its affairs, and the just expenditure “of its funds.” Mr. Marriot, (Superintendent of the Newfoundland School Society) observes, “The Boards are too irresponsi- “ble. . . . The right remedy for wrongs such as these is to “have a Central Committee or Council of Education to administer “the whole fund voted by the Government for Education.” “The “St. John’s Board would recommend the establishment of some “central authority having the character of a Council of Public “Instruction to secure the thorough working of the Education Act.”

The learned Principal of the Harbor Grace Grammar School, remarks in reply to the Section of the Committee’s Circular, on this head:—

“In this section is contained the pith of the Circular. A Central Board or Council of Education is not only desirable, but necessary to supervise through its Superintendent of Education,— (1) the Normal and Model Schools; (2) the Inspection; (3) the

Local Boards ; and, (4) the quality of the Instruction imparted. The Central Board would also through its Superintendent and Inspectors be able to interest the people in Education, and promote the entire efficiency of the system of Public Instruction."

The Committee need not recapitulate the many reasons for giving effect to these strong recommendations for the establishment of a Central Authority. Superabundant evidence of its necessity is given throughout this Report under nearly every head of enquiry.

22.—The Convent Schools (Catholic) your Committee believe to be a great blessing to the female youth of the Colony, and to be deserving the highest praise and encouragement. They only regret that the means of instruction and character of the Education provided for the male youth do not more nearly approach the standard of the Convent Schools.

The observations of the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, in his reply to the Government Circular of 1864, seem to be fully justified, and to be applicable relatively to all Convent Schools since established. His Lordship said :—

"The Conventual Schools are by far the most useful institutions in the Colony, and have gradually worked out, and continued to work, a great change in the character of the population, which will be even more manifest in the next generation, when the girls now attending them will have become mothers of families. The average attendance in summer, in the three free Convent Schools of St. John's, is 900 to 1,000, besides their pay school of the Convent of Mercy, and the Orphanage at Belvidere, about 160 in both schools. In the winter the attendance is about 300 to 400—according to the weather. A number of schools have been established by young women trained and educated in the Convent Schools ; and the people mostly send their young children to these little schools in their own neighbourhood in the winter season—the money allocated by the Government for the Conventual Schools procures the greatest advantage to the Colony, as the expense of these schools, independent of buildings, is generally double the sum allowed."

23.—The Committee learn from the report of the Local Association in aid of the Colonial and Continental Church Society (formerly Newfoundland School Society), that it has completed the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment in this Colony. To that Society the people owe a debt of eternal gratitude, as it was the pioneer of popular Education in this land, and admitted to its schools the youth of both sexes and of all classes, at a time when no public provision was made for any kind of public schools. Instituted by benevolent founders in the old country, it supported unaided for many years, the cause of popular Education here ;— it continues to contribute to the Colony nearly \$6,000 per annum, and expends those funds supplemented by a grant of £500 sterling from the Legislature and private subscriptions (in all nearly \$10,000), in a more successful manner than any local institutions. Its schools are attended by nearly 2,400 pupils, with an average daily attendance of half that number ; the cost to the Colony being about one dollar per annum for each pupil.

The Committee desire to draw special attention to these facts in connection with the above-named Society, so that any step may be carefully avoided which may tend to detract from its usefulness and value to the Colony. It is necessary, however, to mention that Mr. Haddon points out the unfair manner in which in two or three instances Legislation has apportioned the contributions of certain Districts to the above-named grant of £500, and see also on this point Rev. Rural Dean Harvey's letter in Appendix.

In any re-adjustment of the general Education grant this objection ought to be corrected, either by a rather different apportionment or by allocating to the Society a grant to be expended in its discretion with its own funds, a confidence of which it has shewn itself well worthy.

The Committee would remark that the management of the Schools under this body is altogether in the hands of a Central Board and Superintendent.

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### 1. GENERAL RESULTS.

The Committee have, in the foregoing paragraphs, given the result of the inquiry which they were appointed to make. They do not deem it necessary or advisable that they should offer any opinion or advice as to the conclusions to be drawn by the Legislature from the facts, materials and observations now and herewith submitted, and they desire to hold themselves individually free in their action upon any future measure of Legislation. They believe that no hasty opinion should be formed,—that it is due to this important subject that so largely affects the well-being of the people and which they believe to be the most serious of all local subjects for Legislative consideration, (while it is at the same time one separated from all paltry party interests,) freely and fully to discuss, and well and gravely to weigh, the several points that must arise for debate, if the subject of Education is ever to be earnestly dealt with by the Legislature.

2.—If on the whole the Legislature should be of opinion that the system of Public Instruction or Education by means of the Board, Elementary and other Public Schools of this Colony is unsatisfactory in its character and operation, the questions for consideration will be, wherein are the defects? are they susceptible of correction, and how are they to be corrected? and for this purpose it will be necessary to consider.

Whether salaries that average much less than the yearly wages of an ordinary labourer, and which in many instances compel the Teacher to engage in the fisheries and other employments to supplement his income—are sufficient, and if it can reasonably be expected that services of persons duly qualified can be obtained for such remuneration? Whether the School buildings, their accommodation and appliances are such as to attract good Teachers, and supply them with fit and sufficient means of instruction, and to encourage the attendance of pupils?

Whether if there be serious defects in this respect, it is not the duty of the Government and Legislature of this Colony to begin by expending in the outports, out of the monies appropriated to public improvements, a sum necessary for making the

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required provision, and under what conditions this should be done ?

Whether for the purpose of overcoming the indifference of parents and the inattention of children, there should be adopted any general or partial application of the principle of compulsion, with some system of encouragement by suasion and rewards, through means to be provided by any future governing body ?

Whether a change should not be made in the constitution of the Boards of Education, or some other plan substituted for them ?

Whether the number of Schools should be increased or diminished ?

Whether provision should not be made for one or more Normal Schools, or for the extension in some form of the system of Training Pupil Teachers—both with a view of improving the quality of the instruction imparted, and of maintaining a supply of qualified Instructors ?

Whether there should or should not be an entire abolition of the so-called Commercial Schools, and an application of the funds expended upon them towards the improvement of the Elementary Schools, in which (wherever practicable) greater attention should be paid to the teaching of Grammar and Geography, and particularly of Navigation ?

Whether the subsidized Academies are attended with results equal to their cost, and whether the classes to which the pupils belong, ought not to bear the expense of their support, to a greater extent than they do ?

Whether one or more Central Boards or Councils of Education should not be established, with power to regulate, direct, and control, (subject to a just distribution of funds), many of those matters to which the foregoing queries are directed, or with what powers ?

The considerations which bear upon this last question, are whether with such a Central Governing Body, the general efficiency of the system of Public Instruction would not be improved—by

the regulation of the quality of instruction, and its local adaptation—by providing for the qualification of Teachers, their right selection and just promotion—by supervision of the inspection,—by responsibility for the right application of funds, and for returns of the same—in the appointment of local and subordinate Boards or Trustees,—in the location of Schools—in the regulation and the payment and remission of fees and local contributions—and generally in the stimulation and direction of public interest?

Whether for the effectuation of the objects contemplated by any measures of reform, it may not be necessary to encrease the public grant for Education?

Under this question of the Grant the Committee would ask the Legislature to consider whether the “hard and fast” line which would limit the application of funds in the ratio of population might not and should not on principles of common humanity and Christian philanthropy be relaxed by setting aside a sum to be applied in the exercise of a fair and impartial judgment by the governing authority, to the needs of places where the circumstances of the inhabitants may require such appropriation. In the correspondence in reply to the Government Circular of 1864, we find the following forcible observations made in Mr. Marriot’s reply, which we may add, contains a deal of valuable matter from a highly trained and experienced source:

“The Education of the masses, unlike the making of common roads, is not an exclusively Government work. It is a work in which the Christian philanthropy of private individuals should largely share. Schools for the poor, in places where wealth accumulates, ought to be maintained, or in great part maintained by the possessors of that wealth.

“But so far from casting upon these more important and comparatively rich settlements this natural obligation, the State not only undertakes the entire education of the poor children in them, but it actually gives large grants for the education of the children of its richer inhabitants. While there are so many settlements in the island that are but rarely visited by the itinerant minister of religion, and in his absence, no school teacher can be afforded im-

perfectly to fulfil his duties, and, in addition, to instruct the young, the Government is lavishing thousands upon the support of seminaries which are attended by children whose parents can afford to pay the whole cost of their education, or, if not, should send them to humbler Schools."

The Committee would suggest, as a subject for consideration, the combination, to a greater or less extent, of Industrial training with School teaching.

It may also be worthy of consideration whether movable Schools as established in Sweden, (see Revd. Mr. Petley's letter), may not be suited to some localities not severally capable of supporting separate Schools.

The number of Schools, (for which provision is made out of the Public Funds), either irregularly maintained or wholly closed, is a matter for serious observation.

The Committee consider it desirable to draw public attention to certain provisions of our present Statute Law and Board Schools regulations, which would appear to be unknown to some of their correspondents, who complain of want of authority and other defects in the existing law and practice to which these provisions apply.

Extracts from Statute Laws :

"Boards of Education shall respectively have full power and authority, after they shall have been severally constituted, to assemble together in their respective Districts, and thereon to make and adopt bye-laws, rules and regulations, for the establishment and management of Schools within their respective Districts, and for the appropriation of the respective sums of money herein mentioned, and of such sums as may from time to time be granted for the maintenance of such Boards: Provided always, that Three at least of the Members of any Board shall be present at the transaction of any business by the said Board: Provided further, that no bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be of any force or effect until the same shall have received the approval of the Governor in Council."



“The Annual Meeting of each respective Board of Education shall be held on the First Wednesday in July in each year, for the purpose of choosing a Chairman and other Officers, of auditing accounts, and of transacting such other business as may then be necessary; and the Chairman of each Board shall, as soon thereafter as may be, transmit to the Governor a true and correct return of the number and position of Schools and date of establishment; the names of Teachers; salary to be paid to each; the number, names and ages of Scholars; the branches taught them; the books they have used, and their progress in education; the hours of teaching, and fees received; which return shall be accompanied by a detailed account of the expenditure of the Board for the past year; and any Board neglecting to transmit such returns, according to the forms to be furnished from the Office of the Colonial Secretary, on or before the last day of October following the annual Meeting, shall not receive further payments until such default shall be remedied.”

“If the fees be not paid to the Master, he may recover the same by action in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, either in his own name or in the name of the Board, or any master may, with the consent of the Board, or the Chairman thereof, issue a Warrant of Distraint under his hand, directed to any Constable or other Person, and distrain the goods and chattels of the parents of any child, for the amount of fees in arrear for any such child, without action, and sell the same after three days' notice; but any Justice near the locality may, on application and good cause shewn, restore the property distrained, if the fees should not be due, or make such order as may be just.”

“Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Chairman of the Board from remitting the said fees, or any part thereof, to such persons as are or may be unable from poverty to pay the same. Each master shall make an annual return to the Board of the amount of fees so received by him.”

“The following branches shall be taught in the said several Schools, viz:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and, where required, Geography, History and Navigation; and also

such Industrial Employment as may be directed and deemed necessary by the said Boards."

"It shall not be lawful for the Teachers in any of the said Schools to impart to any child attending the same, any religious instruction which may be objected to by the parents or guardians of such child."

Extract from Regulations of St. John's Board under Statute Law.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In Schools attended by Church of England and Wesleyan children.

II.—(a.) The authorised version of the Bible, without Note or Comment, shall be read by the children daily, immediately after the Prayers and Singing at the opening of Morning School, and immediately before the Prayers and Singing at the close of Afternoon School.

(b.) The Ministers of Religion, charged with the Pastoral care of the children attending such Schools, shall be authorised to give particular Religious Instruction to the children of their respective flocks, once at least in each week, at such fixed times as shall be found most convenient, in regard to the general routine of the Schools.

In Schools attended chiefly by Church of England children,—

III.—The Catechisms and Formularies of the Church of England shall be taught, under the direction of the Clergyman of the District or Settlement in which the School is in operation.

In Schools attended chiefly by Wesleyan Methodist children,—

IV.—The Catechisms of the Wesleyan Methodists shall be taught under the direction of the Wesleyan Minister of the District or Settlement in which the School is in operation ;—

Provided that Instruction in the Catechisms and Formularies of the Church of England shall not be given to any child belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, nor in the Catechisms of the Wesleyan Methodists to any child belonging to the Church

of England ; except in cases where it shall be otherwise specially requested by the Parents or Guardians.

The like Rule and Proviso shall apply to the Schools and Children of other denominations of Christians."

With the examples before us of systems of National Education, the results of the wisdom, experience and learning of the Public men of all civilized countries, and under a great variety of circumstances, there should be no serious difficulty in making such provision for the Scholastic Training of our people as shall commend itself to the combined intelligence and good-will of those with whom may rest the responsibility of Legislation. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that there are many local peculiarities that have to be considered, which make it impossible that any system existing elsewhere could be adopted without considerable qualification.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, Legislative Council,  
February 14th, 1873.

ROBERT J. PINSENT, *Chairman.*  
P. G. TESSIER,  
E. D. SHEA,  
A. W. HARVEY,  
ROBERT THORBURN,  
T. TALBOT.

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## CIRCULAR.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,  
April 22, 1871.

SIR,—

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to enquire into the system of Education in this Colony, would feel obliged by the receipt from you of such useful information upon the subject as it may be in your power to afford, together with an expression of your own opinion upon the working and results of the present system of Education, and the manner and means for its improvement; and your attention is particularly directed to the following points:—

- 1—The quality of the Instruction imparted in the Board and other Elementary Schools.
- 2—The qualification and position of the Teachers.
- 3—Attendance of Children at the Schools. Whether the average attendance is such as might reasonably be expected. What causes, if any, operate against regularity of attendance? Is the indifference of Parents to the value of learning one of these causes? How any of these causes could be mitigated or removed?
- 4—The age at which Children commence and cease to attend School generally, and their average of attainments when they leave. The influence of School instruction upon them in after life. Whether attention is given to religious instruction in the Schools,—by whom, and in what shape?
- 5—THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Whether suitable or otherwise, and properly ventilated and heated in winter, and kept in good repair.—How supplied with Maps, School Books and other School materials? Causes of defects in any of these respects, and how to be remedied?

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- 6—**THE GRANT.**—Whether it is large enough, or is susceptible of useful increase or improved application (irrespective of the question of Sub-division). And, in connection with this enquiry, whether the Teachers' Salaries are sufficient or not; and what amounts would, according to circumstances, be sufficient to secure qualified persons. Whether School fees are paid regularly;—whether the Government Grant to each School should be conditional on a certain amount being raised amongst those benefitted by the Schools;—whether the abolition of all fees would be desirable;—whether decrease in the number of Schools might in any cases be desirable, with a view to increased means for the remainder;—whether Female Teachers are not found to be more suitable than Male Teachers for many of the smaller Schools, and at less cost.
- 7—**INSPECTION.**—Whether the present system of Inspection produces beneficial results proportionate to its cost, and how it might be improved?
- 8—**THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION.**—Are they well constituted? Are their members faithful in the discharge of their duties? Do they meet as they should? Do they visit and examine the Schools, and shew an interest in the cause of Education; and carefully expend and account for the money entrusted to them? And would any change in the mode of their selection or appointment be desirable?
- 9—**TRAINING.**—Whether the present system of training Pupil Teachers at the Academies is sufficient; and whether a Normal School, such as those in Nova Scotia and Canada, be not desirable? What is the number of trained and untrained Teachers, respectively, in the Districts with which you are acquainted?—what the comparative condition of the Schools taught by one and the other class?
- 10—Whether the Compulsory system is needed—and, if so, is it capable of application, and to what extent?—in what description of places,—at what season of the year,—within what distance of Schools, and within what ages of Children?

11—CONTROL.—Whether a Central Board or Council of Education be desirable ; and whether, under its supervision, the Inspection;—the Local Government of the Schools ; the Training of the Teachers ;—the quality of the instruction ;—the interest of the people in Education, and the entire efficiency of the system of Public Instruction, would not be much promoted and increased ?

12—THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—How do they work ?—how conducted ?—what branches of learning are taught in each ?—what the average attendance of Pupils and amount of fees paid, and the cost of each Pupil to the Colony—and to what classes in life do the Parents of the Pupils belong ? How are they to be re-organized and improved ? Should all or any of them be abolished ?—and how should the funds, now voted, for any that may be abolished, be applied ?

13—COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—How do they work ?—how are they conducted ?—what branches of learning taught in each ?—what the average attendance of Pupils ?—what the number instructed in each branch ?—what fees are paid ?—what the cost of each Pupil to the Colony ? Are these institutions open to improvement ?—and how is such improvement to be effected ?

It is desired that you should oblige with information and opinions upon the foregoing, and any other points in connection with the subject-matter of this letter, irrespective of Denominational considerations, beyond the fact of the existing Division of the Grant into two parts.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun.,  
*Chairman.*

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**POSTSCRIPT.**

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**SUB-DIVISION.**—Your attention is now particularly requested to the question of Sub-division ; or, in other words, the Division of the General Protestant Grant amongst the several Denominations of Protestant Christians.

Your opinion as to the present operation of the Non-division plan ; and if you propose a change, your opinion of the improvements likely to result from it. If you do not propose a change, your reasons for desiring the continuance of the present system in this respect. If you approve of a partial change, then for what localities, and under what circumstances ; and how would you regulate the Managing powers in the event of such partial change. Lastly, under this head, whether in place of any division of this Grant by legislation, it might or might not be left with good effect to the people (Parents of children), in each School locality or District, to determine by vote (say, after the taking of each Census or at other periods,) whether their portion of the Grant should be divided or not ; and if not, what are the objections to this plan ? If Sub-division became a fact in any shape, how would you propose to meet the increased difficulty ensuing from reduced means for the support of Schools and Masters ? What is your opinion of the real desire of the people, in localities with which you are acquainted, upon the question of Sub-division ?

**N. B.**—It is desired that Petitions expressive of the views of the people upon the question of Sub-division should be furnished to both branches of the Legislature by the next Session.

1—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and some Geography.

2—Such as can be reasonably expected for the small amount of remuneration given them. Position, humble life.

3—Quite an average attendance, considering our scattered population.

4—Children are young when they commence, and are taken away as early as they can be made useful at home. No high attainments can be expected.

No religious instruction given in our Schools.

5—School-buildings, except in English Harbor, are suitable to our wants, and are kept in fair state of repair. The English Harbor School-house belongs to the Colonial and Continental School Society, is in a ruinous state ; it is not worth repairing if they made us a present of it. We have patched it up with rinds for the winter.

6—A comprehensive question. We could expend more money judiciously if we had it,—to wit, English Harbor School-house. The amount given is not sufficient to procure qualified teachers in every village. All have a right to a share, and claim it. According to our rules no child is to be driven away from School for not paying fees, without the consent of the Board, who enquire into the Parents' circumstances and ability to pay or not. It is not desirable to do away with fees.

7—Useless as far as we are concerned ; we seldom see him ; his Report never. If he has any thing to suggest he should assemble the Board and explain it to them. If it is likely to be beneficial and practicable, I have no doubt but it would be adopted.

8—I believe the Boards are very well constituted ; the members attend regularly, and take an interest in the conduct of the Schools, and keep a strict eye over the expenditure.

The charge of Schools and School-buildings being assigned to different members, whatever is amiss is laid before the Board at the next meeting, and remedied if possible.



9—The most incompetent man on our staff is a trained teacher from one of your training Schools in St. John's.

10—Do not think it could be carried out.

11—It was tried before, we could not work with it.

12—Just revived, and is progressing.

13—They may be good for places where they are established, but worthless to the general public, on account of the heavy expense of boarding a boy in their localities.

SUB-DIVISION.—We are decidedly against it, or division of any kind, or any Clerical interference beyond being a member of the Board. We make no distinction between Episcopalian or a Wesleyan ; we take the best we can get. A division of our Grant, according to population, would give the Wesleyans £11 13s. We pay £35 to a Wesleyan Master,—not that he is a Wesleyan, but that he is the most competent.

In Mr. Wood's time a petition was got up by him for Sub-division, which was met by a counter one against it, more respectably signed, if not so numerously. Our largest attendance is at a School half-way between the North Side and Ship Cove. Part of the building was used as a dwelling for the Master. The School part of it was found to be too small for the No., 80, attending. A dwelling was built for the Master, and the School-building thrown into one. Some of these children come every day  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles, bringing their dinner with them. It is attended by the Roman Catholic children in the neighbourhood.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. SWEETLAND.

To the Honorable ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun.,

Chairman Select Committee,

Legislative Council, &c., &c.,

St. John's.

HANT'S HARBOR, }  
August 1, 1871. }

SIR,—

In answer to your Circular, asking for any information I may be able to afford on the subject of Education, I have much pleasure in giving my opinion on the matter, premising that my experience does not extend beyond the harbor in which I reside, and that I have not had, hitherto, any direct interest in any School in any way ; so that my words may not weigh against Members of School Boards, or Parents of Children who attend Schools.

To take the different points, as specified. 1st and 2nd.—Neither the quality of the instruction imparted, or the qualifications, &c., of the Teachers (three), I have known in this harbor, are of an high order.—Perhaps it is as high as may be expected from a Teacher who has only £36 and fees, per year, to look forward to as payment. Beyond reading and writing, and, in some instances, a smattering of arithmetic, I do not know of anything being taught.

3 & 4.—The attendance of children at Schools is regulated by their ability to help their parents at the fishery, &c. Probably many young children are sent to School out of the way. A good stirring pamphlet, suited to Newfoundland circumstances, bearing upon the importance of the matter as affecting the children's future welfare, sent to every parent in the Island, may have some effect. I've no doubt, too, that examinations held and prizes given would stimulate parents and children to take an interest in Education. I can only report a discreditable indifference on the matter.

5.—The School Buildings in the District are in moderately fair repair.

6.—I do not think the Grant is large enough ; in many cases the Teacher's Salary in this place not being sufficient to command any talent for the work. I think Teachers should be paid in proportion to the average attendance of pupils—say 10s. to 15s. per year per head, which would incite Teachers to secure a large attendance. The present payment of nominal fees works very well.

I certainly think that where two Schools exist in a small village or harbor, only one is preferable ; but facilities for learning ought to exist in every harbor. Very likely female Teachers would be more suitable in Schools of less than thirty pupils.

7.—I do not think the present hurried system of inspection is beneficial in any way. The local Boards ought to inspect every School, also, and report thereon.

10.—The compulsory system, unfortunately, will not work in the outports.

11.—I do think a Central Board, or Council of Education, as expressed by you, would meet the difficulty to a large extent. Talent, free from any bias, would superintend the general working of Public Instruction, examine Teachers, and be competent to judge on progress or otherwise.

I think you have in your Circular summed up the principal points of the matter. The subject of Education is the most important connected with the Colony, and the securing the advantages of it to the rising generation will give a greater impetus to the progress of the country than any other measure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your's obediently,

ELLIS C. WATSON.

Hon'ble R. J. PINSENT, Jr.,

*Chairman Committee on Education.*

TRINITY,  
15th December, 1871. }

SIR,—

In reply to questions propounded by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the system of Education in this Colony, I beg leave to submit the following answers referring to our own Schools :

when the stop from school the can reed and write and work A little Aritmetic.

5—the Schools Bildings is very good But the Are not supplided with School Books which in My opinion is A great hurt to children.

6—the teacher s salliry here is 30£ A year and paya school fees by Many and them that do not pay he sends them home and will not teach them and that leaves Many at home that not pay the rule with A little Despotism here the famale teachers Are the fitest for and By giving them A full salliry and no fees is in My opinion the Best way the poor in Many Are not Able to pay there was Many children home this 2 years that would not Be taught At without Mony wich the had not the would Be sent home and not alowed At school ithink A famale teachers with there full pay from government and No fees is best for those places.

7 inspectors of schools i donot think we Derive Any Bennifit from them we hear of them some years comeing there some times i think we receiveed No Benifit from them.

8 there is Members of the Board of Education Ever attend those schools as far i now can tell ithink if there was A Board of Education Apointed it would Be very good.

9 training teachers At the Academies ithink them no better than Any other we had one here and he was No Better than A famale teacher the famale teacher we like Best.

10 there is no need of Compulsory the parents and children Are willing whin weather permits.

11 A cetral Board or Council of Education it would Be very Desirable and Benifical to the people in out ports i hope that you will do your utmost in your power to have the same the people take A great intrest in learning By haveing A Board of Education Apointed in those out ports it would be very Benifeshal and No inspector we find No Benifit By them.

12 Commerchal Schools there Are pritty well the teach reeding and writing Arithmet and Book Keeping.

13 Collage and Academies we have No knowledge of their rools.

To Mr Robert J pinsent  
Jun.,  
iremain your Most obedent

JOHN BLACKLER.

tots-cove.

there is No person that i can see take Any intrest in Schools here Apoint A Board of Education in the out ports in place of the inspector that is in My opinion the Best way to promote learning in those localities.

to Mr ROBERT J. PENCENT Esqr.

SCHOOL ROOM,

*Musgrave Harbour, Strait Shore,*

June 14th, 1871.

R. J. PINSENT, Esq., *Chairman.*

DEAR SIR,

I received your Circular on the 13th instant, and I have endeavoured to answer it; it is a subject worthy of deep consideration and require to be thoroughly weighed before final decision. Many difficulties obstruct the present system of education, which I firmly believe, if removed, tend to better progress. However, from the opinions of many Teachers, you may judge of the necessity of alteration, and I earnestly wish you prosperity in the important step you have taken. On short notice as this, I beg leave to say that much could be said that is not done, and that I have endeavoured to be so short as possible, still I know not if I have not extended the matter farther than required, and shall perhaps tire you, I have given you my present thoughts upon the matter, and having no information thereof before hand, must beg you to pardon anything inserted which ought to remain out, and wish you to overlook any such mistake, as I close in haste to obtain

SIR,—

In answer to your enquiries on the present system of Education, I'll merely make a few remarks.

Inquiring 1st—Of the quality of the instruction imparted in the Board and other shools. By some the Lancastrain method is taught, but by other shools this method cannot be taught, as the shools are not supplied with the proper books.

2nd—In my opinion some of the teachers are qualified and some are not, to hold the position.

3rd—The average attendance of children is reasonable, considering the bad state of the shool-houses in their localities. The indifference of Parents to the value of learning certainly is a cause to be attended to, but not so much as the above remark. There is no inducement for children to go to shool, they are fond of novelties, and as there is nothing in the old sheds of shool-houses in summer but dust and suffocation, and in winter smoke and frost, as when I was going to shool myself I often had to go to the fire to thaw the ink in the pen, it is natural to think they would take a dislike to shool. There is no way to remedy the above, build suitable houses, have them well supplied with the materials requisite for a shool.

4th—Children commence shool generally between 4 and 5 years, and cease to attend between 10, 11 and 12, as their Parents want their assistance at the fishery. With the exception of a few their average attainments are reading, writing and arithmetic. The influence of shool instruction is a benefit to them in after life. With the exception of a few, religious instruction is given in all the shools by the teachers.

5th—The shool-buildings are not suitable, they are no better than sheds, and in some of those sheds there are no books, maps or any other material necessary for a shool.

6th—The grant is not large enough, not less than 70 or 80 pounds would be sufficient to secure a qualified teacher. As to fees seldom any is paid, and the teacher never exact it from their Parents. The shool grant should not be conditional, the abolition

of all fees would be desirable, as the Parents would not be able to pay regularly, nor would it be convenient for the teachers. Female teachers would be more suitable for small shools than males, as the salaries are so divided and not sufficient for the latter.

7th—I think the present system of inspection very beneficial, because it lays before the public how the money is expended, and also the increse and decrease in the shools.

8—The Board do not meet, nor I never knew them to meet in the Southern part of the District. I expect it will be attended to better for the future, as we have a new Parish Priest and is very desirious of promoting Education.

9th—I think the present system pupil teacher at the Accademies very good.

The remaining portion of the Circular I leave it to learned Gentlemen to consider, as they having more knowledge of affairs in town than I have in the outports.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BATTCOCK.

tots-cove July..the 8..1871.

in Answer to your Enquirings i write the following Answer.

1st--the instructions Are very good in the schools in this place.

2—the teacher that was in this place is removed to witlesbay there is A famale teacher here that is very good.

3—About 50 children in Summer time the Boys At 9 years of Age do be At the fishaery.

4—the begin to At school At the Age of 6 years At 14 years

passage for Fogo. Trusting you will succeed in obtaining plenty of good and useful information on the Educational matter, and believing you will do that which is most conducive to Teachers and people, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your's faithfully,

J. B. WHEELER,  
*Teacher.*

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STRAIT SHORE, MUSGRAVE HARBOUR,  
June 14th, 1871.

*REPORT from Musgrave Harbour and Doting Cove School on  
Government Circular, bearing date April 22nd, 1871.*

SIR,—

I have duly weighed the various subjects put forward for my consideration, in the Government Circular of April 22nd, 1871, and beg to offer the following observations thereupon :

1.—To commence with the quality of Instruction imparted in this School. The quality of Instruction imparted in this School, daily or weekly, consist, and commence by singing one of Watt's or Wesley's Hymns, as first and last performance, morning and evening ; Holy Scriptures with questions, answers, and spelling ; Writing from dictation, with or without lines ; ditto in Copy Books ; ditto of spelling ; Hymns, or select pieces from personal knowledge or book ; recitation of Poetry, or select pieces ; spelling lessons ; explanation from Union or Universal Spelling Books ; Roman Numerals ; names of Books of Old and New Testament consecutively ; imitation of Alphabet printing, &c. ; Church and Wesleyan Catechisms ; Scripture references of individual history, such as the fall, redemption, and regeneration of man by Jesus Christ ; outlines of Geography and Grammar, and short discourses on the land we live in, its fisheries, produce, &c. ; and also a knowledge of the seaman's Compass ; all the tables, rapid cyphering on slates, in class, to Compound Rules, or Practice ; the first book of Arithmetic ; sums copied, copied on paper ; also



a revised copy of sums suitable for the Country mercantile business.

2.—Qualification of Teacher, and position, can and could be ascertained, if required, by either a special Committee, or a copy of each Scholar's attainments, available at any time on application to Teacher.

3.—ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN, &c. — The attendance of children at this School during the past year amounted to 50 boys and 35 girls—85 ; average attendance between 50 and 60, and was not as might be reasonably expected, considering there are 150 children of a schoolable age, residing within half or three quarters mile from this School Room ; but the irregularity of attendance, mainly owing to uneducated parents, who do not appreciate the benefits of learning, and consequently indulge in keeping the scholars at home School-days ; and I am persuaded that it cannot be mitigated or removed only by compulsory education ; or suffering it to die away as the uneducated generation goes down to the grave.

4.—THE AGE OF CHILDREN COMMENCING AND LEAVING SCHOOL, &c.—The age at which generally children commence are about 5 years, and so on, and often leave again before they are 12 years of age, or as soon as they can benefit their Parents by the fishery, &c. ; but few in out-harbours remain until 14 years. For the last seven years of my teaching, I have only succeeded in obtaining 3 boys of that age ; one of those I returned to the Wesleyan Academy for a pupil Teacher, and after 2 years of Academical study, is now passed as a Teacher ; and another I have now, and could I get an opportunity, would now return him as the same, and my experience lead me to affirm that many of these boys are no way inferior to scholars taught in Elementary Schools of England, as regards age, loss of time, &c., for having taught in England and Newfoundland also, I may pass judgment accordingly ; but as a general rule, their attainments are low, not exceeding Practice ; but this elementary education must be preferred before none, and its influence is surely seen and felt even in their every day transactions,—felt, I say, and witnessed by any unprejudiced man who

enter on a field of uncultivated labour ; and for instance witness a congregation of people assemble for worship, and scarce a book is seen, or voice heard ; and ere many years, say seven, he glances over the same congregation, and beholds young men and children, book in hand, singing and praising their Maker in their own native tongue ; and all these have availed themselves of the benefit of the Government Teacher's help, either day or night. Surely such sights speak usefulness, and not £40 a-year thrown away on useless purposes ; not, but I am fully aware that great alteration for good is close at hand and expedient.

5.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—My School-room is no way suitable for working, neither properly ventilated, but is very old, in a sad condition, decayed, and not worth repairs, and unfit for work stormy or tempestuous weather, and by no means satisfactory for me to reside in, and the low attainments of children is in some measure attributed to these difficulties, and an additional sum is necessary for to erect a new house at this harbour ; School requisites very scarce, also form a barrier of great hindrance to progress ; a remedy for this is a question, but the only plan I know and the safest is, for the Board to supply books, materials, &c., and if not free of cost, to allow local managers to exact a tax of so much upon every class for payment of books, &c., made use of, omitting paupers' children,—as for instance, when each provides his own there is a general diversity of books, &c., and classes cannot be arranged to give any good satisfaction.

6.—THE GRANT, &c.—The Grant for this School is not sufficient, neither are the salaries enough to support the Teachers free from debt, especially when compared to the out-harbor price of goods,—for instance, my salary is £40 per annum, and that to support a family, and no addition made to the Teacher's salary, for instructing 80 or 90 children, but merely the same as when the inhabitants could send only 35 or 40 children for instruction. Again, the fees are not paid in advance, and no way regular,—some pay, others do not, and this is a mere trifle once a year, say £3 or £4, and that is often gained with great difficulty and annoyance ; and sooner than undergo the trouble I forego the

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fees altogether on many occasions, and it is in truth only a name, and I think it advisable to abolish the fees altogether, and make addition to each Teacher's salary, and place him in a free and proper position to know that they are remunerated for their indefatigable labours.

7.—INSPECTION.—Our present Inspector have on many occasions proved himself the Teacher and Scholar's friend by his plans of instruction, and the Schools that come under his inspection are generally low in attainments ; that he certainly do not require to bring much of his School knowledge in force to examine them ; and a practical acquaintance with the proper working of an elementary system of education is surely sufficient for the examination of such low branches of learning as is taught in nine out of ten locality Schools, that it require no man of extraordinary abilities and learning to examine them.

8.—BOARDS OF EDUCATION.--The present Boards of Education, without doubt, give general satisfaction, when fairly represented by numbers agreeable to denomination ; and considering the low grant at their disposal, do all in their power to help the Teacher, and by endeavouring to extend education to all, bring the Teacher's salary too low for him to live in a station of respect becoming them ; and I have always found the presiding Board the friend and protector of Education, and the Teacher on application to the Chairman can receive information at any time on existing difficulties, and the visiting Clergyman, who is generally a member of the Board, visit the Schools, has the children's progress at heart, and desire their improvement ; but owing to the long distance from Fogo or Greenspond, it is quite necessary that another Board should be formed at Musgrave Harbour to preside over Cat Harbour, and the adjacent places as far as Gander Bay, and placed under the hands of competent men, could be managed, I believe, so as to satisfy the requirements of the public.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION, &c.—Compulsory education is needed, I firmly believe, and with a little restriction would work well, all Schools being first made free ; but to what extent it is capable of application is a deep question, and require to be well and duly

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considered ; for I think I may venture to say that these out-harbours are hardly ripe for this kind of thing, but I have no doubt it could be well worked in harbours with good roads, such as our harbour, both winter and summer, within the distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 quarters of a mile from the said Schools, (but where is the power to enforce such a system in obscure places of the Island, for certainly it would require a staff of officers for that purpose,) but children of 10 years, within the aforesaid distances, could attend, especially when children and parents are governed by a flag, according to the temperature of the weather. However, I believe that it would require to be in force for a few years before all difficulties could be discerned and removed out of the way.

As nothing can be said by me with regard to other stated propositions, I beg leave to close.

Your humble Servant,

JOHN B. WHEELER, *Teacher.*

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#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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SIR,—

In compliance with your request I beg leave to express my opinion upon the present working of the Education system, by saying that I know no fault with the reality of the system taught in these Elementary Schools ; for what is there more than can be taught as a low system of learning than I have already mentioned in Section 1st of this report, and our time is certainly not precisely confined to this and no more, for if our children were to follow School until they acquired some branches of higher knowledge, the Teacher would find it a sphere of action delightful to himself to teach, and by teaching others, he would teach himself also, whereas now he is, through their young age, abuse of time, want of means, compelled to teach low learning, until the love of learning is almost lost, and the higher branches of learning become like a dim lamp, decayed, for want of using. I know that whatever is necessary for elementary education I have never omitted

teaching, and any teacher imparting such, governing himself by the Inspector's rule, or some system learnt himself in England, will, by the constant attendance of the Scholars, produce effects worthy of notice. But there are far greater evils with which we contend with, first, want of School material, such as Maps, Books, Black Board, &c., and where this is wanting there can be no good progress. Secondly, the poor condition of our School-rooms, and the unsuitable manner of their erection, that in fact the Teacher must expect ere long to feel the sad effects of such houses upon his constitution, and force him to the grave. Thirdly, the disadvantage we labour under when left to the mercy of ill-thinking and uneducated parents who will not pay without a deal of annoyance a mere trifle towards our support, for instructing their offspring, and also the management of their children, for many send them a few days, and keep them home a few more, framing all manner of excuses for so doing, and also, the children know they have only to offend us, and receive punishment, and they will soon be kept home, or that the parents will come to the School-room and use reproachful language for so doing, and perhaps violence, so that in the present state of things, you have to bear with the rude reproofs of parents, and the whims of children, parents using their power to counteract the discipline they do not understand. Now, I say let these difficulties be removed, and that publicly enforced, and ere long the system of education in force would bloom, flourish and progress; teachers, made independent of the people, would be enabled to dwell in harmony and peace, and difficulties would wane and wax away, and its happy effects seen in our every day life and walks.

It is evident that the Government teachers cannot well be dispensed with. for in nine cases out of ten they are the men who supply the wants of the people in small localities, by burying their dead, baptizing children, conducting Sunday Services, and transacting the various business of the people, in holding correspondence with the Government for their benefit; and therefore should the present system remain, or compulsory education succeed, I give my opinion, that better salaries ought to be provided, provision made for Teachers independent of the people, fees abolished, cer-

tain rules of correction given, parents strongly prohibited from encouraging and keeping their children home on plea of excuse, and also from coming to the Teacher for lawful correction, sufficient fuel brought the Teacher for the use of the room, sufficient School apparatus, and accommodating School-rooms, ventilated and kept in repair, then in Newfoundland, as in England, we may look forward for advancement, progression, and happiness, under management of competent, earnest and devoted Guardians and Teachers.

We, as a body of, or between 4 or 5 hundred souls, mainly Wesleyans, require a special grant for erection of a School-room, and sufficient funds for Teacher's support, School material, and earnestly wait the decision of this Committee for information touching this important matter; and believing, that which is most conducive to all, will be put in force, I conclude by expressing my heartfelt thanks for this step of securing knowledge.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN B. WHEELER,

*Teacher,*

Musgrave Harbour, Strait Shore.

R. J. PINSENT, Jun., *Chairman.*

FROM MR. EDWARD BISHOP.

SWAINE'S ISLAND, }  
October 31st, 1871. }

DEAR SIR,—

Your Circular of 22nd April last, asking for information on the Educational System in this Colony: I beg to say, we are members of the Evangelical Church of England at Swaine's Island, and of course no Sub-division required, to which I am opposed. I leave the result to competent Judges to decide.

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The real desire of the people generally is that the Education Grant remain without Sub-division.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT,  
*Chairman, &c.*

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ODERIN, }  
 February 28, 1872. }

DEAR SIR,—

The instruction imparted in this Colony by the Board Education is, according to my judgment, very beneficial to the poor children. With respect of Teachers in this district, according to my judgment are very well adapted for the purpose. The children are pretty attentive, and inclined to learn. The misfortune is in those out-harbors soon as the child is able to work they are obliged to stop from School oftener than they otherwise would. Of course the parents are in general poor people, which is very much against the child's learning. I am led to believe the parent's wish is for their child to receive instruction. The age which the children commence in this locality is from four to six, and some at ten. I cannot be confident in saying at what age they leave; as I stated before they are often obliged to go to earn their bread. They are taught Religious instruction, Catechism in Sunday-School, reading, writing and arithmetic. I am sorry to state with respect of School buildings, this harbour is very deficient of School; the teacher is obliged to keep School in the dwelling-house which is very inconvenient, and in the Church on Sundays in Summer. The School is pretty well supplied with small books and other materials, Prayer and Hymn Books, and Bibles and Testaments. With respect Grant from Board, I am sorry to say that the teacher do not get enough to make out a living, and for the last twelve months only six months, the School is closed for want of funds, and what the child learn in six months they forget the next, particularly those that their parents have no learning and is not qualified to instruct them. The School fees are so small that the teacher do not receive as much as would pay them for walking into the

School. I am confident in this harbour it would not amount to six shillings. This year in other harbours it might be more. With respect to Female Teachers, of course they are less expensive than Male Teachers; they are very suitable in my opinion. I can speak for one in this harbour that keep the Protestant School, she is very competent. With respect to the present system of Inspection of Schools, I cannot say much in its favour; the Scholar do not improve much by the inspection, perhaps once in two years. If the money paid to Inspectors was giving to a good School-master, such as one I could mention in this harbour, it would be more beneficial to the Scholar than for an Inspector just to call for perhaps an hour or two. I believe the members of Board Education are faithful in their duties, and visit and examine the Schools. I am led to believe the money is expended in a proper way. The number of trained teachers in this district are ondy to my knowledge two,—Miss Pheobe Collett and Miss Rebecca Collett, and a few untrained teachers. We want manney more teachers, if possibly the Grant from the Board would allow so maney. Poor children in different out-harbours are destitute of being enabled to read the word of God.

The Schools are very scattered in this district, which I regret very much, and so few on the Protestant side.

With respect of Commercial Schools, there are none in this district. College Academeis and Grammar Schools, I cannot give you aney information with respect to either of them. I cannot say much concerning Sub-division as I am not particularly acquainted with it if it is a benefit to the child or the teacher, but I fear it would not; the Grant is small now, and I fear it would be much short on the teachers' salaries, and I am confident that they could not realise much from the Parents, neither could the teachers make anything of a liveing.

I should have answered your letter before, but had misfortune to loose the use of my arm.

I remain Sir, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS COLLINS.

The Hon. A. W. HARVEY,  
*St. John's, Newfoundland.*



CATALINA,  
December 8, 1871. }

SIR,—

I received a copy of a "Circular Letter from Select Committee of H. M. Legislative Council upon Education," and could wish that it had devolved upon a more competent person than myself to reply to it. But it would seem discourteous not to acknowledge the receipt of it at least, and to furnish such information as it may be in my power to give, so far as this Educational District may be concerned. There are several very important matters mentioned in the Circular, which I must necessarily omit; for I feel quite incompetent to form an opinion upon their working and results, from the limited opportunities I have had of personal observation of other Schools not connected with this District. And it is my wish and desire that this reply (such as it is) should not be considered as an official communication, but as an expression of my own opinion upon those particulars with which I am most conversant.

1—In reply to the first point mentioned in the Circular, viz., "The quality of the Instruction imparted," &c., I can only state that, so far as the Schools in this Educational District are concerned, it has been almost entirely elementary. And no wonder, whilst the salaries of the Teachers were so small; for many years, the Teachers at Catalina received £35, and those at Little Catalina and Bird Island Cove only £25 each per year.

2—With respect to "the qualification and position of the Teachers," (I mean those connected with the District of Trinity Bay east,) I am happy to say that, since we have received the additional grant for educational purposes, we have procured more efficient teachers, so that the Schools have been brought into a more effective and satisfactory state; and we (the members of the Board) are striving to raise the standard of Education, so that all the intelligence available might be more sedulously employed during the brief seed-time at our command.

3—Concerning the average attendance of children at the Board School at Catalina, I regret to say that it is not such as might and ought to be. In the first place, the School-house ought

to have been situated in a more central part of the settlement, so as to render it more convenient for the children to attend. It was built over thirty years ago by the inhabitants generally, and is now too small for the population. There is, besides the Board School, a Wesleyan School kept in a private house, and both Schools are located in the South-west Arm. Such being the case, the children residing in the North-east part of Catalina, and more particularly those on the eastern side of the harbor, are most unfavourably situated,—the distance from the School being too far for the children to attend. There was no need for £25 stg. to be taken from the general grant for Protestant Schools for this District, for a Wesleyan School at Catalina; and it ought to be discontinued, and appropriated for a School on the east side, where there are so many poor children untaught and neglected, for want of a School.

With regard to the question, whether the indifference of Parents to the value of learning operates against the regularity attendance, I believe that such is the case in too many instances, even where there is nothing else to prevent their children from attending School.

4—The children usually commence to attend School when they are about five years of age; and boys generally cease to attend when they are about eleven or twelve, or old enough to catch fish. Many girls continue to attend, though not regularly, till they are about thirteen or fourteen. Perhaps about one-fourth are then able to read well, and the rest imperfectly. And so with regard to Arithmetic, perhaps about one-fourth might have gone through the Compound Rules, or as far as Proportion or Practice, and a few beyond. Of the rest I cannot say much; I fear most of them have but an imperfect knowledge of the simple Rules, owing partly to the irregularity of their attendance. and (in many cases) their being neglected at home.

The Bye-Laws of the Board state that a portion of the Holy Scriptures shall be read daily throughout the year, and that due regard shall be had to the inculcation of the principles and precepts of the Christian Religion;—and, further, that the teachers

shall commence and end the day's occupation with Prayer, the form to be provided by the Board.

5—Respecting the "School Buildings." The School-room at Catalina is too low, and too small for the settlement; but it is as well ventilated and heated in winter as it can be, and kept in good repair. There is a large Map of the World in the School; and the School is well supplied with Books, &c.

The School-house at Little Catalina is suitable enough for the settlement, only it wants a wall under it; and I have told the people there that they ought to consider that they are in duty bound to build it, forthwith.

The School-house at Bird Island Cove is scarcely large enough for the population, and is getting old, so that a new one will be required a few years hence. All the Schools are well supplied with books and other School materials.

6—"The Grant." I have already mentioned that the sum of £25 stg. taken from the general grant for this District, for a Wesleyan School at Catalina, ought to be discontinued. It is unnecessary and unfair. What is it, in reality, but a Sub-division, so far as Catalina is concerned? The whole of the grant ought to be at the disposal of the Board; and then it might be made "susceptible of a more general and improved application," by establishing a School on the east side of the harbor, where it is so greatly needed. And to secure a duly qualified teacher for the said School, the salary ought not to be less than £40 per year. We should then require an addition to the grant of about £10.

School-fees are not paid regularly for all the children that attend the Schools; and I fear that if it was made compulsory in all cases, such is the "indifference of many Parents to the value of learning," that they would rather keep their children home than send them to School, if they were compelled to pay the fees; so that the poor children would then be the greater losers, and remain ignorant and untaught. "Whether the Government grant to each School should be conditional on a certain amount being raised amongst those benefited by the Schools," seems to me to be

doubtful, in a country like this, where fisheries are so precarious. Some Parents are both able and willing to pay School-fees, and do pay them regularly ; but there are others, (and some of them have large families), who are willing but not able to pay. I do not think it would be desirable to abolish the payment of all fees ; many have a mind and will to pay, and regard it as just and right that they should do so, as long as they are able ; and others who at present are unwilling, might change their mind, and be induced to pay as willingly as the best, according to their ability.

There is absolute need of another School at Catalina ; and a well qualified female teacher, of good character, might answer very well. All this, however, must be understood, as the Circular Letter states, "irrespective of the question of subdivision."

7—As to "whether the present system of Inspection produces beneficial results proportionate to its cost," I have heard several of the members of our Board express their opinion that it does not ; that the Colonial Board Schools might just as well be visited, examined, controlled, and reported of by the respective Boards, as by the Inspector ; and the sums expended for inspection might be better applied in some other way for the promotion of Education in the Colony. Whether such would really be the case in every instance I cannot tell ; and therefore I suppose it is needful that there should be Inspectors.

8—Concerning the Board of Education for this District, (for I know nothing of any other), I suppose it is as well constituted as it can be under existing circumstances, though we could wish that some of the members were men of more learning and intelligence. They are generally punctual in their attendance, when meetings of the Board are convened. Three or four visit and examine the Schools occasionally ;—the Chairman frequently ; and these are they who take the deepest interest in the cause of Education,—aiming to procure the best teachers they can get, and to raise the character of the Schools ; for we well know that incompetent teachers can produce nothing better than incompetent

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Scholars. "The waters which flow from the fountain will not rise above its level."

The money entrusted to the Board is carefully expended, and regularly accounted for every year. I do not know that any change in the mode of selection or appointment of Members can be made for this District at present, unless a vacancy had been caused by death, or resignation, removal, &c.

9—There appears to be something lacking in the present system of training Pupil Teachers; and we cannot have efficient Schools without efficient instruments to conduct them. I know nothing of the Normal Schools in Nova Scotia and Canada; but I think it is essentially necessary that teachers should be properly trained for their work, either in a normal or training School, or in one of the Academies or Central School in St. John's. We have found, from experience and observation, that one of the chief evils we have had to deplore, in the instruction of children, has been the incompetency of some of the teachers,—an evil which we are trying to lessen. Make a teacher learn before he teaches. Improve the staple of his tuition; imbue him with something more than elementary knowledge; and require from him at least a decent aptitude for imparting what he knows to others. Elevate, if you can, his status in society; and, above all, I think, we should look at character, and make it essential and indispensable,—religious character, moral character. A certain period must necessarily elapse before the fruits of their labours can be matured; but eventually, it is to be hoped, we may look with confidence, under the Divine blessing, for the fulfilment of our reasonable expectations in the benefits which the Colony may be enabled to reap from the labours of teachers properly trained. Our teacher at Catalina was trained in the Wesleyan Academy in St. John's; the teacher at Bird Island Cove attended the Central School a little while; and the teacher at Little Catalina was untrained, though he has proved to be a good and suitable teacher for the place to which he was appointed.

10—The "Compulsory system," I think, would be a system of the greatest practical difficulty existing in a country like this,

where the population is so dependent upon the fisheries for maintenance and support. In my humble opinion it would be almost impracticable to carry it out to any considerable extent. The children of both sexes are commonly withdrawn from School at the earliest moment that a benefit, however inconsiderable, can be derived from their labour. And besides this, many children are sometimes in deep poverty, destitute of suitable clothing for the inclemency of the weather, and, (where the population are scattered,) living at a considerable distance from School ; so that I must confess I do not see any adequate remedy for these evils in question.

11—With regard to the queries, “ Whether Central Board or Council of Education be desirable,” &c. If the Grant should be sub-divided, I think it would be desirable that there should be all this, whether as regards the fundamental principles at stake, or the weighty consequences involved in the issue.

The next two questions, (11 and 12), concerning Commercial Schools, College, Academies and Grammar Schools, I am compelled to pass over, as I know nothing more of their working and results than what I have read in the Inspector’s annual Reports.

And now, with regard to the question of sub-division, I cannot but think that the members of the Church of England in this Colony are entitled to the same rights and privileges for the education of their children as are granted to Roman Catholics for theirs ; and I quite agree with the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, in expression of his views on the matter :—“ It cannot, therefore, be just to the Colony to refuse us the means or the liberty of importing in our Schools, that which we consider of paramount and vital importance. We ask for no preference, we would injure and offend none ; we ask only what has already been granted to Roman Catholics, and what we would willingly grant to other sects and denominations.”—But the subject has already been so fully and ably discussed, that nothing I could say could add any weight to it. I have no doubt that it would be better for Catalina if the grant was sub-divided, and that the cause of Education would be much improved and promoted thereby. What the Hon. C. F. Bennett stated, in his speech on the second reading of the

Education Bill, is quite true, viz., that under the present system "the Boards are composed of persons of different denominations, and of consequent conflicting opinions; and that this state of things creates jealousies, contentions, and at times actual quarrels, or a degree of apathy that is equally pernicious to the prosperity of the Schools." And we know from a higher authority, that "where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work." I have seen painful instances of the truth of this, but I forbear to speak of them. Often, therefore, have I wished the Grant was sub-divided, and thought what a deeper interest I should then take in the Schools. With regard to those places where two Schools could not be advantageously established, I suppose, as Mr. Bennett has said, that the appropriation could not be divided. The same view of the matter has often occurred to me, which Sir Hugh Hoyles is stated to have once said, (though I had not seen the statement till lately), namely, that "the only objection to a division that appeared to have any weight was that in some small settlements, where the amount granted was hardly adequate for one School, the division of that sum would destroy the School altogether." I suppose, with Sir Hugh, that no division could or should take place in such localities. With respect to the question of regulating the "managing powers," in the event of a partial change, I can scarcely offer an opinion. I would rather leave that to those who are much wiser than myself to determine, also other queries to which I feel unable to reply.

Having so far endeavoured to furnish such information and opinions upon the subject-matter of the Circular Letter which has been brought under my consideration, I can only wish that I could have done it more effectively, and as its importance deserves and requires; but I have no doubt but that will be done by others, and more particularly by the "Select Committee of H. M. Legislative Council upon Education."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM NETTEN.

To the Honorable ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun.,  
 Chairman of Select Committee  
 of H. M. Legislative Council upon Education, St. John's.

CATALINA,  
January 13th, 1872. }

SIR,—

I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular Letter from Select Committee of H. M. Legislative Council upon Education, bearing your signature as Chairman, and wish it was in my power to reply to it in such a way and manner as it requires and deserves; but as I am not a member of the Board of Education for this District, I shall only be able to answer some of the questions proposed, and those not very fully, for want of a better acquaintance with the Schools and their Teachers. However, I am willing to answer them in the best way I can.

1.—As to the quality of instruction imparted in the Schools, (I mean the Schools in this District) so far as I know, it consists chiefly of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; very few indeed learn Grammar and Geography, and some three or four, chiefly young men, have been taught some of the rudiments of Navigation.

2.—Concerning the qualifications and position of the teachers, I suppose they are the best that the Board could get, for the salaries that were appropriated to them. There is room for improvement in the writing and spelling of the teacher at Catalina. The present teacher at Bird Island Cove appears to be a better Scholar; he writes rather a superior hand, and is much more efficient teacher than the late one who was dismissed for his incompetency. The teacher at Little Catalina, too, has got the children on there very well since he has been in charge of the School.

3.—Respecting the attendance of children at the Schools, I am persuaded that there are not nearly so many who attend as there ought to be. The distance to the School is too far for many of the children, particularly in winter, when the snow is deep and the weather severe, and some of the children but poorly clad; and we are sadly in want of another School on the East side of the harbor.

4.—I believe the children generally begin to attend School when they are about the age of five or six years old; and the boys are generally taken away from attending when they are able to catch fish. The girls, too, are often kept home to mind their



younger brothers and sisters, and sometimes to work on the flakes spreading fish, &c. Some of them can read and write pretty well when they leave School, but very few are far advanced in Arithmetic.

5.—The School-house at Catalina is very inconveniently situated for the generality of the inhabitants ; it was built a long time ago, and is now too small for the population. The School-room itself is too low ; but I believe it is kept in pretty good repair, and that there are plenty of books and slates in the School. The School-house at Little Catalina seems to answer very well for the place ; but I have heard that the School-house at Bird Island Cove is decaying, and that the people there will want a new one in the course of a few years.

6.—It is evident that the Grant for this District is not large enough, or I should think there would have been another School established on the East side of Catalina, when it was so much needed. If the sum taken from the general Grant, for a Wesleyan School at Catalina, had been appropriated for a School on the other side, it would have been much more beneficially applied. The children over there cannot attend the School which is situated in the Western part of the settlement, for the distance is too far ; and the consequence is that they are growing up in ignorance for want of another School.

7.—Concerning the present system of inspection of Board Schools, I think it is an useless expense to the Colony. The Boards of Education might do all that the Inspector does ; and the money now spent for Inspection might be better applied in some other way in the cause of Education.

8.—Respecting the Board of Education for this District, perhaps it could not be constituted otherwise than it is, unless the Grant was Sub-divided. But whether the members meet as they should, and whether they visit and examine the Schools, and shew an interest in the cause of Education, &c., I cannot positively tell, for I am unacquainted with their proceedings.

9.—And I know little concerning the present system of training Pupil Teachers ; but that Teachers ought to be trained, and

thoroughly and competently trained too, before they are appointed to take charge of Schools, ought, I think, to be made more compulsory. We have seen enough of untrained and unlearned teachers to convince us of the uselessness of employing such persons as teachers of our youth.

10.—I do not think the compulsory system could be carried out in the Colony of Newfoundland. In some places the people are so widely scattered that many poor children could not possibly attend School half their time ; and some are badly clothed and poorly fed. It could only be accomplished, I suppose, in towns or places well supplied with Schools, and within short or convenient distances from the children's habitations. But there is one evil, I think, that ought to be remedied ; and that is, that instead of six weeks' vacation at Midsummer, there ought not to be more than two weeks. It is a great loss of time to the younger children in particular, who are not able to attend School in the winter ; and I for one would plead for its discontinuance.

11.—CONTROL.—If the Grant should be Sub-divided, I suppose it would be desirable that there should be a Central Board or Council of Education ; and that the several particulars mentioned in this Query should be under its control or supervision.

With regard to the two next questions, concerning the Commercial Schools, College, Academies, and Grammar Schools, I can scarcely give any opinion, for I know very little about them. Indeed I only wish I could have answered all the other foregoing questions more fully and satisfactorily. I am not a member of the Board of Education, and therefore am not so well acquainted with the managing and working of the Schools as those who are. But I have endeavoured to reply to the questions contained in your Circular Letter to the best of my power.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with much respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MIFFLIN.

*The Hon. ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun.,  
Chairman of Select Committee  
of H. M. Legislative Council upon Education,  
St. John's.*

WESTERN POINT, }  
1st July, 1871. }

ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun., Esq.

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular respecting Schools, and to offer the following remarks :—

1st—As regards the quality of instruction given in Elementary Schools : (to speak of the one under my own care), the children are learning just simply Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic.

2—Being a Teacher myself, I feel that I cannot speak on the qualification of others.

3—With regard to the attendance of children at School, I consider this to be much below the number that ought to attend, and believe the chief cause to be the indifference of Parents to the true value of learning, and think some Rule might be formed by the different Boards of Education, to compel the Parents to send their children to School.

4—The usual age that children come to School is between four and five years old, and are taken out at the age of eleven and twelve. Their attainments in general are very small, seldom able to do the Compound Rules in Arithmetic, can scarcely write, and read imperfectly ; for, notwithstanding, they leave at such an early period, the daily attendance is too often very irregular. Then, for the most part, what little they have learnt is soon forgotten, not being kept up after they have left School. In respect to religious instruction, this, in most cases about here, is given by Teachers themselves, excepting an occasional visit from the Minister.

5—The buildings about this neighbourhood are kept in pretty good state as regards ventilation and heat. With respect to maps, we have never had any, nor are they necessary to us until the children learn Geography ; but there are other materials very much required, such as black boards, sheets of reading for junior classes, a counting frame, &c I consider that there is a great defect in the present plan of the Teachers having to get a supply of books, and *selling* them to the Parents. I would propose that

each School should have a Grant of books from the Government, on the same system that the National Schools are supplied in England, so that the books might become *School property*, and should not be taken home. The grant of books would not cost much in these Elementary Schools ; and by being found in this way, each scholar would have the right sort of books, and not as it is now, too often the case, each child with a different kind. The grant of books, of course should be given according to the attainments of the pupils, which could be determined upon by the Inspector.

6—I am not prepared to say much about the amount of money granted by the Government, only if the Teachers had to live by what is allowed they would hardly do it. I think that there ought to be a regular fee paid by every child ; this should be decided upon by Committees appointed in each harbour. The people in this place pay 15s. a-year for each child. This was agreed upon by the School Trustees, at a public meeting. As for Female Teachers they would not answer for small out-harbours, because in most cases the teacher has to read Divine Service on Sundays, when the Minister is absent.

7—I cannot see that the Inspector fully performs his duty. Last Summer, when visiting the Schools on this shore, he passed mine and two more in this vicinity, that ought to have been examined.

8—Concerning the Boards of Education being well constituted, there is a change contemplated in respect to the LaPoile Board, which is much required,—viz., to make two Boards, one for Rose Blanche and its out-ports, and the other for LaPoile. This alteration is desirable, so that the members may be living at a convenient distance from the place of meeting. Then, again, this would enable the members to discharge their duties more fully than they have done hitherto, for they do not visit and examine the Schools. How then can they know whether the Teachers are conducting the Schools under their care in a regular and proper manner ? I know of one School in particular, which was closed last winter over four months, and this plan has been carried on for some time, yet the Teacher received the Government Grant. Moreover, until quite lately more than its share. This I consider

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very unjust, and believe it to be the neglect of the Board in not taking some active steps to have things better arranged. This is not carefully spending the money allowed by Government for Education. Of course there is a little fault with the people of the harbour, but in these small out-ports the Schools ought to be more especially attended to by the respective Board under whose control it may be.

9—In respect to training Pupil Teachers, I would propose that some of the scholars be chosen from some of our Elementary Schools for that purpose, and be taught with that special intention in their respective Schools, until they are of an age to be received into the Academies. This would assist the Teachers in their work with the junior classes, but of course in those Schools where there are Pupil Teachers, the Master and Mistress should receive a little extra salary, something on the same principal that is adopted in England,—the Candidates for Pupil teachers would have to be examined by the Inspector, previous to being selected. I hardly know what opinion to give in reference to the compulsory system, but something is decidedly needed on this shore to arouse the parents to a sense of their duty to give their children education ; but there would be some difficulties in establishing the compulsory system, many of the people about here are unable to pay for their children's schooling, but I believe in such cases proper allowances could be made by the respective Boards, and yet the children could be admitted into the School. Then, again, there are some families who can well afford to send their children, but do not do so, yet they have not the means of teaching them at home ; therefore, it is only right that the Government should take positive measures in such an important matter as the Education of Children.

I trust the time is not far distant when the members of the different Boards of Education will be more alive to perform their duty, and see that each School is well provided with books, and all needful materials.

I do not consider that any Sub-division of the Grant is required, and fully believe that there will be endless difficulties in the way, owing to the numerous denominations of Protestant Christians ; and firmly hold, that in matters of Elementary Edu-

cation, all Protestant sects should work unitedly together,—let each Board divide the Grant according to the number of children in the place where the School is located, without any reference to any Protestant denomination.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

PHILIP H. G. BROCK.

ST. LAWRENCE. }  
The 17th July, 1871. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 22nd of April, respecting the system of Education in this Colony. I beg further to inform you there is but one School established here under the Education Act, with a Female Teacher. The want of a competent Male Teacher is much felt here, and also a regular supply of Books and Maps, for the use of the Schools, as a large portion of the children have not the means to procure them. The School-building also wants to be finished and put in good condition. The children generally commence at the age of five years, and cease attendance at twelve and thirteen. The average attendance is thirty-two male and twenty-nine females. They are instructed in Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. There is not more than two-thirds of the children here in attendance. The Rev. John Kinsella's health has been so impaired, that it was morally impossible for him to give his attention to School matters. If the Schools are generally supplied I would suggest that a supply may be sent directed to this locality for the use of the School here, as it would be of the utmost importance to the children. I beg further to inform you that, as I have had no connection with the Local Board here, it is not in my power to furnish the gentlemen of the Committee with any further information on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. VAVASSEUR.

To ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun., Esq.,  
Chairman of Select Committee of Education, St. John's.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE,  
 BAY ROBERTS,  
 1st January, 1872. }

SIR,—

In answer to the Circular Letter addressed to me by the "Select Committee of the Legislative Council," and in fulfilment of my promise to reply to the same, I have much pleasure in forwarding the subjoined answers and remarks:—

2—The qualifications of Teachers (with the exception of a few trained men) are below average, and their position not above that of an ordinary fisherman.

3—The causes that operate against regularity of attendance, are, chiefly, the employment of children in curing fish, fetching wood, &c., or perhaps being kept at home to look after the younger children while the Parents are absent at work; and the indifference of Parents generally is in a great measure the result of their own ignorance.

4—The religious instruction principally consists in reading Holy Scripture and learning the Catechism,—which instruction is imparted by Master or Mistress.

5—The School-rooms recently built are of a better description than formerly, but by far the majority are very ill-adapted for the purposes of education, being for the most part dark, gloomy, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. In the month of March last past, I went into a School-house which had originally been built for, and occupied as, a fisherman's dwelling-house. The partitions and ceiling had been removed,—a stove placed in the middle of the room, one or two desks (?) nailed round the sides, and a few stools placed here and there; the only means of ventilation being the door. The smell, though there had been no School that day, was fetid and unwholesome. On learning from the Teacher that the number of children who attended was about ninety, with an average daily attendance of over sixty, I expressed my astonishment, and observed that it was enough to kill them or breed a serious distemper among them. Hardly three weeks afterwards, the Master himself was taken ill with fever, and after a long and dangerous illness, was barely convalescent at midsummer. The

Schools are not generally well supplied with proper books and other requisites. Maps, in most cases, are of little more service than to ornament the walls,—the Teachers frequently knowing no more about them and their use than the children who are to be taught.

6—Salaries are not sufficient to secure and retain properly-qualified persons. Young men who have been trained, and who would otherwise make good and efficient Masters, do not generally regard their employment as the profession of their lives ; but rather as a “*pis aller*” until something better turns up. School-fees are shirked as much as possible, and Teachers have no remedy or means of compelling payment, excepting where, as in this district, the Local Board has passed a bye-law requiring payments to be made in advance. I know of no reason why the Government grant to each School should not be made conditional on a certain amount being raised in the district—except that the Teachers would be the sufferers. I understand that in the United States, where the public School-system is well developed, every householder residing in a School district is yearly assessed for the support of the School or Schools within that district. I cannot say whether such a system can be carried out in this Colony, but I think it would be very desirable—then, and then only, the advisability of abolishing fees might be entertained. Owing to the increase of the “*Education grant*,” the Board of this district could have increased the salaries of their Teachers, and make them equal to those in the neighbouring districts of Island Cove and Brigus ; but it seemed good to the Board to open another School which, on better authority than my own, was not necessary. There can be little doubt but that female Teachers are much better adapted for conducting infant and girls’ schools than male Teachers can possibly be.

7—If the present system of Inspection does not produce results proportionate to its cost, I do not think it is the fault of the Inspector ; but rather that his reports and suggestions for improvements are not attended to or enforced. Personally, I feel pleasure in the visit of the Inspector, and am always happy to hear what-



ever he may have to suggest, as well as to afford him all the information at my command and that he may require.

8—I have known a Board of Education, where three of the members could neither read nor write,—a fourth could read ; I am not sure whether he could write. I know of another Board from which three active, able and experienced business-men were displaced on political grounds, to make room for three planters, successful sealing-masters and fishermen, one of whom, at least, can with difficulty write or read manuscript. How can these men examine a School?—or how can they be proper judges of the fitness or unfitness of a Teacher? And although it often happens that a Clergyman is the Chairman of a Board, yet instances are not wanting in which the other members have over-ruled him by their votes, and have placed an incompetent person of their own choice. Such a case exists in this district. As for the money entrusted to them, I fully believe that it is fairly expended and faithfully accounted for.

9—I cannot recognise the necessity of a “Normal School,” which would be an additional great expense;—rather let the Government make use of the machinery already at its command. Any young man can obtain a good, sound education, and good training, in the Academies already established,—always provided he be assiduous and intelligent. There are no trained Teachers either in this or the three neighbouring districts, excepting one at Brigus (the Society’s Schoolmaster) who was trained at the Central School, in St. John’s. I am acquainted with several able and efficient young men, now in charge of Schools, who were educated at the Church of England Academy, and who are doing their work well and faithfully.

11—It would hardly be possible. I conceive, to establish an improved system of Education without some central controlling body, such as a Council of Education, to which School-teachers might look for advice, encouragement and support in their arduous, and too often ungrateful, employment,—by which they should be appointed and certificated, and to which they should be responsible. No Teacher should be appointed to a public School, unless he have been previously examined and have obtained a certifi

cate of class and fitness. The Inspector should also report to the Central Board or Council. The indifference of the people, generally, to instruction, must, I think, continue so long as they shall remain in their present isolated condition. It can only be by frequent communication and contact with men of other and more favoured countries, that they shall be brought to feel their own wants and deficiencies. Even among the more intelligent young men of the Colony, the highest ambition seldom ranges beyond a stool in an office, or a place behind a shop-counter.

12—I am not acquainted with any Commercial School besides that under my charge, in which the ordinary branches of an English education, together with French, Spanish, Latin, Drawing, &c., may be obtained. I would rather refer you to the reports of the Inspector and Chairman of Directors, who have recently examined the School, for further information.

13—I am acquainted with only one Academy which, though under a talented head-master, is not flourishing in point of numbers, owing, I think, to two chief causes, the high rate of fees and the great number of private Schools now in operation in St. John's.

With respect to Sub-division of grant, I do not deem myself competent to offer an opinion. In this district it would not affect any material change; and though, (as a Church of England man) I should wish the Clergy to have free access to the Schools, and to have the religious instruction under their sole control and supervision; yet I do not desire to see them meddle with the purely secular teaching, excepting so far as they happen to be Chairman or members of Boards. I do not believe that the people themselves have any desire or care about the matter.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that it is difficult for one man, of his own experience and knowledge, to answer all the questions contained in the Circular; but that fuller and more satisfactory information might be elicited from a *viva voce* examination of different Masters by or before the Committee; and I cannot help remarking that we, who are Schoolmasters professionally, labour under considerable disadvantages; not the least of which

is the smallness of our incomes, which precludes us from making provision against sickness or old age, and the precarious nature of our office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ELIE MARETT.

To Hon. ROBERT J. PINSENT,

*Chairman of Select Committee of Education.*

GREENSPOND,  
October 20th, 1871. }

DEAR SIR,—

Your Circular of 22nd April last, requesting information on the Educational System in this Colony, has had due consideration, and I now beg to offer a few remarks on the subject.

I cannot of course say anything of the Schools in the principal towns, but as far as the outports generally are concerned, I think the instruction imparted in the Elementary Schools, viz., Reading, Writing and Cyphering, is quite as much as is necessary for the class of children attending, most of whom are brought to the fisheries, and consequently taken from School at an early age.

The teachers are fully qualified for their work, but owing to the very small salaries which the Government grant can provide, they are necessarily obliged to seek other employment to assist in supporting their families.

The average attendance is not generally as good as it ought to be, owing chiefly to the great indifference of the Parents to the value of learning; and the only way, in my opinion, to ensure a more regular attendance would be to pass an Act which would compel Parents to send their children to School up to a certain age, say 14 years at least. They now go to School at 4 and leave at 10 years of age, which, together with the very irregular attend.

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ance during that time, is the cause of so much ignorance as is met with in the out-harbors of Newfoundland generally.

Religious instruction is imparted by the teachers in all the Schools, (the Clergyman generally not having time to attend to it,) in the shape of reading the Scriptures, learning Catechism, Hymns and Prayers, and questioning on the chapters read.

The fees are not in all cases paid regularly, and I think should be abolished, and the Teachers' salaries increased, or else be compulsory on every person except *widows* having children at Schools.

I do not think it would be advisable to decrease the number of Schools, but rather to increase them as much as possible, and I think Female Teachers would, in a great many instances, be more suitable than Males, as they can impart as much instruction as is required, and could be obtained at much less expense.

The present system of Inspection I have always considered as very imperfect, the Inspector not being able to see the Schools except in the Summer season when there is the smallest attendance, and the attainments on that account very low. I would suggest that an Inspector be appointed for each District, say the Chairman or some other member of the Board who understands the working of Schools, and who would be able to visit the Schools in the month of March, when the more advanced children generally attend, to be paid each year in proportion to the number of Schools he visits.

The Boards appear to be very well constituted, and I see no necessity for a change at present. I think a Normal School would be very desirable where all Teachers could be trained and take a "diploma" before taking charge of any School.

The Commercial Schools, from what I have seen, do not work well in the Outports. I think it would be better to give the money they receive to the Elementary Board Teachers, or to those of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

I do not know anything of the working of the College, Academies, or Grammar Schools, but I am acquainted with some

very clever men educated in the Harbor Grace Grammar School, which leads me to a favorable opinion of that description of School.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I think Sub-division of the Protestant grant would be very detrimental to the cause of Education, because the present Teachers can hardly live on the salaries they receive, and therefore if the grant were Sub-divided the Schools would have to be filled by men or women wholly incompetent, and we would see our native countrymen a few years hence much more ignorant than they are at present ; but should Sub-division become fact, which I trust it may not, the only remedy I can see for the *evil* would be to levy a tax for the support of Schools, such as is done in other Colonies,—a course of proceeding to which I do not think the people of Newfoundland would quietly submit.

I verily believe the people of Newfoundland in the out-harbors generally, that is, those who are qualified to form an opinion, are decidedly averse to Sub-division.

With these remarks,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY LIND,

*Agent to Colonial & Continental Church Society.*

To ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun., Esq.,

*Chairman of Select Committee*

*of H. M. Legislative Council upon Education,*

*St. John's.*

HARBOR GRACE, }  
7th July, 1871. }

SIR,—

I beg most respectfully to acknowledge receipt of your Circular on Education, and in compliance with your request, venture to propose such remarks thereon as come within the compass of my own observation.

1st.—The quality of instruction imparted in the Board and other Elementary Schools, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic of a sadly imperfect description, generally embrace all that is attempted to be taught.

2.—The position and rank of the Teacher in general rises no higher than a level with the Parents of the children intrusted to his care. In the majority of cases, men, who have failed in other pursuits, are engaged by the Boards of Education, because no more competent Teachers can be procured. Of course the instruction must be limited by the personal attainments of that class of applicants.

3.—The average attendance is not what might be reasonably desired. Being gratuitous, is one cause ; ignorance of Parents, is another ; negligence of Masters is another ; and a natural disinclination on the part of the children to attend School, largely acts upon the average attendance.

4.—Children, when not too distant, commence attending School at about 8 years old, and continue till about 12 years old ; and in a few instances a year or two later. At that age the girls are kept home to nurse, and the boys to catch and assist in the curing of the fish. Some kind of religious instruction, mostly catechetical, is imparted ; but it may be justly feared that this, too generally, like the other branches, is lamentably superficial, judging from the subsequent conduct of the scholars.

5.—I believe the School-buildings are kept in tolerable repair, but the system of warming in the winter is very defective. Maps, books, &c., &c., are not too liberally supplied ; but the great defect in the present system is no residence provided for the Teachers, who often have to pay heavy rent for a suitable dwelling-house.

6.—I beg most respectfully to invite your special attention to the following remarks as embodying most if not all the complaints, and their removal, attached to the present system.—When the late Mr. Barnes introduced his Education Bill, it was not contemplated to furnish a grant *in toto*, but a grant *in aid*. On the formation of general Boards of Education in the several Districts, it was expected of course that the extern settlements

would apply for Schools. Those applications should have been made through Local Committees, stating the amount they would guarantee to the Master ; and according to their estimate of the value of a School the Boards should have responded by doubling the amount of the guarantee, say £10, grant, £20 ; total, £30 ; or guarantee, £20, grant, £40 ; total, £60. Thus the Committees could to a good extent regulate the Master's qualifications, and the character of the instructions imparted. By this process, residence, qualification of the Teacher, attendance on the part of teacher and pupils, would be guaranteed and satisfactorily sustained. Of course all must be painfully aware the Teachers' salaries under the present system is totally inadequate to secure the services of adequately qualified teachers. I do not think the School-fees are paid one cent to the dollar. In many cases Parents will not pay, because the children are not taught ; and the Master is driven to the necessity of earning a trifle towards the support of himself and family by other means, and the salary is little otherwise than a sinecure.

7.—I believe the present Inspectors are competent, and that if the several Boards could place reliance on the veracity and impartiality of their reports, *and would comply with their recommendations*, the system of inspection would be invaluable.

8.—So far as I am acquainted with the Boards of Education generally, when not controlled and overridden by Clerical interference, discharge their duties conscientiously.

9.—I am afraid our system of training Pupil Teachers is too hasty, diffuse and shallow ; several branches of which they can obtain only a mere smattering, cannot be introduced into the Board Schools for want of necessary apparatus. Let those Teachers write a good legible hand, speak, write, and spell correctly, acquire and be able to teach vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, and the system of keeping accounts ; and then for the rest, if higher branches can be taught so much the better, not as a *sine qui non*, but as ornamental Schools under a trained Teacher are incomparably preferable to those conducted by men who have no idea of systematical instruction.

10.—The migrating character of the people would, I presume,

under compulsory School attendance, be abortive. During the Summer months numerous families remove to a distance on the fishing voyage, and during the winter large numbers remove into the country to prosecute their winter-work, and to procure fuel. Compulsion in those cases are evidently impossible, and to make a law binding on the non-migratory inhabitants would be justly deemed partial and oppressive.

11.—A Central Board of Control, located in St. John's, would be a great benefit, provided such Board be vested with full authority to compel the Inspectors and the several Boards of Education to furnish attested statements, embracing the attendance of scholars, the qualification and punctuality of the Masters, the salaries paid to each, *and how paid*, the School apparatus furnished, and the *disposal of overplus funds* at the disposal of those Boards, *and where deposited*. I fear it would be found that large sums are now withheld which ought to be divided among the several Schools for heating and other purposes, and devoted to the increase of the salaries of competent Masters.

12.—I know little concerning what is expected to be taught in Commercial Schools, but so far as I do know those Schools are elevated in all respects very little if anything above a decent Board School.

13.—I have been intimately acquainted with two Grammar Schools—*i. e.*, in Carbonear and Harbor Grace. The late Principal of the Carbonear Grammar School was, on most useful branches of learning, an excellent scholar, yet the School did not prosper, because the Master did not possess the faculty of communicating his knowledge to his pupils,—a fatal defect in many higher class teachers in this colony. The Grammar School at Harbor Grace, on the contrary, has ever flourished, and given satisfaction. The patient worthy Principal, very probably because his own diversified acquirements cost him many weary hours of hard study, sympathises with his pupils, and has in operation in his School a sort of mental telegraphy, by which he intelligibly transmits his ideas to the minds of his pupils, and then by constant exercise impresses on the reason and the memory the practical benefits of the subjects



of study. The branches taught comprise Mathematics, Book-keeping, Navigation, Geometry, Mensuration, &c., &c., and English, Latin, French, Greek, and Spanish. I have no knowledge of the statistics of those Grammar Schools, one of which is now defunct.

On the question of Sub-division of the Protestant Education Grant, I may remark, that after thirty years' experience as teacher of a mixed independent School, as teacher of a Wesleyan day School, averaging from 80 to 150 pupils of all ages, and embracing a course of instruction from the alphabet to the highest branches of mathematical study, I have yet to learn that in itself there ever was a cause for *any division* of the Education Grant. Clerical dictum, and the impossibility of obtaining suitable Masters, rendered *one division* unavoidable. In the present instance the Protestants are mainly divided into two denominations, and ignoring the assumptions of Clerical intolerance, bigotry and sectarianism, and admitting the fact that in the Colonies every Christian denomination is in the eye of the law on a perfect level; and, moreover, admitting the fact that there can be no essential distinction between a Wesleyan and an Episcopalian, because their Ministers subscribe the same articles of religion, are ordained by the same form and use the same Book of Common Prayer in the baptism of children, the administration of the sacrament, the celebration of marriage, and the burial of their dead. On this common-sense and scriptural view of the question, it may fairly be presumed, irrespective of its obviously practical mischiefs, that the Sub-division of the Protestant Grant will be handed down as an heirloom to the legislation of your great-great-grandsons.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOSEPH PETERS, J. P.

Hon. R. J. PINSENT,

*Chairman of Select Committee on Education,*

*St. John's.*

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FROM REV. JAS. C. HARVEY, *Rural Dean, Port-de-Grave.*

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1—Generally, I consider the various branches of Education taught in the Board Schools sufficient for the class of children attending the same, with the exception of Geography, which I think is not considered of as much importance as it should be.

2—The qualifications of the teachers are too often very far below what we should desire, and their position certainly not what we could wish. This arises from the remuneration being too small, and the Teacher too much on a par with the Parents of those whom he educates, the average stipends not being equal to the yearly earnings of the Sharemen engaged in the fisheries.

3—The average attendance is, as far as I know, below what might be expected. This arises, I apprehend, partly from the neglect and indifference of the Parents who undervalue education; partly from the poverty of the people who cannot sufficiently clothe their children; and partly from the nature of the Parents' occupations. Whenever the Shore Fishery is at all good, children of a very early age are taken from School either to assist in catching fish, or in minding the younger children at home. Were School-fees required in all cases to be prepaid, this evil might, I think, be lessened, as I generally find, to use their own expression, they like to have the full worth of their money; and it not unfrequently happens that Parents ask for a reduction of the School-fees if the children have been absent, say for a fortnight or a month.

4—From 3 and 4 years of age many are sent to the Board Schools, more for the sake of getting them out of the Parents' way, than for anything they may learn. Some of the girls do not entirely leave School till the age of 12 or 14, while the boys usually are removed at 10 or 11. It must not, however, be supposed that they are under instruction all that time, for they attend so irregularly that probably they could learn more in three years by steady and regular attendance than they do now. Their attainments are not usually of a high character. The children in the Schools with which I am connected read the Holy Scriptures in addition to other books, and are instructed by the Teachers in the Church

Catechism, otherwise no religious instruction is imparted, the members of the Board not being all members of the Church of England; and this I consider one great defect in our present system of Education, and the consequence of amalgamated Boards.

5—Two of our School-houses are tolerably well adapted for the purpose of Education, and are kept in fair repair, as far as means permit. At Bareneed the building is miserably worn out and decayed; it is far too low to be healthy, and too small for the number of children attending. Want of means prevents a new building being erected. At this School we have a few maps, but not at the others. This want we hope soon to remedy. A fair supply of books is provided.

6—I do not consider the School-grant sufficient. Of course I can only speak of my own Parish in which we have three Schools;—at Bareneed, Northern River, and Hibbe's Hole; but a fourth is much wanted at the Dock, where formerly we had a Board School, which we were obliged to close when the Newfoundland Church Society removed their Teacher from Bareneed. Thus only maintaining *one* School in the district, although the Committee draw £50 sterling from this Board. The Teachers receive, respectively, £46, £35, and £20 *cy.*, yearly, in addition to fees;—these amount to about £9, £2, and £2. In a large settlement such as Bareneed, we need both a male and female Teacher; and I consider, to secure the services of a fairly educated Master, he should be secured in at least £65 per annum. The fees are not paid as they should be,—many plead inability to do so. If the Teacher's salary could be entirely paid by the Board, and the fees returned to the Government, I consider it would be a desirable change. The Master is now more fearful of offending the Parents than the Board, and so very late and irregular attendance is oftentimes the result. No decrease in the number of our Schools could be made without depriving the children of education altogether; and, as I have already stated, we need one additional School. At Hibbe's Hole we employ a female Teacher, and find her very efficient.

7—I am decidedly of opinion that no commensurate benefit arises from the present system of Inspection. Were the Inspector to remain a few days in each district, and assist the Teacher in re-

arranging classes, and giving him useful hints, in various ways, his visits might be of use. As it is now, I think the money so expended almost wasted. In my opinion the Inspector should communicate with the Chairman of the Board when about to visit the Schools, that so they might together be present at the Inspection. This would work beneficially.

8—Our Board meets regularly every year according to the Act; and at other times when necessary. No examination of the Schools by the members takes place, excepting what the Chairman is able to do. In many districts, and also in this, I believe the members of the Board, as a body, to be quite incompetent to conduct an examination; and a great difficulty exists in obtaining suitable persons to act as members. As far as this Board is concerned, I do not consider there should be any *Wesleyan* upon it. All the members of that Communion, with the exception of about twenty persons, reside in Port-de-Grave proper, and have a distinct Wesleyan School, supported out of the grant of £250, as provided by the Act. It is true, we have but one person of that persuasion on the Board, but it is the principle for which I contend; and though the Protestant Episcopalians have to submit to the inspection of our Schools by a Wesleyan of well-known religious bias, I strongly disapprove of Schools which are, I may say, attended *all but entirely* by Church children, being subject to examination by a Wesleyan, though he be one of the members of the Board. The money placed at the disposal of this Board, I believe to be carefully expended and truthfully accounted for.

9—This enquiry I am unable to answer. We have no trained teachers under this Board, but the Master at Bareneed has had great experience, having been for many years a teacher under the Newfoundland School Society. His pupils, however, do not make more improvement than those at the other Schools.

10—I fear I cannot reply to this query in a satisfactory way. We must wait and see its working in England.

11—I do not consider a Central Board would work at all well with the Local Boards. This has already been tried, I think, in the year 1852 or 1853. At that time this Board was united to

that at Bay Roberts, but we found that the Central Board and our Local Board could not get on at all together, and the members of the Local Board were unanimous in resigning our seats. Perhaps under a Central Board, if the Clergyman of each district had the local management of the Schools situated therein, and he and the Central Board would work together, it might answer ; for at times I find myself completely hampered by some of the members of the Board, and am unable to keep the Teachers as attentive to their duties as should be. Most of the members of the Board being unlettered men, are disposed to be far too lenient, and thus the Schools are frequently far from being in a good state of discipline. Probably in large settlements where the members of the Board are somewhat superior in station and educational acquirements than they are in this, this state of things may not exist.

12—Not having any in the District, I cannot reply to this enquiry.

13—Cannot answer this. With respect to the question of Sub-division of the Protestant grant, I consider it to be just and proper that such should take place, thinking also that each denomination would take a greater interest in the Schools than we find to be the case now. Under the present amalgamated Boards great injustice is frequently done by the majority ; for instance, by the Brigus Wesleyans, in reference to Clarke's Beach School, in which place the members of the Church of England number 267, while the Wesleyans are 119, and yet the Wesleyans being the majority on the Board, have always persisted in placing a Wesleyan Teacher in that School, and for the avowed purpose of Proselytism.

I do not consider the Parents to be competent judges as to the desirability or otherwise of Sub-division. The Hon. the Premier's proposal in the Bill introduced by him last Session to be a reasonable one, viz., that in small settlements one School should suffice, and the Teacher to be of the religious persuasion of the majority of each particular settlement.

JAS. C. HARVEY,  
*Port-de-Grave, & Rural Dean.*

February 1, 1872.

BEAUFIT,  
December 1st, 1871. }

To the Hon. ROBERT J. PINSENT, Jun.,  
Chairman of the Select Committee of Council on Education.

SIR,—

In reply to the Circular I had the honor of receiving upon the subject of Education, I beg respectfully to address you and tender such information and opinions as I consider myself capable of communicating.

The first four questions proposed, I think, all depend upon the qualifications and position of the Teacher, and must be governed by the amount of salary raised for him. The very limited means at present in the power of the Local Boards to allow, are altogether insufficient to secure the services of any other than such that are ill-adapted for that responsible situation.

My own idea is that in every settlement where from fifteen to twenty children can be collected in a School, the salary should not be less than twenty-five pounds; where the number of children reach from thirty to forty the Teacher should receive at least thirty-five pounds; and that whenever the inhabitants of any locality require a more efficient Teacher, they should, by annual subscriptions among themselves, aid the Board to procure one, so that the whole amount granted by the Legislature for Education might be devoted to that class I consider most entitled to it.

To the fifth question, as far as I have opportunities of knowing, the Schools are not sufficiently supplied with materials necessary.

School-fees, I think, ought to be insisted upon from all except those the Board might consider unable to pay them. Female Teachers are preferable whenever young children are principally sent to School, and a portion of each day reserved for teaching knitting and sewing.

The members of the Local Boards do not generally give attention to the Schools or the annual meetings. I consider trained Teachers are preferable; there are two under our Board and four untrained.

I should consider a Central Board or Council desirable, provided some suitable persons are appointed as local overseers or guardians of their School in each settlement.

To the twelfth and last question, I have already suggested what I consider a far preferable system.

Upon consideration of the subject of Sub-division, I beg to submit my own opinion, first, if it should in the remotest degree tend to effect the interests of what I consider to have been the most beneficial system of Education ever yet introduced into the Colony, the old Newfoundland School Society, I give you my unqualified dissent ; secondly, that although in some few places it might be an improvement, yet upon the whole I look upon it as bad, and would only tend to widen the breach which unfortunately exists at present, instead of cementing that Christian union so necessary to the peace and welfare of the inhabitants of the various settlements.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, respectfully,

Your most obedient Servant,

THOS. E. COLLETT.

FOGO,  
December 21, 1871. }

DEAR SIR,—

I would be greatly obliged if you would take charge of the inclosed Petition, and present it to the Council at the proper time.

Yours truly,

ISAAC HOWIE,  
*Wesleyan Minister.*

Hon. R. J. PINSENT.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council of Newfoundland in Session convened,—*

The Petition of the Undersigned Wesleyan Minister of Fogo and its vicinity,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners having learned that the subject of the further division of the Educational Grant was before your Honorable Council during its last Session, desire to memorialize your Honorable Council in opposition thereto.

That your Petitioners, while believing that the Government fully recognizes its duty to furnish Education to the youth of the Colony to qualify them to become good and useful citizens, are nevertheless against Sub-division, from an intelligent conviction that it will prove decidedly injurious to the true interests of Education.

That the present system, although not sufficient in its provisions to meet the educational requirements of the Country, many settlements still being destitute of Schools, is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, much more economical and effective than the one contemplated would prove to be.

That in some localities, when under the existing arrangement, one School is amply sufficient to accommodate the children, should Sub-division be effected, two Schools might be established, both perhaps inferior from the fact that the same salary would have to be divided between two less efficient Teachers, whose combined labours would not be attended with satisfactory results ; and, further, their remuneration being so small they would be compelled to supplement the Grant by engaging in other pursuits.

That could the present Act be revised or amended whereby a larger sum for educational purposes were granted, so that more Schools might be opened, and if more stringent measures were introduced to oblige Parents (many of whom are lamentably indifferent) to avail of the School advantages for their children, it would be of far greater benefit to the people and to the cause of Education.



That your Petitioners express their earnest wish that your Honorable Council will not pass any measure whereby the Sub-division of the Protestant Education Grant shall become law.

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

ISAAC HOWIE,	his	ABRAHAM ✕ LEDREW,
ALFRED PIKE,		mark.
ROBERT SCOTT,		ABRAHAM LEDREW, Jr.
THOMAS W. TAYLOR,		THOMAS J. LUCAS,
his		ALBERT SIMMONS,
JOSEPH ✕ TAYLOR,		JOHN MOYLE,
mark.		his
his		JAMES ✕ MOYLE,
JOHN ✕ LEDREW,		mark.
mark.		his
his		JAMES ✕ PUMROY,
TOBIAS ✕ LEDREW,		mark.
mark.		JOHN MOYLE,
his		WILLIAM MOYLE,
JAMES ✕ LEDREW,		his
mark.		ISRAEL ✕ SMALL,
his		mark.
JOHN ✕ DIMENT,		his
mark.		JOHN ✕ WATERMAN,
his		mark.
HENRY ✕ MOORS,		his
mark.		JOSEPH ✕ WATERMAN,
his		mark.
WILLIAM ✕ MOORS,		his
mark.		JOHN ✕ PECKFORD,
his		mark.
THOMAS WM. ✕ LEDREW,		JOHN G. LUCAS,
mark.		his
WM. DIMENT,		ROBERT ✕ ELLINGS,
his		mark.
HENRY ✕ GINN,		JOSEPH RANDELL,
mark.		his
his		ROBERT ✕ MOYLE,
THOMAS WM. ✕ GINN,		mark.
mark.		THOMAS THORNTON,
JOHN DIMENT, Jr.		his
NICHOLAS LEDREW,		JEREMIAH ✕ DOWNER,
WILLIAM LEDREW,		mark.
his		his
ROBERT ✕ TAYLOR,		LEVI ✕ RENDALL.
mark.		mark.
his		
GEORGE ✕ TAYLOR,		
mark.		

The Hon. R. J. PINSENT,

*Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into the system of Education in this Colony.*

SIR,—

To those sections of your Circular, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, I have no reply to make, not having sufficient personal knowledge of their subject-matter to enable me to speak with confidence thereof. On most of the points contained in these sections, the Inspectors have repeatedly given evidence which is far from satisfactory.

6.—The Grant is susceptible of useful increase. Very few of the Teachers' salaries are sufficient. A *minimum* salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a-year for Male Teachers, and of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a-year for Female Teachers, would not be too large. These amounts, with fees, might possibly be sufficient to secure a supply of fairly qualified Instructors. It is too soon to ask those benefited by the Schools to raise an auxiliary amount. At present the abolition of fees is not desirable. To compel payment of the existing rates of fees would be preferable. Females are excellent educators, and are found to be more suitable in some respects than Male Teachers for the smaller Schools.

7.—The present system of inspection is worth its cost. Improvement in this particular may be safely left to be made by future experience.

8.—The Boards of Education, as now constituted, should be retained. Without them the Educational machine could not easily be worked. In fact their aid is necessary to operate it, and probably will be for a long time to come. To dispense with them at present would endanger, perhaps defeat, the benevolent object you have in view. Many of the Boards have worked faithfully and well.

9.—One Normal School for training *all* the Teachers of the Common Schools, is the only sure medium of getting systematic teaching established in the Colony. Protestants and Catholics

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ought to select, each for themselves, sets of useful and cheap books and other School necessities, and legalize their adoption. This would make schooling less expensive to Parents generally, and specially so to such Parents as may be obliged by circumstances to change their residence, or their children's School.

10.—Compulsory attendance at Schools may be needed, but it is not at present capable of application.

11.—In this section is contained the pith of the Circular. A Central Board or Council of Education is not only desirable, but necessary to supervise, through its Superintendent of Education, —(1) the Normal and Model Schools ; (2) the Inspection ; (3) the Local Boards ; and (4) the quality of the Instruction imparted. The Central Board would also, through its Superintendent and Inspectors, be able to interest the people in Education, and promote the entire efficiency of the system of Public Instruction.

12.—Gradually abolish the so-called Commercial Schools, and throw the grant to them into the common School fund.

13.—Your Honorable Committee is respectfully referred to the Reports, punctually forwarded every year to the Colonial Secretary by the Directors of the Harbor Grace Grammar School.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

The time for a Division of the General Protestant Grant has not yet arrived. The population is too sparse for profitable subdivision of the Grant. Let the people have the benefit for some years of the improved system of Education you desire to give them, before you ask them to determine by vote whether their portion of the Grant should be divided or not. Almost all persons in this locality, who are competent to form an opinion on the subject, oppose and condemn *any* division of the Protestant Grant, for several reasons, but mainly for this, that it will have the effect of rendering still more inefficient for their work our common Schools, which are even now inadequate to meet the educational requirements of the age in which we live.

The preceding opinions are most respectfully submitted for the Committee's consideration by

Your obedient Servant,

J. J. RODDICK.

Harbor Grace, 20th Oct., 1871.

NEW HARBOR, }  
June 15, 1871. }

SIR,—

I have a short time since received a Circular from the Legislative Council asking for certain information, and I shall be happy if my answer may forward the Council's wishes.

I am not connected with any Board of Education, and consequently any intercourse of mine with Masters or Schools has been chiefly friendly and permissive.

The Board meetings for this district, Trinity Bay West, are held at Heart's Content, and as that place is about 25 miles from this, with indifferent communication, very little has resulted from New Harbor having been attached to the Board.

I have occasionally visited the New Harbor School, tho' only rarely, in consequence of the very small attendance,—the Chance Cove School, before it was closed some three years ago, (it is now open again)—and the Heart's-Ease School. The Ireland's Eye School has not been open for a year or two, but I have examined the children there on Sundays. The education in all these Schools, Heart's Ease excepted, has been on so small a scale, or of so desultory a nature, that no very extensive result can be looked for. And yet the people are not, in my opinion, to be blamed for this, so much as their occupation and habits, or perhaps those who should inquire exactly whether their will for this is carried out. When the School consists of only a few scholars, there can be no emulation; and when no rewards are given, in the way of free teaching, or prizes, the School flags or does not hold favour. In my opinion, a few scholars, perhaps one in ten, admitted free and an annual distribution of prizes (public if possible, and by some

member of the Board), would be found to work beneficially. From my want of connection with the Board at Heart's Content of late years, I do not know the state of the School buildings ; but some I see are not cared for, painted or kept shingled and watertight. I cannot reply concisely and exactly to the first five points in the Circular. To the sixth, I would say, on no account permit a decrease in the number of Schools, but rather ask for more attainments, and increase the salaries of Masters in the best Schools, so that promising boys from a distance may be drawn to them. Dame Schools in small harbours are very useful, and I should be glad indeed to see three or four at work in these parts. As I am not a member of the Board, I will only say I hope No. 8 Query can be answered to your satisfaction by those whom it chiefly concerns. Queries, 9, 10, 11: I do not think the usefulness of such a Board would be, or *could* be, answerable to its name ; and if not this, it would prove delusive.

Though I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to support my opinion, yet I believe a division of the Grant would be advisable. Regretting I cannot supply you with fuller and better information in replying to the Select Committee of H. M. Legislative Council on Education, which you have done me the honor to submit to me,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY PETLEY.

DEAR SIR,—

Some time back you sent me, from, I think, the Council Office, an enquiry respecting Schools, and asked with it for any remarks upon that subject. I have now a pamphlet on the Schools of Sweden, in which *moveable* Schools are mentioned ; perhaps they might answer here. Should you like to see the Report I will send it you.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY PETLEY.

*The Cove, New Harbor, Feb. 10, 1872.*

P. S.—I met with the Report in the Great Exhibition Buildings in London.

BRIGUS, }  
31st January, 1872. }

The Hon. R. J. PINSENT, Jun.

SIR,—

In replying to the "Circular" issued by the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the system of Education in this Colony, I beg to answer a few of the points of that Circular as briefly as I can.

1—The quality of the instruction is of a very elementary character in most cases, but is perhaps suited to the circumstances of those to whom it is given, better than more ambitious attempts to impart a higher class of learning. As a rule the ordinary Board School is not expected to soar beyond the three R's. and rudiments of Religious knowledge. This, I think, is generally accomplished,—at least in those Schools in this neighbourhood with which I am acquainted.

3—The attendance at School is most unsatisfactory, out of those of a "Schoolable" age, (if I may use a word which is not anglicised), not half, and in many cases not one-quarter, attend. I have long been of opinion that the only remedy for this most painful circumstance is compulsory education. Education is a child's birth-right in this country. If the Parent, from selfish views or indifference, will not bestow it upon his offspring, then the State should step in and insist upon its youth being fitted for discharging in after life their duties as citizens.

4—The latter part of this Section touches upon Religious Instruction. The knowledge of the "Text" of the Catechism, and the facts of Scripture history, are, I think, in many cases creditably imparted by the School teachers; but I fear that the instances are very few in which religious knowledge is communicated in any other way than as a lesson; both children and teachers look upon it in the light of a secular subject, and regard it as they do the spelling lesson, as something to be read and committed to memory. Still, this is something, for it supplies data for future years.

6—The Grant is large in comparison with the revenue and the

population, but small when the scattered character of the occupation of the people is borne in mind, and as a consequence the vast extent of coast line and indentations which have to be dotted over with Schools and School-masters. It might be very usefully increased in localities, for example, where the inhabitants were not provided with a Teacher, and the Boards do not feel in a position to take up new ground. Should the people guarantee, say £10 per annum, towards a Teacher's salary, the grant ought to be susceptible of augmentation, so that £10 from the people should elicit, say, £10 or £20 from the Government. There is no encouragement whatever to such cases. Now, of course, such instances are so rare as to have no existence ; but if the grant were made less elastic, I think in many of the destitute localities the want would elicit from the people some tangible help towards the salary of a Master. At present the Teachers' salaries are miserably insufficient. Nothing less than £50 per annum ought to be offered to a man who has, in a great measure, the moulding of the next generation in his hands. He is entrusted with a fearful responsibility, and is paid less than a Storekeeper. This arises in some measure from the fact that every settlement, however small, must have its School and School-teacher. I think it a great folly to endeavour to open too many Schools ; three or four good Schools in a District, well conducted, are infinitely preferable to six or seven inferior Schools indifferently provided with books, &c., and officered with unqualified persons whose salary hardly affords the necessaries of life.

8—As a rule, I do not think that the members of the Boards are very particular in visiting and examining Schools. They deem their duty discharged if they attend the ordinary meetings of the Boards ; and very seldom are the Schools visited save and except by the Clergyman. I think that great care ought to be exercised in appointing the members of the Boards. If men of some education and integrity cannot be found in a district to form a Board, it would be infinitely better to reduce the numbers of the members of the Board than to insist on filling up vacancies with men who have neither requisite ability nor yet sufficient interest in the cause of Education to make their co-operation desirable.

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Three earnest, influential men are much better qualified to forward the work of Education than five or seven who have little or no interest in the work.

10—Considering that by far the majority of the children who ought to be attending our Schools are, for some unaccountable causes, kept away, I think that the Board ought to possess the power of compelling the attendance of those children who are conspicuous by their absence. The business of the country—seal killing and cod fishing—does not necessarily demand much School knowledge; consequently we may never expect that the ordinary type of fisherman will realize the benefits of Education sufficiently to give his children the blessing of learning. In the highest interests, therefore, of the children themselves, it behoves the Government to see that they be properly educated. Let all children under 10 years of age be compelled to attend School, both summer and winter. From 10 to 14 let all be compelled to attend from 1st November to April 1st, provided a School be situated within, say, 2 or 3 miles of the Parents' residence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT HOLLAND TAYLOR.

P. S.—The present non-division plan is a failure in those districts, such as Brigus, where Churchmen and Wesleyans are pretty nearly equal in point of population. Mutual jealousies arise, and then mutual distrust is engendered;—the one denomination is afraid that the other is getting too large a share of the grant, and religious differences are actually intensified by the ordinary mixed Board. Another great evil arising from these mutual jealousies is the indifference which very often supervenes. Churchmen are jealous of the interference of Wesleyans, and *vice versa*, in the management of Schools; consequently Churchmen cease visiting the Schools, or taking an active interest in their management, in order that they may not give unnecessary offence. From Sub-division I should at once conclude that these intolerable jealousies being removed, there would be a more healthy supervision of our



Schools ; they would be more frequently visited by the Clergy who would feel that they could take a part in the actual training and teaching, both of Master and Scholar, without fear of offence.

As a rule, the people are not alive to the difficulties which the present plan of non-division has engendered.

To it I attribute much of the present failure of our Educational system. The increased aid that would be indispensable under Sub-division, must be met either by a direct tax levied in such locality, or by an increased grant from the Revenue.

R. H. T.

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#### SUB-DIVISION PETITION.

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*To the Honorable the Legislative Council in Session convened :*

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Church of England :

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That in the existing Act for promoting Education in this Colony, the principle of dividing the amount voted for the purpose is recognized so far as the two great classes of Protestants and Roman Catholics are concerned.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully invite the attention of your Honorable House to the propriety and expediency of fully carrying out the principle of this division of the said grant for the further promotion and improvement of Education ; and pray that provision may be made that a proportionate part of the yearly Grant for Education (according to population), may be awarded for the support of Schools in connection with the Church of England, and under the direction of the Clergy and other members of that Church only. Desiring at the same time to disclaim any intention of interfering with any Educational Grants now existing, or with the free exercise of the educational privileges of any other religious body.

## NON-SUB-DIVISION PETITION.

*To the Honorable the Legislative Council of Newfoundland in Session convened.*

The Petition of the undersigned Wesleyan Minister and residents of Port-aux-Basque and vicinity :

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners having learned that the subject of the further division of the Educational grant was before your Honorable Council during its last Session, desire to memorialize your Honorable Council in opposition thereto.

That your Memorialists, while believing that the Government fully recognize its duty to furnish Education to the youth of the Colony, to qualify them to become good and useful citizens, are, nevertheless, against Sub-division, from an intelligent conviction that it will prove decidedly injurious to the true interests of Education.

That the present system, although not sufficient in its provisions to meet the Educational requirements of the country, many settlements being still destitute of Schools, is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, much more economical and effective than the one contemplated would prove to be.

That in some localities where, under the existing arrangement, one School is amply sufficient to accommodate the children, should Sub-division be effected, two Schools might be established, both perhaps inferior from the fact that the same salary would have to be divided between two less efficient Teachers, whose combined labours would not be attended with satisfactory results. And, further, their remuneration being so small, they would be compelled to supplement the grant by engaging in other pursuits.

That could the present Act be revised and amended, whereby a larger sum for educational purposes were granted, so that more Schools might be opened ; and if more stringent measures were introduced to oblige Parents, (many of whom are lamentably indifferent) to avail of the School advantages for their children, it

would be of far greater benefit to the people and to the cause of Education.

That your Petitioners express their earnest wish that your Honorable Council will not pass any measure whereby the Sub-division of the Protestant Education grant shall become law.

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

## PETITIONS ON EDUCATION,

*Received by the Legislative Council, Session of 1872.*

PETITIONERS.	NAME OF PLACE.	No. OF SIGNATURES.
Wesleyan Ministers and residents.	Old Perlican and vicinity ..	127
	Port-au-Basque.....	123
Do. do.	Bonavista .....	229
Do. do.	Musgrave Town.....	65
Do. do.	Grates Cove.....	62
Do. do.	Harbor Grace .....	61
Do. do.	Port-de-Grave .....	85
Do. do.	Carbonear .....	121
Do. do.	Greenspond .....	25
Do. do.	Black Head .....	280
Do. do.	Lower Island Cove.....	24
		<hr/> 1,202 <hr/>
Members of the Church of England.	* Burgeo .....	155
	* Petty Harbor, Pouch Cove and Torbay.....	90
Do. do.	* Tilt Cove.....	19
Do. do.	* South Shore of Conception Bay .....	211
Do. do.	* Burin.....	131
Do. do.	* Fortune Bay .....	27
Do. do.	* Belloram.....	93
Do. do.	* Sagona, Fortune Bay.....	28
Do. do.	* LaPoile .....	103
Do. do.	* Salvage .....	140
Do. do.	* Fogo .....	65
Do. do.	* New Harbor, Trinity Bay	8
Do. do.	* Bonavista.....	57
Do. do.	* Catalina .....	102
Do. do.	* Heart's Content.....	80
Do. do.	* Grates Cove and Bay-de-Verds .....	50
Do. do.	* Garnish, Fortune Bay....	36

PETITIONS ON EDUCATION.—(Continued.)

PETITIONERS..	NAME OF PLACE.	No. OF SIGNATURES.
Members of the Church England.	* Brigus .....	29
Do. do.	* Hermitage Cove.....	47
Do. do.	* Gaultois .....	48
Do. do.	* Rencontre, Western Shore	50
Do. do.	* Pushthrough .....	67
Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England.	* Miscellaneous .....	43
34 Petitions.		<hr/> 1,508 <hr/>
These marked * are for Sub-division.		

## REPLIES TO CIRCULAR OF COMMITTEE, &amp;c.

## Anonymous Correspondent.

Blackler, John.....Toad's Cove.

Battcock, Thomas, M. H. A.....Brigus by South.

Bishop, Edward.....Swaine's Island.

Brock, Philip H.....Western Point.

Collins, Thomas.....Oderin.

Collett, Thomas E.....Beaufit.

Colonial and Continental Church

Society's Reports.

Harvey, Rev. J. C.....Port-de-Grave.

Howie, Rev. Isaac.....Fogo.

Inspector's Reports.

Journals of Legislature.

Lind, Henry.....Greenspond.

Mifflin, John.....Catalina.

Marrett, E.....Bay Roberts.

Netten, Rev. W.....Catalina.

Petley, Rev. H.....New Harbor.

Peters, Joseph, J. P.....Harbor Grace.

Roddick, J. J.....Harbor Grace.

Sweetland, B., J. P.....Trinity.

Taylor, Rev. R. H.....Brigus.

Vavasour, H.....St. Lawrence.

Wheeler, J. B.....Musgrave Harbor.

Watson, E. C.....Hant's Harbor.

West, Rev. C. R., and others.....Ferryland.

Ward, W. M.....Portugal Cove,

**No. 3.****Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, for  
the year 1873.**

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SIR,—

At the close of another year's inspection of the Public Elementary and Commercial Schools, it becomes me to present to the Government a written Report of the same, and I desire to perform this honourable duty in no spirit of formality, but to make my remarks concise, practical, and faithful to convictions, growing out of actual observations.

The present School system (management by Local Boards without a Superintendent or central control,) has been tried since 1858 at least, and though under it much good has been effected, yet from the unprogressive state of Education the last five years, the conviction has become general that we have outgrown this system, and that an improved School law is now a desideratum. The experience of the past year has confirmed me in this conviction, and shows that to continue school operations by the present law will entail a serious public loss. Indeed the originators of this Education Act could scarcely have hoped that it would run so long unamended. I note that the Inspector of the Catholic Schools has come to the same conclusion as myself. He says "I have no hesitation in saying that far better results could be secured under a better system of management." I believe that the Local Boards would now readily surrender their control for the introduction of a more effective system of management in which local interests would be concerned. As for the Teachers, they feel much discouragement for want of better appliances and sympathy in their work, and they would prefer to see a change effected placing them under professional management, and giving them better means of success. The public, also, are anxiously hoping for some change that will give a fresh impetus to Education, feeling that it is lagging.

But whilst the impression is general that a step should be taken to improve the school law, there appears to be no general agreement as to the nature and extent of the reform desired. Some desire nothing more than a sub-division of the Protestant Education Grant, and others a radical change, more in agreement with the system of the neighbouring provinces.

Last February a Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Education produced a report, which is very full and interesting, shewing earnest application to the task, as well as much ability. They addressed circulars containing leading questions on education to all who were likely to be interested in the subject ; and from the replies they received, the Inspector's reports, &c., they seem to have arrived at a generally correct estimate of the operations and results of the present system ; but I think it is to be regretted that, with all their information, obtained at the expense of so much time and trouble, they did not agree upon establishing definite important points, to be recommended to the Legislature for any new system that they should discuss ; or rather more, that they did not sketch out a new Education Act, securing the leading features that appeared to their judgment in accordance with their findings. They start a number of questions, and leave them all undecided, and state " they do not deem it necessary or advisable that they should offer any opinion or advice as to the conclusions to be drawn by the Legislature from the facts, materials and observations now and herewith submitted."

However, certain conclusions seem to be unavoidable:—That the question of sub-division is of secondary importance, and would not accomplish the reform that is required ; that it is opposed by a large number of the community, and that it is a more expensive scheme of education ; also that central control should be established, having discretionary power to grant aid to certain localities according to their needs, rather than by the strict letter of the law ; moreover, that a Normal School for the training of teachers is desirable. In these conclusions, it is almost needless to say, that I fully concur, having expressed the same opinions in former reports.



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Should the Legislature think proper to frame a new Education Act, I have no doubt there is sufficient educational experience at hand to produce a good practical measure, greatly in advance of the present Act; and I would beg to suggest that if the well-known educationists among us were authorized to meet and furnish to the Legislature a rough draft of a bill, or suggestions to aid in the framing of a bill, valuable assistance might be expected to be derived from their experience and knowledge.

Nevertheless, I think I am correct in saying that the experience and special knowledge available at home is too limited to eliminate the very best possible educational measure worthy the times we live in; and that, therefore, we should avail largely of the experience gained in this department by other countries. In order to obtain this special information in a correct, digested form suitable for adaptation, it is obvious that the collation and perusal of reports and school laws of other countries alone is not likely to lead to as serviceable and satisfactory results as the observation and comparison of school systems in actual operation superadded. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that some one be authorized and sent to visit the neighbouring provinces, at least, for the special purpose of examining their school system, in order to glean the exact information that I assume is needed to make our own system as perfect as circumstances will permit. In doing this we should be only following the steps taken by almost every country to improve their school systems.

The great controversy on national education is whether the public schools shall be denominational or unsectarian; and lest the question should be started by our legislators, I beg to be allowed to give my testimony to the value and acceptability of the religious and moral instruction imparted in the Protestant Board Schools. Where the agencies of the Church are constantly at hand to impart religious truths, and the parents themselves are competent, it is of less consequence that the schools should be strictly secular. But in this country, where so many parents are unable to read, and so many settlements where the minister of religion visits only two or three times in a year, it is far otherwise. We are a Christian people, and hold it to be of paramount

importance that children shall be taught the leading doctrines of the Christian faith ; and as other means of communicating this knowledge are, as yet, so generally deficient, parents are desirous to have the aid of the public teachers in this part of education. The Bible is read at least once a day in all the Protestant Board Schools, and it was the expressed determination by Protestants to have the Bible read in the Public Schools that led to the institution of separate Protestant and Catholic School Boards. This separation has proved entirely satisfactory to both sections, and occasions but small loss, economically considered, so that any attempt now to bring them together for educational purposes would be useless and abortive. The teachers of the Board Schools consider it an honor and a pleasure to direct the reading of the Scriptures in school, and such other religious instruction as the rules appoint, in a liberal unsectarian spirit, and with many it is the abiding thought that they are rough-hewing living stones for God's temple that encourages them in their toil and chains them to their ill-rewarded post. If it be asked what do the children know (of secular knowledge) when they leave school, the reply may not be satisfactory ; but if it be asked what do they become (as the result of moral training) the reply will be more gratifying. The high moral status of our people is frequently alluded to by those in authority, and doubtless our public teachers have largely contributed to this happy condition of society.

The proper education of a human being consists in the full development and harmonious cultivation of all the various powers and faculties of his nature. Physical education, in its perfection, secures the highest degree of happiness of which the animal nature of man is susceptible. Intellectual education, in its highest development, confers upon its recipient capacities and powers enabling him to accomplish the greatest undertakings, and to comprehend the utmost achievements of science and of skill. Moral education restrains his propensities within the defined orbit of propriety--prevents him from rushing madly into collision with divine and human laws, from disturbing the peace and order of the community of which he is a member, and stimulates him, by his innate desire for the esteem of his fellow-men, to a life of

virtuous activity. The education, however, thus far conferred, comprises a part only, and by no means the highest part of man's nature. It relates only to his existence in this world, and to the circumstances which surround him during the brief and limited period of his earthy probation. It takes no cognizance of his immortal nature—of his high destiny as an imperishable being—of his duties, obligations, and responsibilities to his Creator—of the hopes, aspirations, and capabilities of the undying spirit within him. Religious culture, therefore, must be superadded as the crown and complement of a complete education. The discipline of the affections, the subjugation of the passions, the assiduous cultivation of every noble principle and motive of action, the veneration, worship and love of the Creator, the pervading belief in, and assurance of, the immortality of the soul and of an interminable future existence, the essential elements of which are shaped in the deep recesses of our own souls—these ingredients must constitute an indispensable part of all education worthy of the name. They must occupy the front rank, the highest place, the post of honor in every system of public or private instruction. They must purify and dignify the physical nature. They must consecrate and direct the labors of the intellect. They must infuse into the moral virtues of humanity the life giving elements of spirit and truth.

As an indispensable portion of religious education, the *Bible* must necessarily occupy a prominent position, as well in the school as in the family and the church. Regarded as it is by all Christians of every denomination, as the inspired record of their common faith, as the only unerring and infallible exponent of sound morality, and the highest, purest and loftiest standard of human life in all its various and complicated relations, its divine lessons of goodness, virtue and truth should form a conspicuous portion of every day's instruction. The impressible minds of the young should be early and deeply imbued with the fragrance and beauty of its spirit, and their hearts and lives formed upon its exalted models of excellence. The simple, beautiful and affecting narratives with which it abounds, the instructive parables of our Saviour, the thrilling events of his life, and the story of his

death, should be "familiar as household words" to every inmate of our public schools. And is there any Christian parent, whatever may be his circumstances or condition, who does not desire that the foundation, as well as the superstructure of his child's education, should rest upon this durable basis?

Respecting the value of the reading of the Bible in elementary schools, the eminent English Inspector, Cooke, says; "But I do feel bound once more to record an opinion, deliberately formed and confirmed by a long and minute acquaintance with the working of elementary schools, that the one great influence which has elevated and developed the intelligence of these children, which has given clearness and accuracy to their perceptions, which has moulded their judgment, exercised their reason, and expanded their imagination, has been the careful, daily and uninterrupted study of the word of God."

Apart from the incomparable eminence of the Bible as the word of God, it is considered the purest standard of the English language; it gives the best examples of the different forms and figures of speech, and renders the noblest thoughts in the simplest language; its histories and biographies are the most important to be known; it is, in short, *the Book*, and cannot be excluded from our common schools without the most serious loss to the rising generation.

#### SUB-DIVISION.

Should the Legislature deem it expedient to pass a law for the sub-division of the Protestant grant, I would beg to suggest that alterations be also made in the mode of administration, viz.; that the school districts be made smaller than the present (as small as possible); that the members of the boards be made elective; that a superintendent or superintending committee be appointed for each denomination; that definite arrangements be made for the efficient training of teachers, and that destitute places can, by appeal to the Executive, claim at least their share of the head money on giving security that a school will be sustained therewith.

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**NOTES OF INSPECTION.**

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**SHOE COVE.**—Full number on the list, 25; 16 present to-day, less than an average; all reading in more or less advanced books very creditably, and write fairly. A night school kept, at which 12 attend; a school-room being built in the near cove to give the children there an opportunity of having the master's services a portion of his time.

**TILT COVE.**—Present, 46; all well classified and supplied with books; good progress made. Room comfortable.

**BURYING PLACE.**—On the list, 33; present, 29, including 8 girls of 15 or 16 years, who had left the day school, and came for the occasion. The docile deportment of the children is very pleasing; but it is painfully regretful to discover their deficiency in every part of school education. Room neat and suitable; used also for public worship. School books wanted.

**NIPPER'S HARBOR.**—15 attended for examination; 9 read moderately well; write fairly. 30 attend in winter, but very few in summer. Room very suitable, new and nearly finished. All the teachers under the Tilt Cove Board require school registers.

**LITTLE BAY ISLANDS.**—Present, 22; reading fair; spelling fair; writing moderate. On the list now, 27; in winter, 35; teacher efficient and very attentive, giving general satisfaction. Room comfortable.

**LEADING TICKLES.**—There are as many families settled hereabouts as would supply a school of 50 children at least, but they are so scattered that a school could not be placed where it might be availed of by one-fourth of the families. An aged person was employed by the Board to keep a winter school two seasons; only very small benefits were derived. I recommend that the Board grant a sum for this place, and appoint Mr. Rowsell, or some other agent, to see that it is properly expended.

EXPLOITS BURNT ISLAND.—A great change for the better has been made here since last inspection. A new and suitable school-room has been built, a well trained teacher employed, and a ferry established for bringing the children to and from school who are living on the north side of the harbor. The attendance, which used to be about 20, is now over 60. The room is fitted with parallel desks, suitable books are provided, and the examination of the children shews that excellent progress has been made in all the elementary branches.

MORETON'S HARBOR.—A new school room just occupied, not finished, rather poorly constructed. A special grant now available will finish it ; size 33 by 19 feet, 9 feet upright. Examination of scholars, as usual under Mr. Dowell, quite satisfactory.

TIZZARD'S HARBOR.—Present, 35 ; on the list last quarter, 57 ; 20 stood in first class ; reading, writing, spelling good ; all recited pieces ; second class doing well in easy reading. Room small and unsuitable, but means are available to enlarge it.

BACK HARBOR OF TWILLINGATE.—As usual, highly satisfactory in numbers and attainments. Room suitable and kept scrupulously clean.

TWILLINGATE (Commercial).—Entirely declined from its first character, is on a par with the other elementary schools. Attendance and attainments rather low.

TWILLINGATE, SOUTH SIDE.—On the list, 34 ; present, 20 ; about 8 read and write fairly for their ages. Room suitable but dingy looking ; supplied with books.

DURELL'S ARM.—On the list, 28 ; 23 present ; 8 read and write fairly, others in easy lessons. A useful school, kept by Mrs. Hardiner during the past 20 years, and the last 3 years adopted as a board school, and the teacher received £16 per annum.

HERRING NECK, STARVE HARBOR.—Vacant about 2 years. Miss Blandford has been just appointed teacher, and will re-open school in a few days.

HERRING NECK, CLARK'S COVE.—Present, 23 ; more attend in winter ; reading and spelling fair, writing tolerable ; older

ones cypher in compound rules. Room suitable, and books supplied.

CHANGE ISLAND, NORTH END.—On account of changes of teachers school has declined. Winter attendance, 31; summer, 20; reading and spelling fair, writing tolerable; short of books.

CHANGE ISLAND TICKLE.—A new school-room is well advanced, and occupied by a large number of children, who are making excellent progress under a most competent and painstaking teacher, who, however, is too poorly paid.

FOGO.—Not quite satisfactory in the numbers attending. School premises in good keeping.

EASTERN TICKLE.—Commenced last June under Miss Stone; 27 children attend; were all ignorant when they first came, and are learning to read rapidly. School kept in a dwelling house, but a school-room is commenced.

SELDOM-COME-BY.—Closed for want of a teacher. Also Indian Islands. Musgrave Harbor school is kept in operation by the same teacher as formerly. Cat Harbor is unfortunately still without a teacher, or influence to procure one.

The schools in the district of Greenspond were not visited this year.

KIELS.—Still very ably managed and producing much good.

KING'S COVE.—The services of Miss Whitten, a trained teacher, formerly of Belle Isle, were secured for this station; and she has a large and flourishing school, and is giving general satisfaction.

A school has been opened at Indian Arm, giving a return of 39 names. Salary of master, £25.

Along the south side of Blackhead Bay are several small settlements, a mile or two from each other, viz., Birchy Cove, Newman's Cove, Upper and Lower Amherst Cove and Civil Cove. Their educational wants have not been well supplied hitherto, and much dissatisfaction was expressed to me by the people. It is to be hoped the Board will give them due attention in the

future. Two female teachers would suit them far better than one male teacher.

BONAVISTA, (North Side.)—Present, 30 ; first class reading, spelling, writing, good ; parse sentence in grammar, freely ; well advanced in arithmetic, some as far as fractions ; other classes read well ; room unsuitable.

BONAVISTA, (Central.)—Shewing a large winter attendance, reaching to 100 on books, and 80 present ; well conducted.

BAYLY'S COVE —Attendance too small to judge of the attainments of the scholars. It appears that this school is only well attended in the winter.

BIRD ISLAND COVE.—Vacant.

CATALINA.—Present, 26 ; on list, 53 ; 15 in the first class, read and spell fairly, write fairly, and say tables correctly ; 5 others in easy reading.

LITTLE CATALINA.—Teacher taking his holidays ; he has always given me satisfaction.

ENGLISH HARBOR.—Present, 46 ; on the list, 60 ; reading, spelling and writing of first class, fair ; others doing well in easy lessons. Room old and unsuitable.

SALMON COVE.—On the list, north side, 30 ; south side, 26 ; declining in attainments. Room unfinished.

TRINITY, (North Side.)—A prosperous school in all respects.

TRINITY, C. C. & S. Society's School.—Is efficiently managed and well preserves its old reputation.

TROUTY.—On list, 24 ; attendance between 18 and 20 ; doing fairly in reading and writing ; books supplied ; room comfortable and neat.

BONAVENTURE.—Quite satisfactory.

BRITISH HARBOR.—Present, 14 ; 9 read in Testament well, spell well, write in copies fairly, cypher to compound rules. Others well advanced in easy reading.



IRELAND'S EYE.—This school is again in operation, but I could not well reach it. It is a humble affair.

BRITANNIA COVE.—I witness a great many public improvements lately made in this locality, chiefly through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Harrington. Long lengths of road have been made, and evidently so managed as to effect the greatest amount of convenience with the smallest means. A public wharf of good material and workmanship is constructed; and a commodious school-house is erected, fit for use, though not finished. Here I had the pleasure of meeting a small school, under the care and tuition of a female teacher, doing very well in the first stage of education. Her list contains about thirty scholars.

HEART'S EASE.—In operation, but not visited. Chance Cove in operation, but not visited. These are places very difficult to reach, and the schools are small.

NEW HARBOR.—Well conducted. Room requires considerable repairs.

HEART'S DELIGHT.—Well conducted.

NEW PERLICAN.—A large proportion reading well, writing on paper excellent; all quite satisfactory.

SCILLY COVE.—100 have entered since the new teacher commenced in August; 71 present; reading fair, writing all wrong, all backward. Room much too small.

HANT'S HARBOR.—Teacher very competent, and gives general satisfaction; attendance 60 to 80. Room comfortable and well arranged.

BAY-DE-VERDS District not visited.

FRESHWATER.—A large attendance; room too small; books not well supplied; satisfactorily conducted.

CARBONEAR, WEST.—Everything admirable, except attainments of scholars not as high as desirable.

CARBONEAR, South Side.—School under good discipline, and making due progress. On list, 70; room too small.

VICTORIA VILLAGE.—In a very discreditable state for years past.

MUSQUITO.—On list, 39 ; 12 reading fairly, write poorly. Teacher requires to be supplied with books and set copies.

DISTRICT OF HARBOR GRACE.—The state of Education in this district, excepting the village of Island Cove, is most unsatisfactory. Only one building is owned by the Board, and that is far from being a credit to the locality. There is no school-room provided by the Board at Bear's Cove, but a small low unhealthy room is rented for the purpose. No school-room at Ship's Head, but a very small room in a dwelling house is rented, which limits the usefulness of the teacher, and where the air becomes very fetid. No school-room at South Side, but a most inconveniently placed building belonging to the School Society is loaned to the Board ; its situation should condemn it for a school-room. No school-room at Bryant's Cove, but a house is hired in which, in a room about 10 by 12 feet, the children come to school. The examinations of the several schools show the attainments of the scholars to be discreditably low. In Island Cove an excellent school-room was erected many years ago ; it has been always well supplied with books, and efficient teaching secured. If the other school stations had been as well provided, teachers would have been encouraged, and far better results would have been produced.

I took the opportunity of visiting the private school conducted by Miss Fleming, who, I understand, was a certified teacher from the Nova Scotia Normal School, for the special purpose of judging of the system of instruction there inculcated. The room I found to be spacious, and better furnished as regards the facilities afforded for school work, than any other school-room in the Island that I have seen, although not too expensively for imitation in public schools. I heard her classes go through exercises in reading and spelling, inspected writing in copies and from dictation, heard examinations in English grammar, geography, and use of the globes, and mental arithmetic, in all of which I found the pupils remarkably proficient, and prompt and exact in their replies to questions. The children appeared to

enjoy their work almost equally with the pretty school songs and march round, which they were permitted to indulge in for recreation at certain intervals. I fully approve of her discipline and method of teaching. We require fifty schools like this to be established as soon as possible.

SPANIARD'S BAY POND.—Closed last March ; re-opened first September under Miss Bartlett, who appears competent for the charge. On the list, 45 ; a fair number reading and writing ; going on satisfactorily.

BAY ROBERTS, (West.)—Closed for want of a teacher.

BAY ROBERTS, (Commercial.)—As when last reported ; only boys are admitted, and too few have as yet entered to make it successful. Master most competent and attentive.

BAY ROBERTS, (East end.)—On the list, 106, and 80 in attendance ; are under good discipline and carefully taught. Room suitable.

FRENCH'S COVE.—No suitable room provided yet, and school kept in a small dwelling-house.

COLEY'S POINT.—This school keeps up a large attendance, and a great deal of useful practical teaching is performed here.

DISTRICT OF PORT-DE-GRAVE.—I visited all the schools, and the following note which I received from the Chairman, I fully endorse :—“ Our schools I consider to be in a fair state, taking into account the small salaries we are able to pay. The vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr. Newall at Northern River, has been filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. Bussey, who is giving satisfaction to the members of the Board. You notice the dilapidated condition of the Bareneed school-house. The financial accounts will show you that this Board is powerless to effect any change. Want of means alone prevents the erection of a new building. It is in contemplation to appoint Mr. Payne's daughter as an assistant, offering her a small salary ; the number of children attending that school in winter being too large for one teacher. We sadly need an extra annual grant of £50 or £60.”

CLARK'S BEACH BOARD SCHOOL.—On the list now, 25 ; in April highest number, 42 ; 18 present. First class, 8 ; read and spell well in Testament ; write fairly in books or slate. An excellent new school-room is erected a few feet from the dwelling house ; size 40 by 20 feet, 8 feet post. It is well built, and cost £115.

CLARK'S BEACH, (Wesleyan.)—On list in April, 84 ; now, 56 ; average attendance, 35 to 38 ; present, 27. Reading and writing fair ; oldest scholars not present.

BURNT HEAD.—Attendance and attainments too low ; is better in winter.

SALMON COVE.—Going on pretty well.

BULL COVE.—As usual, not effecting much.

All the schools in the Brigus district require a little stimulus to greater efforts.

BRIGUS, (Commercial.)—Keeps to its usual condition. The attendance rather low, about 12 ; the children very young, and therefore, they are not capable of high attainments ; but the reading and writing is admirably performed.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.—All the schools in the district are going on well as usual. The buildings are in good repair, school books are sufficiently supplied, and the teachers are fairly efficient and attentive. But I think it would be conducive to higher results if the Board would constitute one of their schools in the city a model school, and make it as perfect as possible. Also, it would supply a much felt want if the Board would establish a thoroughly good female school, somewhat similar to that kept by Miss Fleming in Harbor Grace.

HARBOR BUFFETT.—I am happy to report that a great change for the better has been effected here. This is now a very prosperous school, with a large and regular attendance, well organized, and most carefully taught. The school-room is far too small.

ISLE OF VALEN.—It does not appear justifiable to keep a teacher at Isle of Valen, where only about six children attend, and she derives no support from the people.

BAINÉ HARBOR.—A winter school, effecting much good ; should, if possible, be continued through the year.

ODERIN.—About 16 children are carefully taught in the teacher's house, there being no school-room.

FLAT ISLANDS, (Wesleyan.)—Has an attendance of 30 to 40, and is efficiently managed.

ROCK HARBOR.—Too few children attend to be satisfactory ; those who do come make fair progress in reading and writing.

MORTIER BAY.—Satisfactory.

PORT-AU-BRAS.—No children attending, parents have no confidence in teacher. The premises suffered to go to decay.

PATH END.—Closed.

SHIP COVE, (Episcopalian.)—Has improved in attendance since last year, but it is yet a small school.

COLLINS'S COVE.—This being one of the largest centres of population in Burin, it is important that it should keep up a flourishing school ; but the school had fallen utterly below its needs, and last year's inspection proved most unsatisfactory. A change for the better has been effected by closing a small school in Burin Bay, not much required, since a direct road was made to Collins's Cove, and adding the salary to this school ; a competent master was engaged, who has attracted a large number of scholars. The teacher is earnest in his work, is well supplied with books, and is making good progress, although the scholars being very backward, he has a difficult task before him.

GREAT BURIN.—Satisfactory.

FOOT'S COVE.—In operation ; a humble affair.

ST. LAWRENCE, (Society's School.)—Going on successfully ; 30 on list. Room suitable.

LAMALINE.—Vacant.

FORTUNE.—Attendance regular at about 80 ; well organized and carefully taught. Children sing several rounds and other pieces with spirit, and in correct time and tune.

GRAND BANK.—School was closed a year. The new teacher seems competent for his duties. 113 have entered; present to-day, 100; 26 in first class; read and spell fairly, write good; cypher from practice downwards; 24 in second class; read fairly in easy lessons; the rest in miscellaneous books. There is a want of suitable and sufficient class books.

FRENCHMAN'S COVE.—This place, now much needing a school, and being within the Educational District of Grand Bank, I would beg to call the attention of the Board to the duty of providing for it.

GARNISH.—The school fully meets the educational wants of the place. The teacher is highly respected, and gives general satisfaction.

JERSEY HARBOR.—The school-room which was in course of erection at a distance from the group of houses, to accommodate Little Bay, has been taken down and built on a smaller scale, quite in the settlement, and is so far finished as to be fit for use. School in operation. On list, 22; present, 16; all doing well in learning to read and write. Teacher very attentive and useful.

HARBOR BRITON.—On the list, 43; average attendance, 32. First class read and write well, cypher as far as practice; parse sentence in grammar. Others learn to read at a very early age. Great attention paid to all, and good discipline preserved. Room comfortable and suitable.

The schools westward of Harbor Briton were inspected and reported last year; but I could not reach so far west this year.

#### 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 Moreton's Harbor district, and it would be beneficial to divide other over large school districts, namely, Trinity Bay west, Placentia Bay, Fogo, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,  
*Inspector of Protestant Schools.*

Hon. E. D. SHEA, *Act'g Colonial Secretary.*

## Summary Statement

Established by	1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864		1865	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in attendance.	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	128	6365
Government Commercial Boards .....	6	172	5	154	4	159	4	202	3	201	3	92	8	263
Colonial Church and School Society.....	25	2468	24	2434	24	2524	24	2436	21	2027	21	1968	19	1940
Wesleyan School Society.....	11	793	8	669	8	593	8	560	10	473	10	543	12	618
Church of England....	1	64	2	157	2	108	2	110	4	105	4	164	2	173
Presbyterian Church.....	1	75	1	86	1	61	1	45	1	45	1	58	1	55
Totals .....	136	7912	139	8073	147	8413	152	8643	156	8260	159	8449	170	9314

Total amount of Grants to Elementary Boards, including  
 five Commercial Grants ..... £6621 17 7  
 Amount of Fees collected as per Returns ..... 450 0 0  
 Average Salary of Teachers..... 34 0 0  
 Average of Fees for each School ..... 3 0 0  
 Total amount of Government Grant expended in Teachers'  
 Salaries ..... 5220 0 0

## of Schools.

1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1871		1872		1873	
No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils in at-tendance.
127	6248	139	6244	136	6138	139	6341	131	6575	138	7159	149	7565	153	7436
5	201	5	194	5	213	6	214	6	218	7	301	7	315	7	365
19	1904	19	2015	18	2071	20	2100	20	2324	20	2247	20	2361	20	2421
13	662	14	711	12	622	12	695	12	740	12	760	12	760	12	760
2	183	2	175	4	160	3	176	4	258	2	142	2	133	2	103
1	57	1	61	1	71	1	70	1	72	1	67	1	67	1	64
167	9255	180	9400	176	9275	181	9596	174	10187	180	10676	191	11201	195	11149



## Financial Return of Protestant School Boards

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appro- priation 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				6	0	4				160	0	0
2	Moreton's Harbor ...	188	6	4	30	0	0	33	17	11				183	15	0
3	Twillingate ... ..	266	16	8										179	10	0
4	Fogo ... ..	336	16	0				204	7	3				235	13	0
5	Greenspond ... ..	342	11	8				127	4	0				256	17	6
6	King's Cove ... ..	185	16	0				47	19	5				130	10	7
7	Bonavista ... ..	209	0	8				16	15	0				130	0	0
8	Catalina ... ..	151	16	4				37	8	11				129	10	0
9	Trinity... ..															
10	Heart's Content ...	244	10	0										205	0	0
11	Hant's Harbor ... ..	245	9	4				57	3	4				175	0	0
12	Bay-de-Verds ... ..	318	0	0	6	14	0				6	12	4	265	0	0
13	Carbonear ... ..	338	10	4	6	1	4	40	14	1				287	10	0
14	Harbor Grace ... ..	472	10	8	8	15	8	124	10	4				326	8	0
15	Bay Roberts ... ..															
16	Port-de-Grave ... ..	124	10	8				0	7	11				105	0	0
17	Brigus ... ..	266	15	0	5	11	7	44	14	7				200	0	0
18	St. John's ... ..	812	2	4	17	1	0	8	4	9				685	1	6

for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School Rents and 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.
			5 0 0			6 18 10
30 0 0		13 9 0	2 10 0	4 0 0		18 10 3
18 1 5				3 6 8		232 13 4
11 2 7		21 1 8	5 0 0	5 0 0		264 1 3
5 6 9	3 15 0	7 5 6	7 0 0			189 10 11
29 15 10		20 0 0	5 0 0			48 9 0
	5 0 0	21 11 1	5 0 0	10 15 0		53 9 7
3 3 2		5 5 11	5 0 0	4 18 1		45 9 1
26 10 0		6 10 0	5 0 0			1 10 0
73 12 2	0 12 6	16 13 6	10 0 0	5 19 4	0 10 3	21 5 11
30 11 6	4 0 0	13 18 6	5 0 0			3 11 8
25 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	11 10 0	0 7 6		35 18 3
78 7 6	36 0 0	21 1 10	12 0 7	46 1 0		85 17 9
	1 0 0	7 10 11		3 14 9		7 12 11
17 13 10		3 12 0	6 6 0			89 9 4
85 15 2	50 13 0	36 0 6	15 0 0	7 11 0		42 13 1

### Financial Return of Protestant School Boards

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appro- priation 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.
19	Ferryland ... ..															
20	Placentia Bay ... ..	126	4	0				0	15	6				102	6	8
21	Burin ... ..	158	13	0				8	7	0				150	0	0
22	Lamaline ... ..															
23	Grand Bank ... ..	134	12	4				15	16	8				62	10	0
24	Harbor Briton ... ..	354	8	4				161	4	6				380	0	0
25	Burgeo... ..													100	0	0
26	La Poile ... ..	183	17	4	3	11	10	55	3	9				117	10	6
27	Channel ... ..	126	18	8				0	8	4				108	3	0

for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Expended in building or repairing School-houses.	School Rents and 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.
7 13 4	.....	9 8 3	.....	0 11 8	.....	6 19 7
12 10 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 7 6	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	82 11 6
60 0 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	45 12 10
4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 4	5 0 0	.....	.....	143 14 7
.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	55 3 9
.....	12 0 0	9 10 0	5 0 0	6 11 9	.....	13 17 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.
1	Shoe Cove ... ..	Alfred Pearce ... ..	85	0	0	2	10	0
2	Tilt Cove ... ..	Simon Gibbons... ..	20	0	0			
3	Burying Place ... ..	Abraham Barnes ... ..	30	0	0	2	0	0
4	Nipper's Harbor ... ..	Frederick Thomas ... ..	40	0	0	1	10	0
5	Little Bay Island... ..	Esau Picot ... ..	35	0	0	4	0	0
6	New Bay ... ..	No Return.						
7	Exploits, Burnt Island ... ..	Robert H. Whiteway ... ..	45	0	0	3	0	0
8	Moreton's Harbor ... ..	Justinian Dowell ... ..	45	0	0	4	11	0
9	Tizzard's Harbor ... ..	Wm. Holwell ... ..	45	0	0	4	0	0
10	Twillingate ... ..	M. A. Pride ... ..						
11	Twillingate, South Side ... ..	John Moss ... ..	60	0	0	2	10	0
12	Durell's Arm ... ..	Mrs. Hardaman ... ..	16	0	0	8	10	8
13	Herring Neck ... ..	Vacant.						
14	Herring Neck, Clark's Cove..	Thomas Connor ... ..	40	0	0			
15	Change Islands ... ..	No Return.						
16	Change Islands Tickle ... ..	Alfred M. Pike ... ..	32	10	0	2	12	6
17	Fogo ... ..	Martin Stone ... ..	69	4	0	5	0	0
18	Eastern Tickle ... ..	Sarah Stone ... ..	35	0	0			

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past 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.			
13	11	24	6	5	13	22	212	5	9	10	6	11	11	12					
31	24	55	14	33	8	42	241	16	14	25	.....	29	23	32	10	2	10	10	
13	20	33	9	14	12	26	216	15	9	9	7	6	6	6	4				
12	12	24	...	6	...	20	220	6	4	14	14	12	...	6	4	1			
17	15	32	11	11	10	21	170	8	8	16	6	5	3	7	4				
10	10	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	10										
28	33	61	8	40	13	55	220	32	9	20	28	6	8	7	3	6	24	6	
36	34	70	21	40	9	36	220	19	21	30	18	28	14	20	15	6	6		
25	32	57	12	37	8	37	214	10	17	30	17	30	10	12	13	6	8		
33	50	83																	
33	19	52	11	26	15	37	230	9	14	29	26	15	...	26	10	5	4	2	
12	23	35	4	24	7	29	296	6	13	16	5	14	...	14					
19	23	42	10	24	8	30	230	6	26	10	18	8	2	3	2	2			
20	20	40	...	...	...	35	.....	7	15	18	28	20	24	16	7	2			
25	21	46	8	32	6	24	.....	20	8	18	34	12	3	12	3	2	1	4	
23	29	52	9	25	18	30	219	8	22	22	15	17	6	13	11	8			
10	17	27	...	...	...	20	.....	9	12	6	6	6							

## 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	Barr'd Island Harbor ...	James Rowsell ...	50	0	0	2	0	0
20	Indian Islands ...	Andrew Pearce ...	40	0	0	10	0	0
21	Musgrave Harbor ...	John B. Wheeler ...	40	0	0	4	0	0
22	Cape Freels ...	Thos. F. Parker ...	40	0	0	.....		
23	Cape Island ...	No Return.						
24	Pinchard's Island ...	John Hann ...	40	0	0	.....		
25	Pool's Island ...	No Return.						
26	Newel's Island ...	Jane Oakley ...	35	0	0	0	15	0
27	Fair Island ...	Charles Oakley ...	40	0	0	0	11	3
28	Gooseberry Island ...	Charles Harris ...	40	0	0	3	0	0
29	Flat Island ...	No Return.						
30	Open Hall ...	Henry Miles ...	30	0	0	.....		
	Tickle Cove ...	Vacant.						
31	Kiels ...	Samuel Coffin ...	40	0	0	2	12	6
32	King's Cove ...	Fanny Whitten ...	23	6	8	.....		
33	Indian Arm ...	William Tilley ...	25	0	0	2	13	6
34	Newman's Cove.							
35	Bonavista, West ...	C. S. Thompson ...	50	0	0	5	15	6

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

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.			
44	26	70	20	32	18	50	160	10	38	22	38	24	16	28	10	1	5	5	
27	13	40	13	17	10	28	250	6	17	17	16	10	2	6	4				
60	40	100	46	30	24	60	220	34	36	30	37	20	20	20	12	6	9	9	
4	3	7	1	5	1	.....	188	.....	1	6	1	6	...	3	1	1			
9	7	16	...	...	...	14	232	.....	1	15	5	10	...	1	1	4	5	5	
7	4	11	3	9	2	9	262	2	2	7	.....	7	2	8					
13	16	29	10	15	4	25	202	7	9	13	13	10	7	10	3				
19	14	33	5	17	11	29	207	6	9	18	5	24	24	20	4	5	11	11	
16	17	33	12	15	6	15	202	7	8	18	6	12	...	14	4	.....	5		
24	21	45	12	25	8	35	218	10	5	30	15	12	...	6	8	6			
28	27	55	14	35	6	35	116	12	15	28	30	16	14	21	4	2	3	3	
23	16	39	10	20	9	28	246	11	8	20	12	8	...	12	3				
53	44	100	33	50	17	46	212	29	40	31	19	33	5	19	10	17	4	17	



## 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.
36	Bonavista, Central ... ..	Samuel Rowsell ... ..	87	13	10	2	5	0
37	Bonavista, East ... ..	Alfred Vincent ... ..	50	0	0	10	0	0
38	Bird Island Cove ... ..	Horatio B. Wills ... ..	45	0	0	.....		
39	Little Catalina ... ..	Josiah Stone ... ..	39	0	0	2	13	9
40	Catalina ... ..	John T. Butt ... ..	53	0	0	5	14	2
41	English Harbor ... ..							
42	Salmon Cove ... ..							
43	Trinity, N. Side ... ..							
44	Trouty ... ..							
45	New Bonaventure... ..							
46	British Harbor ... ..							
47	Ireland's Eye ... ..							
48	Heart's Ease... ..	George Vardy ... ..	30	0	0	.....		
49	Chance Cove... ..	James R. Moore ... ..	30	0	0	1	0	0
50	New Harbor ... ..	Moses Parsons ... ..	40	0	0	2	10	0
51	Heart's Delight ... ..	Samuel Humphries ... ..	40	0	0	1	19	4
52	New Perlican ... ..	Edward Bickford ... ..	50	0	0	3	3	0
53	Scilly Cove ... ..	Robert Pitman ... ..	40	0	0	12	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past 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.			
106	70	176	84	62	30	73	229	40	52	84	50	91	47	42	44	33	11	7	
40	66	106	33	63	10	49	217	41	45	20	26	18	4	18	5	3	1	1	
33	39	72	20	24	28	60	101	10	26	36	30	26	26	20	16	12	12	12	
27	26	53	13	25	15	26	209	18	8	27	10	26	18	14	12	7	1		
52	29	81	24	39	18	27	190	20	25	36	16	46	14	27	22	9	16	16	
15	25	40	10	30	...	30	210	12	16	12	16	12	...	14					
18	13	31	10	15	6	20	258	5	14	12	11	6	5	5	5				
24	16	40	12	22	6	25	215	16	12	12	16	12	12	18	14	4			
19	27	46	30	16	...	40	214	10	16	20	20	8	19	10	4	1			
39	31	70	10	46	14	32	217	19	9	42	18	23	23	20	12	6	6	8	
68	60	128	59	51	18	64	205	39	39	50	38	35	9	22	25	15			

## 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.
54	Hant's Harbor ... ..	Richard H. Parsons...	50	0	0	.....		
55	Seal Cove ... ..	Robert Belben ... ..	40	0	0	2	14	3
56	Russell's Cove ... ..	Moses Button ... ..	27	0	0	.....		
57	Lance Cove ... ..	George Rowe ... ..	18	0	0	.....		
58	Grates Cove ... ..	.....	.....			.....		
59	Bay-de-Verds ... ..	Jemima Jeans ... ..	40	0	0	4	0	0
60	Job's Cove ... ..	Elizabeth Holladay ... ..	10	0	0	.....		
61	Burnt Point ... ..	} Josiah Garland... ..	.....			.....		
62	Northern Bay ... ..		.....			.....		
63	Ochre Pit Cove ... ..	Philip Goudie ... ..	37	7	6	3	0	0
64	Western Bay, North ... ..	Pierce Hanrahan ... ..	.....			.....		
65	Western Bay South ... ..	Patrick Walsh ... ..	.....			6	0	0
66	Adam's Cove... ..	Robert Janes ... ..	37	10	0	3	0	0
67	Mully's Cove... ..	Levi Garland ... ..	37	10	0	.....		
68	Perry's Cove ... ..	John Swaine ... ..	35	0	0	.....		
69	Otterbury ... ..	Joseph Jutson ... ..	30	0	0	2	12	0
70	Freshwater ... ..	Wm. Withycomb ... ..	55	0	0	7	19	6
71	Victoria Village ... ..	Sarah Powell ... ..	17	10	0	.....		

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

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.				
42	38	80	23	47	10	38	234	27	24	29	15	19	14	14	8	6	8	9		
26	28	54	22	29	3	36	212	8	22	24	22	24	18	8	4	6	6			
11	18	29	11	13	5	13	179	12	4	13	5	8	4	6	4	.....	1			
12	11	23	5	12	6	16	118	.....	13	10	3	7	2	8	...	1				
70	30	100																		
52	50	102	21	31	50	78	210	38	14	50	60	26	20	40	4	5				
6	7	13	...	4	9	8	100	.....	7	6	1	5	...	4	1					
16	14	30																		
35	15	50	6	36	8	40	220	6	17	27	10	15	...	6	8	3				
17	7	24	3	7	14	20	200	6	8	10	6	6	8	5	...	4				
42	38	80	18	32	30	.....	239	25	25	30	25	35	20	20	20	15				
32	30	62	8	34	20	25	214	16	11	35	11	35	20	21	8	7				
48	38	86	18	29	39	55	201	21	40	25	30	32	9	28	13	12				
14	14	28	5	18	5	20	205	6	13	9	8	7	7	4	4					
17	11	28	1	18	9	20	250	3	8	17	6	11	11	11						
55	44	99	12	61	26	44	202	43	30	26	49	32	5	56	12	10	...	1		
10	20	30	8	20	2	14	180	11	11	8	10	7	7	6	3					

### 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.
72	Carbonear, North Side ...	G. B. Chipman... ..	55	0	0	7	1	8
73	Carbonear, South Side ...	Aubrey Crocker ... ..	55	0	0	8	9	1
74	Mosquito ... ..	Francis Simmons ... ..	40	0	0	1	6	0
75	Bear's Cove ... ..	Sarah A. Comer ... ..	43	0	0	.....		
76	Harbor Grace ... ..	Eli Martin ... ..	60	0	0	4	8	4
77	Harbor Grace, West End ...	Fanny Stowe ... ..	43	4	0	5	1	0
78	Harbor Grace, South Side ...	William H. Webber... ..	60	0	0	3	0	0
79	Bryant's Cove ... ..	Thomas Stevenson ... ..	60	0	0	.....		
80	Upper Island Cove ... ..	John S. Martin ... ..	60	0	0	3	0	0
81	Spaniard's Bay Pond.... ..							
82	Bay Roberts, West. ... ..							
83	Mercer's Cove. ... ..							
84	French's Cove. ... ..							
85	Coley's Point. ... ..							
86	Hibbs's Hole... ..	Sarah J. Ford ... ..	20	0	0	1	10	0
87	Bareneed ... ..	Geo. F. Payne ... ..	46	0	0	8	17	10
88	North River ... ..	Geo. H. Bussey ... ..	35	0	0	2	17	0
89	Clark's Beach ... ..	William Newell ... ..	50	0	0	0	1	3

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past 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.			
64	69	133	23	89	21	85	233	31	35	67	51	52	...	76	14	8	2	4	
56	70	126	33	72	21	65	224	46	26	54	29	50	27	45	23	18	26	8	1
33	30	63	17	29	17	30	200	18	18	27	8	27	4	21	3	1			
17	38	55	21	21	13	40	230	21	13	21	13	21	21	25	4	5			
61	39	100	24	62	14	60	230	13	26	61	30	55	33	30	17	17	9	9	
22	22	45	20	18	7	35	219	10	8	27	14	22	16	21	8	4	5	5	
30	32	62	18	27	6	36	229	17	17	28	31	14	14	35	5	5	4	4	
19	17	36	...	...	...	20	229	16	7	13	10	8	...	3	...	1			
42	39	81	30	40	11	45	236	18	30	33	9	24	10	20	9	6	9	5	
9	12	21	12	7	2	14	226	8	7	6	12	5	...	6	3				
47	69	116	27	71	18	65	227	29	28	59	32	41	20	32	16	10	11	12	
19	18	37	5	6	26	29	229	12	6	19	6	6	2	5	2	2	1	1	
17	26	43	9	16	18	28	140	12	5	26	13	10	1	20	...	1			

### 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.
90	Salmon Cove ... ..	Elias Picot ... ..	50	0	0	4	12	0
91	Burnt Head... ..	Thomas Roberts ... ..	50	0	0	2	9	0
92	Bull Cove ... ..	Thomas Youden ... ..	50	0	0	2	3	0
93	Seal Cove ... ..	Thomas Gruchy ... ..	70	0	0	3	18	0
94	Upper Gully ... ..					5	15	0
95	Middle Bight ... ..							
96	Long Pond ... ..	Ambrose Chafe... ..	45	0	0	1	4	0
97	Belle Isle. ... ..							
98	Topsail ... ..	Wm. Swansborough ... ..	50	0	0	1	8	9
99	Broad Cove. ... ..							
100	Bauline.... ..							
101	Pouch Cove ... ..	Reuben Pippy... ..	50	0	0	5	17	6
102	Torbay... ..	Sophia S. Wills ... ..	40	0	0	2	1	0
103	Quidi Vidi.... ..							
104	St. John's, East End... ..	Edgar Taylor ... ..	80	0	0	10	15	0
105	St. John's, West End ... ..	Thomas Woods ... ..	100	0	0	23	17	3
106	Brookfield. ... ..							
107	Ferryland ... ..	.....						

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past 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.			
30	23	53	4	32	16	30	270	10	11	32	26	18	7	18	3	2			
25	31	56	6	29	21	30	270	11	14	31	26	20	15	13	10	3	1	1	5
25	11	36	6	15	15	25	270	7	8	21	4	3	7	4	10	.....	1	...	2
21	23	44	12	20	12	29	138	7	8	29	9	20	16	12	10	5	4	6	
53	45	98	22	48	28	56	139	19	24	55	21	35	23	26	16	7	30	10	
45	35	80	...	...	...	45	.....	30	25	25	40	20	20	25	18	15	20	20	
37	35	72	31	32	9	40	215	22	17	33	39	28	10	25	7	8			
56	55	111	28	69	14	62	250	31	34	46	62	46	35	42	15	11	7	7	
15	25	40	39	8	2	30	199	12	10	18	40	14	5	20	8				
44	32	76	18	46	12	40	210	12	14	50	20	50	25	30	27	8	26		
74	70	144	42	47	57	110	235	26	31	87	.....	87	28	21	18	48	54	28	
4	8	12																	



### 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.
108	Aquaforte ... ..	.....						
109	Harbor Buffett ... ..	Annie McKenzie ... ..	35	0	0	6	0	0
110	Arnold's Cove ... ..	.....						
111	Woody Island ... ..	.....						
112	Spencer's Cove... ..	} Phoebe Collett ... ..	20	0	0	17	0	0
113	Isle of Valen ... ..							
114	Oderin... ..	Caroline Bailey... ..	10	0	0			
115	Baine Harbor ... ..	J. W. Bishop ... ..	12	0	0	4	0	0
116	Rock Harbor ... ..	Isabella Hooper ... ..	15	0	0			
117	Mortier Bay ... ..	Elizabeth Hodder ... ..	15	0	0			
118	Spoon Cove... ..	.....						
119	Burin Bay ... ..	William Harding ... ..						
120	Port-au-Bras ... ..	Elizabeth Cheeseman ... ..	15	0	0			
121	Foot's Cove... ..	Mary Foote ... ..	15	0	0			
122	Great Burin ... ..	Edward Hollett ... ..	30	0	0			
123	Shalloway ... ..	Mrs. T. Inkpen... ..	7	10	0	1	10	0
124	Lamaline ... ..	Alexander Pitcher ... ..	50	0	0	8	10	0
125	Fortune ... ..	James N. Haddon ... ..						



## 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.
126	Grand Bank ... ..	Vacant.						
127	Garnish ... ..	Geo. Snellgrove ... ..	45	0	0	37	10	0
128	Bay L'Argent ... ..	William Miles ... ..	30	0	0			
129	Point Enragee ... ..	Ann May ... ..	20	0	0			
130	Brunet... ..	Mary Jane Gaulton... ..	20	0	0			
131	Rencontre ... ..	Francis Clewett ... ..	20	0	0	4	0	0
132	English Harbor ... ..	Joshua Pitcher... ..	40	0	0	6	0	0
133	St. Jacques... ..	Charlotte Lee ... ..	20	0	0			
134	Coombs Cove ... ..	Emily Clewett ... ..	20	0	0	5	0	0
135	Harbor Briton ... ..	Miss E. White ... ..						
136	Jersey Harbor ... ..	Elizabeth Grandy ... ..	25	0	0	6	0	0
137	Sagona ... ..	Thos. W. Bulley ... ..	40	0	0			
138	Hermitage Cove... ..	Jane Colley ... ..	15	0	0			
139	Gaultois ... ..	Louisa Carter ... ..	20	0	0			
140	Pushthrough ... ..	Henry Camp ... ..	30	0	0			
141	Pass Island... ..	John Gruchey ... ..	40	0	0			
	Rameo... ..	Vacant.						
142	Burgeo... ..	John Jordan ... ..	60	0	0	10	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation past 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.			
35	28	63	35	20	8	50	230	20	22	21	40	16	16	10	8	6	6	2	
20	9	29	14	11	4	19	250	5	10	14	10	6	...	24					
11	16	27	9	16	2	21	230	7	6	14	10	10	...	12					
9	9	18	8	6	4	14	254	7	7	4	7	3	...	7					
15	10	25	10	11	4	18	120	12	10	3	8	4	...	12					
15	20	35	14	16	5	27	230	4	14	16	5	13	10	8	4	3	2	3	14
11	6	17	5	11	1	12	250	3	3	11	3	8	...	6	8				
13	10	23	5	17	1	18	210	5	9	9	5	3	...	12					
16	27	43																	
17	8	25	18	7	...	20	250	4	13	8	11	8	2	4	2				
32	20	52	16	29	7	41	254	18	13	21	20	14	13	13	3	1			
15	15	30	9	13	8	21	230	13	6	11	30	15	15	8	...	.....	6	8	
12	11	23	12	9	2	16	245	8	15	1	5	6	1	8	1				
10	9	19	...	...	...	.....	.....	9	3	7	5	4	...	2	3	1			
19	13	32	5	20	7	19	125	12	7	13	13	7	3	11	1	.....	2	6	
44	46	90	18	64	8	56	224	17	30	43	16	20	15	16	7	8	3		

### 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.
143	Upper Burgeo ... ..	Sarah McDonald ... ..	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....
144	Grand Bruit ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Plant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	Western Point ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Petites ... ..	Philip H. Brock ... ..	30	0	0	20	15	0
148	Harbor LeCou ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Rose Blanche ... ..	George Robinson ... ..	17	10	0	2	10	0
150	Burnt Island ... ..	Elizabeth Reeves ... ..	29	0	0	2	0	0
151	Seal Cove ... ..	James Walters ... ..	29	0	0	1	9	6
152	Channel ... ..	William Reeves ... ..	50	0	0	21	15	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1873.

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.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.
10	9	19	...	...	...	.....	283	2	5	10	5	8	4	6	5			
.....	.....	28																
.....	.....	28																
.....	.....	33																
18	19	37	8	20	9	32	177	2	12	23	7	13	13	6	4	5	7	7
13	12	25																
27	22	49	13	30	6	45	103	14	10	25	10	24	16	10	10	7	15	10
12	11	23	8	15	...	15	175	2	4	17	10	5	...	9	6			
13	8	21	3	15	3	14	226	3	8	10	4	4	3	4	5			
52	41	93	27	63	3	44	227	20	15	50	25	30	10	32	22	9	9	

## Return of Commercial and other Schools in

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Twillingate ... ..	John C. Duder ... ..	60	0	0	10	0	0
2	Bonavista ... ..	Given in Elementary Returns.						
3	Trinity ... ..							
4	Island Cove ... ..	George Tuff ... ..	52	10	0	10	1	0
5	Bay Roberts... ..	Elie Marett ... ..	68	0	0	35	0	0
6	Brigus ... ..	William Green... ..	57	13	10	18	3	0
7	St. John's, Presbyterian ...	Robert Stott ... ..	46	3	0	86	0	0
8	St. John's, South Side ...	Elizabeth Winsborrow ...	30	0	0	8	0	0
9	Burin, Episcopalian ... ..	Ella H. Rozier ... ..	20	0	0	.....		
10	Burin, Wesleyan ... ..	Willis Parsons ... ..	70	0	0	10	0	0
11	Codroy, Episcopalian ... ..	J. F. Wilkinson ... ..	20	0	0	30	0	0

operation during the year 1873.

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.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.	Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
49	30	79	12	25	42	60	228	12	24	43	15	43	31	28	20	18	6	7	1
62	59	121	35	55	31	61	221	17	35	69	35	69	29	35	36	25	27	14	
17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	17	2	2	13	14	12	
36	.....	36	3	21	12	22	225	2	9	25	13	20	10	17	5	7	15	8	
58	6	64	5	33	26	45	219	3	5	56	.....	61	34	11	20	30	50	50	1
29	34	63	22	33	8	40	.....	14	19	30	14	22	...	14	6	.....	14	14	
18	7	25	6	17	2	22	220	5	10	10	15	7	...	8					
35	32	67	22	35	10	56	.....	5	39	23	38	15	11	18	5	.....	11	11	
.....	.....	40																	



## Return of Pupil Teachers in

No.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board Nominated.
1	Nathanial LeMoine ... ..	Channel Board.
2	Philip Grouchy ... ..	St. John's Board.
3	James Cunningham ... ..	Burgeo Board.
4	Samuel Daw ... ..	Bay Roberts Board.
5	John Blackler ... ..	Twillingate Board.
6	Edward LeGrow ... ..	Grand Bank Board.
7	John Collins ... ..	Burin Board.
8	George Moors ... ..	Bay-de-Verds Board.
9	John Miller... ..	Trinity Board.
10	John L. Haddon... ..	Heart's Content Board
11	Isabella Stone ... ..	Fogo
12	Augustus Coffin ... ..	King's Cove.
13	Ambrose Chafe ... ..	St. John's.
14	H. Charles Morris ... ..	Harbor Briton.
15	William Tulk ... ..	Greenspond.
16	Thomas Moulton ... ..	Fortune Bay.
17	John Jackman ... ..	St. John's.
18	George White ... ..	Trinity.
19	Henry Radford ... ..	St. John's.
20	Alfred Hiscock ... ..	St. John's.
21	William Long ... ..	King's Cove.
22	Mary Colborne ... ..	Twillingate.

## Training for the year 1873.

Where being Trained.	When Term commenced.	Remarks.
Church of England Academy.	Sept. 9th, 1872.	
"	August, 1872.	Had been training in Central School till July, 1873.
"	Aug. 8th, 1873.	
"	Sept. 9th, 1873.	
"	Oct. 21st, 1873.	
Wesleyan Academy.	Oct. 1873.	
"	Jan. 1873.	
"	Sept. 1863.	
"	Nov. 1872.	
"	Aug. 1873.	
Col. Ch. & S. Society's Central	July, 1871.	Left July 1873.
School.	Oct. 1870.	Left Oct. 1873.
"	May, 1871.	Left Aug., 1873, in charge of Long Pond School.
"	Dec. 1871.	
"	May, 1872.	
"	Aug. 1872.	
"	Jan. 1873.	
"	Sept. 1872.	Deceased.
"	Aug. 1873.	
"	Aug. 1873.	
"	Oct. 1873.	
"	Oct. 1873.	

Return of Pupil Teachers in

No.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board Nominated.
23	Thomas Roberts... ..	Twillingate.
24	Ann Pippey ... ..	Col. and Con. Church Society..
25	Elizabeth Potter... ..	"
26	Mary Prowse ... ..	"
27	Margaret Blackler ... ..	"
28	Elizabeth Wilmore ... ..	"
29	Dorcas Adams ... ..	"
30	Emma Martin ... ..	"
31	Elizabeth Cole ... ..	"
32	Susan Carter ... ..	"
33	Jessie Everett ... ..	"

**Training for the year 1873.**

Where being Trained.	When Term com- menced.	Remarks.
Col. Ch. & S. S. Central School.	Oct. 1873.	
" "	Sept. 1869.	Left August 1873.
" "	" "	Left April 1873.
" "	" "	
" "	" "	
" "	May, 1871.	
" "	May, 1873.	
" "	Sept. 1873.	
" "	" "	
" "	" "	
" "	" "	



**No. 4.****Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools, for the year 1873.****DISTRICT OF HARBOR MAIN.**

The schools in the district of Conception Bay having been fully reported in the previous years, I do not deem it necessary to enter so fully into details with respect to them in the present Report, especially as I find so little change has taken place since my former inspection.

The school at Colliers has had a small increase in the daily attendance the past year; in other respects it exhibits no change from previous report of it; progress making, fair.

The Conception Harbor school continues to have a very good attendance, and the progress making by the pupils, satisfactory.

A change, with respect to teacher, has taken place in the Salmon Cove school. A Mr. Woodford has now charge of it. The children I found attending were in general very young, and I missed many of the elder and more advanced pupils whose presence last year enabled me to report favorably of the school. It is to be hoped, however, that this falling off will be only temporary.

The Harbor Main school is progressing favorably. A large number of the pupils attending are well advanced. The school is now in charge of Mr. Murray, late teacher of the Salmon Cove school.

No alteration in the school at Chapel's Cove since last reported. It continues to have a good attendance, with a fair amount of improvement effected.

The attendance to the Holyrood school has increased, and an improvement has also taken place with respect to attainments, since previous report, though in the latter it is still lower than it ought to be.

The two schools, North and South Side of Holyrood, are much of the same character as last reported.

These schools had an average attendance the past year of 297; the number on Registers being 551. Of these, 100 are reading with ease; 162 writing on paper; 66 cyphering in advanced rules; and in geography and grammar 66.

These figures scarcely differ in any respect from last year's returns.

Some of the school-houses require repairs, and also some improvements to be effected. Both of which the Revd. Chairman of the District informed me would have been done ere this, were it not for the difficulty of procuring persons to perform the work.

He also informed me, in a communication lately received that he had procured Maps to furnish four of the principal schools and that he intends having all his schools supplied with these desirable requisites.

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#### DISTRICT OF BRIGUS.

The school at Bay Roberts exhibits the same gratifying results as stated in former reports. The attendance is good, and the progress of pupils quite satisfactory.

The progress making in the school at Northern River is of the same moderate character as last reported. The teacher, however, is particularly attentive to his duties, and the pupils, though not far advanced, are carefully instructed in the branches taught.

The school on the Gould's Road has a limited attendance. The progress making by the pupils who do attend, however, is satisfactory.

The attendance to the Cupids school has increased, and the examination of pupils showed more gratifying results than were apparent on former visits.

The inspection of the Brigus school also showed a more satisfactory state of things than I witnessed in my inspections those

few years back. Better results appeared to be obtained, especially in the more advanced classes.

The character of the Turk's Gut school has not altered since last reported. It continues to be well conducted, and the children are making fair progress.

These schools are now liberally supplied with books, tablets, &c., &c., and the four principal ones furnished with a suit of six large Maps each.

The average daily attendance to these six schools the past year was 160 ; the registered number being 344. Of these 80 are returned as reading with ease ; 114 writing on paper ; 71 cyphering in advanced rules ; geography, 29 ; grammar, 20 ; and mathematics 2. These figures, compared with last year's returns, show a slight increase in attendance—scarcely any alteration in other matters—with the exception of geography and grammar, the number learning these branches being double that of last year.

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#### DISTRICTS OF HARBOR GRACE AND CARBONEAR.

The schools of these two districts have been in full operation the past year. They continue to be well supplied with books and other requisites.

The four principal schools, namely, the Commercial School, River-head, the St. Patrick's, and the two boys' schools in Carbonear, appear to be performing their allotted work with as much success as could fairly be expected from them, laboring as they do under the disadvantage of a very irregular attendance.

The smaller schools are also in fair working order, and call for no special remark. New teachers have been appointed to two of these schools, Feather Point and Upper Island Cove, in the former a trained teacher has taken charge.

The Registers show the number attending to be 850 ; the daily average being 341.



Of these 223 are returned as reading with ease ; 374 writing on paper ; 130 cyphering in advanced rules ; geography, 231 ; grammar, 149 ; and mathematics, 31.

These figures differ but slightly from last year's returns, with the exception of geography and grammar, which shows the same large increase in the number learning these branches as in the Brigus district, the number returned this year being double those of last.

#### DISTRICTS OF BONAVIDA AND TRINITY.

I found the school at Catalina much improved since my former inspection of it. A Miss Costello had charge. 30 in attendance, about the daily average. A great improvement in writing, and copies well kept ; spelling, tables and reading being fairly gone through.

The school at Ragged Harbor was closed a short time previous to my visit, in consequence of the severe illness of the teacher.

Judging from the praises bestowed upon her attention, and success in forwarding her pupils, which I heard from some of the inhabitants of the locality, she must have discharged her duties with singular care and ability to merit these encomiums from the people of Ragged Harbor, who, I am aware, are rather difficult to please in this matter, and who have shown anything but too much lenity to her predecessors.

A very satisfactory change has taken place in the Bonavista school since last reported. The attendance is larger and more regular, and the children showed in their correct and ready answering, the careful tuition of their teacher, Miss Gould. 12 writing on paper, and 8 cyphering ; writing good for young children, and copies well kept ; spelling, reading, &c., being also good.

There were 28 present in the Commercial School at King's Cove, which was much under the usual attendance, the average for the year being 45. In spelling, reading, geography, and grammar pupils were fairly proficient ; cyphering in class very correctly ; writing in general, good.

The school at Knight's Cove, of which I was compelled to report unfavorably since its opening, I am happy to say, has at last changed its character very much for the better, under the management of its present teacher, Mr. Flinn, who had charge of it about 5 months at the time of my visit. 30 present ; 1st and 2nd classes read very fairly, spelling, tables and catechism very good ; 1st class wrote from dictation correctly ; writing tolerably good.

In the St. Croix school 33 were present, which is less than the yearly average. Children not far advanced, but tolerably well instructed as far as they are learning ; spelling tables and reading fair ; catechism very correct. Nearly all those capable of writing on paper were compelled to write on their slates from want of copy books.

The Red Cliff Island school I found conducted by a female, who had temporary charge of it during the absence of the teacher, (her brother,) at the Labrador. The attendance, by register, showed a reduction of about one-half since the change took place. 20 present ; school elementary ; spelling and reading indifferent. A few copies shown, mostly beginners ; cyphering, with one exception, in elementary rules ; school-room improved, and furnished with some requisites.

The Plate Cove school is also quite elementary, The majority of the children I found attending being in letters and monosyllables, and of the 47 on register, 4 only are returned as writing on paper and cyphering elementary rules ; present, 22.

Some of these school-houses require repairing and painting, and all need a supply of books, and at least the Commercial School a set of Maps.

I brought these matters under the notice of the Chairman, the Revd. Wm. Veitch, and in the reply which I received, he stated that he had purchased books and stationery the previous season, which were distributed to the teachers, to be sold to the children, and that a further supply was ordered from St. John's in the spring, but from some unexplained cause, was not received by him until the date of his letter, (October.)

The school at Trinity was closed, and, in fact, was not in operation for some time when I visited the settlement, in consequence of the continued illness of the teacher.

I have been lately informed by the Chairman of the district that this school, as well as the Ragged Harbor school, have been both re-opened.

The number attending the 7 schools from which I have received returns, is 368; the daily average being 211. Of these, 56 are reading with ease; 66 writing on paper; 18 cyphering in advanced rules; geography and grammar, 12.

Compared with last year's returns, there would appear to be a decrease in all these particulars the present year. But the decrease is solely in the Commercial School, King's Cove, and which, I presume, has been caused by the fact of its being closed for some time after the death of its late teacher, and since its re-opening it has not as yet secured the full attendance it had before.

#### DISTRICT OF FOGO.

In this District there were 6 schools in operation the past year. Two of these are situated at Fortune Harbor. The registered number attending both schools is 30; the daily average being 19; 20 are returned as writing on paper. None cyphering in either of the schools.

There is very little change either in attendance or attainments of the pupils in the Fogo school since last reported. Of the 30 on register, 17 attend daily; 16 are writing on paper, and 5 cypher in advanced rules.

The attendance to the Joe Batt's Arm school has decreased, there being but 30 on register, as compared with 53 last year; 9 are writing on paper, and 2 cyphering advanced rules.

The Tilton Harbor school continues to secure a good attendance, there being a daily average of 83, from 127 on register. The attainments are also satisfactory. 52 are writing on paper; 48 cyphering elementary, and 14 the advanced rules; in geography and grammar, 24.

The School at Tilt Cove has an average attendance of 35. 13 of whom are writing on paper, and 16 cyphering in elementary rules.

The registered number of pupils attending these 6 schools is 269 ; the daily attendance being 175. 65 are returned as reading with ease ; 103 writing on paper ; 21 cyphering in advanced rules ; geography 33, and grammar 37. Compared with last year's returns, these figures show an increase in all the items but one, but there is one additional school return this year.

#### DISTRICT OF BAY BULLS.

Mr. Morrissey, who was teacher of the school at Bay Bulls for a number of years, and who always discharged the duties of his position very faithfully, has been retired in consequence of old age. Mr. Whelan, his successor, is a very competent person, and the school appears to be working satisfactorily in his hands.

The girls had just left their school, so I did not see it in operation. But Miss Shea, who has now charge of it, I know to be a successful teacher, and I am sure will give satisfaction in her management of it.

The attendance to the Witless Bay school is not so good as when last I visited it, and the progress making appears to be moderate. Of the 13 present, only 2 were reading. The more advanced boys were, however, all absent ; some of whom were stated to be cyphering as far as Fellowship.

In the Mobile school 30 were present. The attendance for the past year was very good ; spelling and reading good for young children ; only a few writing on paper ; writing indifferent ; cyphering in elementary rules.

The Toad's Cove school has a good attendance, and seems to be working fairly. A fair per centage writing on paper ; writing tolerably good ; cyphering as far as Tare and Tret ; spelling tables and reading being moderately good.

The registered number attending the 5 schools from which I have returns, is 255, and the daily attendance 150. Of these 59 read

with ease ; 104 are writing on paper ; 54 cyphering advanced rules ; geography, 32, and grammar, 30.

These figures differ but in a slight degree from last year's returns, with the exception of cyphering, geôgraphy and grammar, which show a large increase in the number learning these branches.

#### DISTRICT OF FERRYLAND.

The school-room at Brigus has been repaired, and the school supplied with books. Attendance pretty regular ; cyphering as far as Rule of Three ; sums entered neatly ; spelling, reading, &c., fair ; present, 24.

The new school-house at Cape Broyle was not quite completed when I visited it. It will be a very suitable erection when finished. It is intended to divide the room, so as to have the boys' and girls' school in the one building.

The boys' school continues to be well conducted, and pupils are making good progress ; writing good ; cyphering as far as Fellowship ; 8 of the pupils were learning Euclid. A class in geography and grammar was formed, but was then only in the definitions.

The female school I did not see in operation, but 24 are returned as the daily average ; 7 writing on paper, and 3 cyphering in advanced rules.

Both these schools are well supplied with books.

The school at Caplin Bay is held in a room of the teacher's house, and is much too small for the number who attend. Present, 28 ; nearly all of whom were very young, but for their age very well instructed. Children of from 7 to 10 years spelled and read very correctly ; writing also good for young children ; cyphering as far as compound rules ; sums entered neatly. A supply of books needed.

In the Commercial School, Ferryland, 19 were assembled ; spelling, tables, cyphering and reading were tolerably good ; knowledge of geography and grammar poor ; writing fair.

The attendance to the Aquaforte school continues to be small and irregular. The daily average is but 13, from 48 on register. It is still quite elementary.

The number returned as registered pupils of the 7 schools of this District is 296, and the daily attendance 156; reading with ease, 60; writing on paper, 96; cyphering advanced rules, 38; geography, 30; grammar, 38; and mathematics, 10. There is one school return this year in excess of last. Allowing for this, there is no difference in the statistics furnished for these two years.

#### DISTRICT OF FERMEUSE.

The school-house at Kingsman's Cove is still in an unfinished state, and the school is elementary; 33 present; nearly all of whom were merely spelling; 2 writing on paper, and a few cyphering elementary rules. No school held during winter in the settlement.

The boys' school-house at Renew's is in a very bad state of repair, and the school appears to be conducted with very little success; present, 23; spelling and reading wretched; no reading books; pupils read from their spelling books, and of these even there was a deficiency. Boys present cyphering in elementary rules. A few copies exhibited; writing careless; deficient in tables.

The girls' school is still held in the teacher's house. The attendance is good, and the school appears to be going on pretty favorably. Spelling tables and reading fair; writing in general good; cyphering as far as Practice. A supply of reading books needed.

The school at the South side has an average daily attendance of 30, and appears to be well conducted. Spelling, reading, &c., creditable; 14 writing on paper; cyphering as far as Practice.

The school at Admiral's Cove I did not see, but from the return furnished I find the daily attendance to be 15. Writing on paper and cyphering elementary rules, 12.

The school at Fermeuse was closed.

The returns furnished from these 5 schools give 267 on registers, and 150 the daily attendance. Reading with ease, 31; writing on paper, 64; cyphering advanced rules, 10; geography and grammar, 4.

The returns of last year were too imperfect to make a comparison.

The relative age of pupils is, under 7 years, 1,524; between 7 and 12, 2,638; over 12 years, 1,442.

The ages of 43 pupils are not given.

The amount of fees contributed this year is £98 18s. 5d., being £4 9s. 2d. over last year.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

No. of School Returns.	No. of Pupils on Registers.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
			As far as Easy Lessons.	Reading with Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
108	5647	3098	4302	1345	1446	1859	572	2146	665	682	606	45

### *Comparison with last year's Returns.*

106	5630	2970	4392	1238	1349	1826	.....	1944	625	553	513	53
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### FINANCIAL AND SCHOOL RETURNS.

There are no less than 19 schools from which I have not received this year the annual School Return. Every year a number of the teachers neglect this duty. The Inspector has not the

power to enforce its observance. With the Chairman rests the burden of compelling the teachers to fulfil their obligations in this respect. The Statistics furnished by these returns are very serviceable, but their utility is very much lessened by the irregularity of which I complain.

I regret that I have also to call attention to the fact of my not having received the Financial Statement from four districts. In this matter, as in the School Returns, the Inspector is powerless to compel the Chairman to perform this all-important duty.

Five School Returns reached me after the above was written.

#### REMARKS ON INSPECTION.

The schools visited this year, on the whole, showed a fair amount of work having been performed. Certainly some of them exhibited a very great improvement since my former inspection.

I am also happy in being able to state that, with the exception of two districts, the schools visited were all fairly and some amply supplied with books, &c.

I continue to receive from several Chairmen the assurance of their determination to provide their schools for the future with all the needed requisites for their successful working.

It is also worthy of note, as well as a matter of gratulation, that the desirability if not necessity of furnishing, at least those schools where geography is one of the branches taught, with Maps, has received a practical recognition the past year from the Chairmen of two districts. Four of the principal schools in each of these two districts are now furnished with a suite of large Maps. This is an improvement I would much wish to see carried out in all the districts whenever the funds at the disposal of the Chairman would permit.

With these remarks, I beg leave to submit my Report.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.



**Return of Roman Catholic Board**

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fortune Harbor ... ..	John Power ... ..	25	0	0			
Do. (Female) ... ..	Miss Carroll ... ..	10	0	0			
Tilt Cove... ..	Mrs. Conway ... ..						
Fogo ... ..	James Shea ... ..	24	0	0	0	10	0
Joe Batt's Arm ... ..	Miss Conway ... ..	25	0	0			
Tilton Harbor... ..	Joseph Collins ... ..	45	0	0	14	13	4
Bonavista ... ..	Miss Gould... ..	25	0	0			
Catalina ... ..	Miss Costello ... ..	20	0	0	2	14	8
Ragged Harbor ... ..	Not in operation.						
St. Croix... ..	Philip Matthew ... ..	25	0	0	1	10	0
Red Cliff Island ... ..	Miss McGrath ... ..	20	0	0	0	4	0
Plate Cove ... ..	Miss Walsh... ..	20	0	0	1	10	0
Knight's Cove... ..	Michael Flinn ... ..	20	0	0			
Trinity ... ..	Not in operation.						
Turk's Cove ... ..	No Return.						
Low Point ... ..	Miss Murphy ... ..	20	0	0			
Job's Cove ... ..	Wm. Broderick ... ..	25	0	0			
Northern Bay... ..	Joseph Collins ... ..	30	0	0	0	18	0

Schools for the year 1873.

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.			
10	6	16	14	7	9	...	16	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6	13	8	5	8	...	13	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	32	43	35	...	...	...	35	8	13	.....	...	16	.....	8	8	.....
24	16	40	17	9	23	8	30	10	13	16	...	17	5	.....	.....	.....
14	16	30	18	9	8	13	23	7	4	9	2	7	2	1	1	.....
74	53	127	83	28	43	56	87	40	36	52	39	48	14	24	28	.....
12	20	32	17	5	15	12	23	9	7	12	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	12	38	29	18	17	3	30	8	10	8	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	35	66	30	20	31	15	60	6	9	12	...	15	5	1	.....	.....
25	39	64	28	20	34	10	55	9	3	3	...	9	3	.....	.....	.....
18	29	47	24	12	23	12	47	.....	3	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	36	56	38	6	32	18	52	4	16	17	6	31	2	2	3	.....
13	9	22	10	5	13	4	14	8	4	8	...	7	4	.....	.....	.....
26	24	50	19	11	24	15	40	10	9	22	...	11	6	.....	.....	.....
24	36	60	30	10	20	30	50	10	30	15	30	35	10	5	.....	.....

## Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Western Bay ... ..	Richard Fitzgerald ... ..	30	0	0	1	10	0
Broad Cove ... ..	No Return.						
Crocker's Cove ... ..	Miss Bransfield ... ..	25	0	0	0	7	6
Carbonear ... ..	Lawrence Mackey ... ..	80	0	0	5	0	0
Do. South Side ... ..	John O'Keefe ... ..	60	0	0	5	15	0
Mosquito... ..	Miss Meaney ... ..	25	0	0	2	0	0
Harbor Grace... ..	Patrick Fox ... ..	60	0	0	6	0	0
Do. River Head ... ..	Mrs. Stapleton ... ..	16	0	0	0	14	0
Do. River Head ... ..	Miss Kelly ... ..	16	0	0	0	10	0
Feather Point... ..	John Moore... ..	30	0	0			
Upper Island Cove... ..	John Coady... ..	30	0	0			
Spaniard's Bay ... ..	John Lynch ... ..	30	0	0	1	15	0
Bay Roberts ... ..	John Keefe... ..	30	0	0	5	0	0
Northern Gut... ..	Edward Kenny ... ..	30	0	0	0	18	0
Cupids ... ..	Miss Power... ..	20	0	0			
Gould's Road ... ..	Patrick Habberlin ... ..	30	0	0			
Brigus ... ..	Patrick Power ... ..	35	0	0	1	5	0
Turk's Gut ... ..	Miss Kehoe... ..	20	0	0			

Schools for the year 1873.

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.			
24	9	33	16	12	10	11	21	12	9	18	...	14	9	.....	.....	.....
24	26	50	24	10	34	6	42	8	12	6	...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	.....	140	65	37	73	30	110	30	30	85	...	35	25	18	12	5
114	.....	114	33	32	57	25	84	30	4	62	...	46	12	22	5	8
14	24	38	23	7	20	11	27	11	10	16	...	12	8	8	2	.....
145	.....	145	50	40	67	38	95	50	40	75	50	117	20	90	90	4
8	44	52	27	29	16	7	42	10	18	20	...	18	6	8	.....	.....
4	38	42	20	6	20	16	34	8	13	13	...	18	7	13	.....	.....
29	26	55	12	4	20	31	47	8	18	10	...	20	8	8	5	.....
30	18	48	20	4	36	8	36	12	8	12	...	22	4	12	6	.....
27	28	55	19	10	28	17	50	5	.....	12	3	8	4	2	3	.....
64	56	120	50	12	82	26	94	26	24	53	16	56	40	10	6	.....
22	24	46	30	12	28	6	36	10	12	11	5	11	2	.....	.....	.....
26	19	45	20	10	20	15	34	11	15	14	10	22	10	3	.....	.....
28	22	50	20	12	20	18	41	9	10	15	16	32	10	8	6	.....
42	.....	42	23	26	10	6	30	12	16	12	8	12	6	5	5	2
20	21	41	17	20	16	5	29	12	13	9	...	8	3	3	3	.....

## Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colliers ... ..	James Hearne ... ..	35	0	0	.....		
Bacon Cove ... ..	Mrs. Cole ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Salmon Cove ... ..	James Woodford ... ..	35	0	0	0	15	6
Conception Harbor ... ..	Wm. Kennedy ... ..	35	0	0	4	0	0
Harbor Main ... ..	Edward Murray... ..	50	0	0	.....		
Chapel's Cove... ..	Miss Sullivan ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Holyrood... ..	Roger Kennedy ... ..	35	0	0	.....		
Do. South Side ... ..	Miss Cunningham ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Do. North Side ... ..	Miss Donnelly ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Killegrews ... ..	William Gyles ... ..	20	0	0	1	0	0
Topsail ... ..	Patrick Hickey ... ..	20	0	0	.....		
Topsail Road ... ..	Miss King ... ..	25	0	0	0	12	6
Brookfield ... ..	John Hacket ... ..	35	0	0	1	7	0
Kilbride ... ..	Miss Keating ... ..	21	0	0	.....		
Goulds ... ..	Miss Barter... ..	24	0	0	0	10	0
Petty Harbor ... ..	Edward Norris ... ..	50	0	0	3	10	0
Black Head ... ..	Patrick Murphy ... ..	30	0	0	.....		
Freshwater ... ..	Mrs. Norris... ..	25	0	0	.....		

Schools for the year 1873.

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.			
30	30	60	27	20	35	5	48	12	20	20	...	26	9	4	4	
20	15	35	20	12	18	5	28	7	10	10	...	19	3	6	6	
43	42	85	55	36	44	5	70	15	25	19	...	40	5	2	2	
90	.....	90	55	35	45	10	75	15	40	40	11	60	11	11	11	
72	.....	72	32	17	35	20	57	15	18	25	10	31	20	18	15	
35	37	72	39	30	34	8	65	7	15	10	...	8	5	.....	.....	
31	23	54	35	20	25	9	39	15	20	20	10	34	5	5	5	
22	20	42	17	22	15	5	37	5	12	10	...	17	2	.....	.....	
21	20	41	17	14	21	6	32	9	20	8	4	22	6	4	8	
16	13	29	17	10	15	4	29	.....	4	2	...	4	2	.....	.....	
10	14	24	17	12	12	...	24	.....	3	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	
8	18	26	13	6	5	15	16	10	20	15	10	16	4	2	6	
37	25	62	24	15	28	19	38	24	10	24	...	19	6	7	7	
27	24	51	22	17	20	14	33	18	10	17	6	14	4	2	3	
19	21	40	26	9	16	15	27	13	16	18	6	25	3	.....	.....	
58	.....	58	38	18	24	16	34	24	14	21	14	26	18	14	14	
19	17	36	30	14	11	11	30	6	12	11	...	18	10	.....	.....	
9	13	22	17	10	7	5	22	.....	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	

## Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Orphan Asylum ... ..	Edward St. George ... ..	100	0	0	.....		
Ditto, Lower School	Robert McKeown ... ..	80	0	0	.....		
River Head ... ..	Thomas Foster ... ..	60	0	0	.....		
Freshwater Road ... ..	John Roche... ..	40	0	0	3	0	0
Quidi Vidi ... ..	Miss Roche... ..	40	0	0	3	0	0
Bally Hally ... ..	Thomas Davis ... ..	30	0	0	3	6	0
Logy Bay ... ..	Miss St. George... ..	25	0	0	0	5	0
Outer Cove ... ..	Richard Cuddihy ... ..	35	0	0	.....		
Torbay ... ..	No Return.						
Flat Rock ... ..	Anthony Phelan... ..	40	0	0	.....		
Pouch Cove ... ..	John Grace... ..	30	0	0	.....		
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 Harney... ..	25	0	0	1	5	0
Bay Bulls ... ..	No Return.						
Do. (Female) ... ..	Miss Shea ... ..	30	0	0	3	0	0
Witless Bay ... ..	James Shanahan ... ..	40	0	0	2	0	0

Schools for the year 1873.

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.			
169	.....	169	75	...	79	90	50	119	29	140	43	130	39	90	90	1
169	.....	169	113	52	73	44	108	61	69	46	23	94	18	46	46	
90	.....	90	70	20	30	40	60	30	8	40	12	36	8	10	15	
23	17	40	17	13	17	10	26	14	.....	9	...	14	4	.....	2	
39	48	87	40	20	42	25	63	24	20	47	15	36	16	.....	15	
35	7	42	30	3	25	14	32	10	12	10	2	17	4	3	3	
24	12	36	22	12	18	6	27	9	12	14	10	14	6	8	8	
20	16	36	25	5	29	2	30	6	4	13	8	7	5	.....	.....	
37	42	79	24	18	24	37	60	19	20	18	...	29	1	.....	.....	
37	42	79	24	18	24	37	60	19	20	18	...	29	1	.....	.....	
14	20	34	13	4	30	...	29	5	16	8	...	6	.....	2	2	
12	13	25	18	5	16	4	16	9	4	5	...	10	2	.....	.....	
30	31	61	26	25	36	...	40	21	27	18	...	40	3	.....	.....	
23	21	44	14	7	26	11	35	9	16	9	4	11	3	3	3	
.....	50	50	30	25	16	9	35	15	25	16	16	40	10	16	16	
52	.....	52	26	25	16	11	42	10	14	22	12	25	15	3	3	



## Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mobile ... ..	Miss Coonan ... ..	25	0	0	1	10	0
Caplin Cove ... ..	James Whelan ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Toad's Cove ... ..	Miss Driscoll ... ..	30	0	0	.....		
Brigus, South ... ..	Mrs. Byrne ... ..	18	0	0	0	15	0
Admiral's Cove ... ..	Miss Pendergrast ... ..	12	0	0	0	3	0
Caplin Bay ... ..	Miss Gatherall ... ..	12	0	0	0	10	0
Cape Broyle ... ..	Cornelius Hartery ... ..	35	0	0	.....		
Do. (Female) ... ..	Miss Kelly ... ..	12	0	0	.....		
Aquaforte ... ..	Mrs. Oliphant ... ..	15	0	0	.....		
Kingsman's Cove ... ..	Miss Coady ... ..	12	0	0	.....		
Fermeuse ... ..	No Return.						
Renews... ..	Thomas Cunningham ... ..	35	0	0	0	8	0
Do. (Female) ... ..	Mrs. Johnson ... ..	20	0	0	0	10	0
Do. South Side... ..	Miss Slaney... ..	12	0	0	.....		
Admiral's Cove ... ..	Miss Deacon ... ..	8	0	0	0	8	0
Trepassey ... ..	Miss Butler ... ..	27	0	0	.....		
Portugal Cove... ..	Miss Leary ... ..	12	0	0	.....		
Holyrood, St. Mary's ... ..	Miss O'Neill ... ..	22	0	0	.....		

Schools for the year 1873.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		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.			
24	26	50	27	14	30	6	46	4	20	20	...	18	10	6	6	
26	25	51	34	16	25	10	40	11	16	24	...	18	4	.....	.....	
23	29	52	33	16	20	16	33	19	17	22	...	18	15	7	5	
14	20	34	24	10	19	5	26	8	6	8	...	10	4	.....	.....	
10	21	31	16	9	14	8	24	7	4	8	8	10	1	1	5	
19	21	40	26	17	23	...	33	7	17	12	4	20	.....	6	6	
41	.....	41	23	9	28	4	29	12	7	15	...	13	8	8	8	8
.....	42	42	24	9	28	5	36	6	16	7	...	9	3	5	6	
26	22	48	13	10	34	4	48	.....	21	16	...	4	.....	.....	.....	
16	29	45	30	20	10	15	45	.....	10	5	...	9	.....	.....	.....	
60	.....	60	30	11	34	15	60	.....	10	11	...	7	2	.....	.....	
.....	88	88	45	16	49	23	78	10	11	22	...	18	5	3	3	
23	20	43	30	5	12	26	30	13	13	9	14	9	3	2	.....	
31	.....	31	15	18	12	1	23	8	8	8	12	12	.....	.....	.....	
35	36	71	49	10	30	31	58	13	13	12	12	17	4	5	.....	
6	7	13	9	9	2	2	9	4	3	4	...	7	.....	.....	.....	
16	14	30	20	9	16	5	25	5	5	8	6	9	2	.....	.....	

## Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gasher ... ..	Miss Grace... ..	20	0	0	.....		
St. Mary's ... ..	Patrick Walsh ... ..	40	0	0	.....		
Do. River Head ... ..	Miss Hogan ... ..	18	0	0	.....		
Salmonier, S. Side ... ..	Miss Daly ... ..	18	0	0	.....		
Salmonier, N. Side ... ..	Miss Hogan ... ..	20	0	0	.....		
Branch ... ..	No Return.						
Distress... ..	No Return.						
Placentia, N. E. Arm... ..							
Little Placentia ... ..	John Rielly... ..	32	0	0	.....		
Marquise... ..	Miss Freeman ... ..				.....		
Fox Harbor ... ..	Miss Kennedy ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Long Harbor ... ..	Miss Ledwell ... ..				.....		
Red Island ... ..	Miss Ryan ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Ram's Island... ..	Miss O'Brien ... ..	25	0	0	.....		
Presque ... ..	No Return.						
Ames Cove ... ..							
Isle of Valen ... ..							
Merasheen ... ..							

Schools for the year 1873.

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.			
18	17	35	20	10	19	6	30	5	25	9	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	26	18	6	14	6	20	6	8	7	...	8	6	.....	.....	.....
19	16	35	25	12	14	9	35	.....	6	4	...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	10	24	12	8	12	4	24	.....	10	8	...	10	3	.....	.....	.....
14	16	30	20	10	15	5	30	.....	12	6	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	35	16	10	14	11	27	8	12	10	...	18	3	6	6	6
28	32	60	53	26	24	10	60	.....	6	3	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	28	58	52	20	28	10	50	8	14	6	...	16	4	.....	.....	.....
16	14	30	25	12	10	8	30	.....	6	3	...	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	30	63	56	23	25	15	50	13	12	16	...	14	3	.....	.....	.....
10	25	35	26	10	15	10	25	10	10	12	...	12	7	6	6	6

## Return of Roman Catholic Board

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paradise ... ..	Stephen Power ... ..	30	0	0	19	0	0
Oderin ... ..	No Return.						
Spanish Room ... ..	Miss Dober ... ..	25	0	0			
Beau Bois ... ..	Miss Walsh... ..	25	0	0			
Fox Cove... ..	Miss McNamara... ..	25	0	0			
Burin ... ..	John Parsons ... ..	36	0	0			
Corbin ... ..	No Return.						
Lawn ... ..	Miss Alward ... ..	25	0	0			
Lord's Cove ... ..	Miss Fitzpatrick... ..	20	0	0			
Lamaline ... ..	No Return.						
Great Jarvis... ..							
Sagona ... ..	Miss Hearne ... ..	25	0	0	2	3	7
English Harbor ... ..	Miss Burke... ..	23	0	0			
St. Jaques ... ..	Miss Mallowney... ..	25	0	0	1	0	0

Schools for the year 1873.

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.			
30	30	60	32	12	30	18	52	8	11	12	...	8	6	1	5	
13	15	28	37	6	10	12	18	10	14	16	4	18	1	4	4	
15	20	35	16	12	21	2	25	10	5	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	
11	19	30	18	4	20	6	20	10	10	10	6	16	5	6	6	
40	.....	40	20	6	24	10	30	10	10	8	8	13	6	8	6	
24	28	52	37	16	29	7	42	10	14	16	4	18	1	4	4	
7	11	18	16	3	11	4	12	6	5	4	...	4	.....	.....	.....	
18	17	35	22	15	14	6	21	14	4	15	14	11	4	8	5	
11	14	25	19	12	13	...	19	6	6	5	...	7	.....	4	3	
12	18	30	25	9	14	7	14	16	1	17	10	7	10	14	14	

### Return of Commercial Schools under

Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
King's Cove ... ..	Thomas Hanrahan ... ..	60	0	0	.....		
Bay-de-Verds ... ..	William North ... ..	35	0	0	1	0	0
Harbor Grace... ..	Michael Scully ... ..	50	0	0	7	16	0
Ferryland ... ..	Michael Kelly ... ..	50	0	0	2	0	0
Great Placentia ... ..	No Return.						

**Roman Catholic Boards for the year 1873.**

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.			
34	31	65	45	12	15	38	45	20	12	10	4	18	8	10	8	1
26	20	46	40	15	14	17	36	10	7	12	10	10	8	8	2	2
110	.....	110	48	16	58	36	60	50	18	64	22	56	36	40	20	14
60	.....	60	30	14	21	25	40	20	12	30	20	22	10	13	13	2



## Return of Convent Schools

Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on Books.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.	Writing.
St. John's ... ..	400	330	360	320
Do. River Head	300	.....	220	220
Do. Magotty Cove .....	.....	137	76	137
Torbay ... ..	110	64	45	40
Harbor Main ... ..	126	89	89	86
Brigus ... ..	60	45	26	26
Witless Bay ... ..	100	84	60	60
Ferryland ... ..	100	50	65	58
Fermeuse ... ..	164	35	20	20
St. Mary's ... ..	75	50	46	46
Placentia ... ..	113	99	79	79
Burin ... ..	60	53	40	40
St. Lawrence ... ..	102	90	70	70
Harbor Briton ... ..	58	50	50	46
Conception Harbor ...	160	75	120	120

for the year 1873.

Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.	Needle-Work.
200	80	60	30	30	30	360
220	200	200	200	.....	15	250
137	59	59	53	.....	.....	.....
45	30	30	.....	.....	.....	40
76	60	54	24	.....	.....	76
26	20	20	6	.....	.....	30
54	36	20	18	.....	.....	40
58	39	39	23	.....	.....	.....
20	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	30	30	.....	.....	.....	40
79	50	50	.....	.....	.....	79
40	30	30	.....	.....	.....	20
70	66	66	30	.....	.....	70
40	30	30	20	.....	.....	25
120	30	30	18	.....	.....	60

**Financial Statement for the year 1873, 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 ... ..				Not furnished.											
Burin ... ..	223	9	2	69	4	7	29	9	7	5	0	0			
Placentia West ... ..				Not furnished.			See next page.								
Great Placentia ... ..	99	17	0	46	3	0	7	0	0	2	8	0			
Little Placentia ... ..	107	18	8							2	16	9			
St. Mary's ... ..	180	8	8				70	0	0						
Trepassey ... ..	47	0	0				27	4	4						
Fermeuse ... ..				Not furnished.											
Ferryland... ..															
Bay Bulls ... ..	181	4	0	46	3	0	139	5	7	4	18	1			
Harbor Main ... ..	835	0	0	25	0	5	28	12	11						
Brigus ... ..	210	10	0				28	9	3	9	7	0			
Harbor Grace ... ..	612	10	0	224	12	6	115	8	8	7	13	1			
Bonavista ... ..	280	16	8				36	4	8						
Fogo ... ..	113	16	11				74	15	2						
Twillingate ... ..	55	14	0				48	1	2						
St. John's ... ..	1102	9	7	273	2	0	355	5	0	93	6	10			

## the Returns of the Chairman 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.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
247	5	0	40	0	0							5	0	0							34	18	4
139	0	0							7	0	0	2	8	0									
88	16	5	8	7	9				1	0	0	9	4	7							3	6	8
114	5	0	24	9	4																114	5	0
38	10	0	15	18	4																20	0	0
195	0	0	26	12	0				9	5	0	10	0	0							130	13	8
202	0	0	25	10	6				15	17	6	45	0	0							100	17	0
165	0	0	12	7	0							36	18	0							34	1	3
666	10	3	66	2	3				37	13	8	33	4	4	42	10	0				114	3	9
245	1	8	31	19	11							9	6	6							30	13	3
87	12	6										23	0	9							77	18	10
54	4	3	2	19	2							14	12	1							31	19	8
966	18	4	51	4	7	11	0	0	16	1	6	50	0	0	30	0	0				698	19	0

The following Financial Statement has been furnished for the District of Placentia West, for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872.

Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Salaries.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Salaries.
1869.			1871.		
Sound Island ... ..	Miss Brown ... ..	£12 10 0	Isle of Valen ... ..	Miss Brown ... ..	£12 10 0
Oliver's Cove ... ..	Miss Sullivan ... ..	12 10 0	Big Bona ... ..	Mrs. Walsh ... ..	11 0 0
Merashen ... ..	Miss Brien ... ..	25 0 0	Paradise ... ..	Stephen Power ... ..	27 0 0
Ame's Cove... ..	Miss Walsh ... ..	25 0 0	Merashen ... ..	Miss Kennedy... ..	25 0 0
Big Bona ... ..	Mrs. Walsh ... ..	8 6 8	Presque ... ..	Mrs. Hickey ... ..	10 8 4
Isle of Valen ... ..	Miss Leonard ... ..	10 8 4	Ame's Cove... ..	Mrs. Walkem ... ..	25 0 0
Paradise ... ..	Miss Tracy ... ..	14 10 0			
		108 5 0			110 18 4
School expenses for said year... ..		20 14 10	School expenses for said year... ..		15 5 0
		128 19 10			126 3 4
School Grant ... ..		146 0 0	School Grant ... ..		146 0 0
On hands of Chairman ... ..		£17 0 2	On hands of Chairman ... ..		£19 16 8
1870.			1872.		
Merashen ... ..	Miss Brien ... ..	£25 0 0	Brulie ... ..	Miss Fogarty ... ..	£25 0 0
Isle of Valen ... ..	Miss Brown ... ..	12 10 0	Merashen ... ..	Miss Kennedy... ..	25 0 0
Paradise ... ..	Miss Tracy ... ..	12 10 0	Paradise ... ..	Stephen Power ... ..	30 0 0
Presque ... ..	Mrs. Hickey ... ..	12 10 0	Big Bona ... ..	Mrs. Walsh ... ..	10 8 4
Ame's Cove... ..	Miss Walsh ... ..	25 0 0	Oliver's Cove ... ..	Miss Sullivan ... ..	12 10 0
Big Bona ... ..	Mrs. Walsh ... ..	12 10 0			
		100 0 0			102 18 4
School expenses for said year... ..		30 12 6	School expenses for said year ... ..		13 2 0
		130 12 6			116 0 4
School Grant ... ..		146 0 0	School Grant ... ..		146 0 0
On hands of Chairman ... ..		£15 7 6	On hands of Chairman ... ..		29 19 8
			Total on hands of Chairman for the 4 years.		£82 4 0

**No. 5.****Report upon the Geological Survey, for the  
year 1873.**

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,  
St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
March 9th, 1874. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

In the letter dated the 3rd of October last, which I had the honor to address to your Excellency, an abstract was given of the proceedings of the Geological Survey during the Summer and Autumn of 1873.

The purpose of the season's exploration was especially to ascertain the extent and productiveness of the coal-field of St. George's Bay; in following out which enquiry I have been enabled to determine, with considerable accuracy, the general structure of the Carboniferous formation as developed in Newfoundland, and its relation to the subordinate older systems. Several new and important facts were also ascertained regarding the distribution of the Lower Silurian series of formations which are extensively displayed over the Northern part of the district; but minute particulars regarding these, I shall defer giving for the present, as I intend they shall appear in the pages of a condensed report I hope shortly to produce, when the subject shall have been more thoroughly studied out.

The defects and inaccuracies of the old coast charts I took occasion to mention in the letter already alluded to; which, together with the absence of any

topographical detail whatever throughout the region explored, involved the necessity of making the surveys spoken of through the same medium. These surveys are plotted on a scale of one mile to one inch; and on the map I have drawn in the geological features, to show the position and relation of the different number of the Carboniferous formation, and have particularized the areas over which workable seams of coal are most likely to occur. This map is further reduced to a scale of four miles to one inch, and on the latter some surveys of former years are also entered, the whole comprising the country on the West side of the meridian of 58 W. Longitude, and South of the Bay of Islands to Cape Ray.

Tracings of these maps I have now the honor to submit to your Excellency with this report, trusting that the information contained therein may, in some degree, encourage a spirit of enterprise and progress, and lead to the development of these fine regions.

The map on the smaller scale, I intend, with the approval of your Excellency in Council, to have lithographed and published, without further delay than can possibly be avoided, as the facts recorded thereon will probably be of themselves sufficiently intelligible for all immediate purposes.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL AND AGRICULTURAL.\*

Geographical  
areas.

The Long Range Mountains, which terminate in their southern course at Cape Ray, run in a northeasterly direction, and in a moderately straight line towards the head of the Grand Pond, and on to the Humber River below Deer Pond; their North-western flank forming the boundary of the area to which the attention of the Survey has chiefly been directed during the late season. The whole region, roughly esti-

\* N. B.—All courses and bearings are taken from the true meridian.

mated, contains an area of about 1824 square statute miles, and may be thus sub-divided:—

1st Area—S. E. side of St. George's Bay, in-	} Sq. miles.	816
clusive of the Codroy vallies		
2nd " Country between the West coast and	} 720	
the Long Range Mountains		
South of the Bay of Islands, to		
the North Shore of St. George's Bay		
3rd " The Port-au-Port peninsula.....		288
		<hr/> 1824

The main coast line of St. George's Bay, between <sup>1st Arm.</sup> the Little Barachois in Flat Bay and Fishel's Brook, is for the greater part composed of abrupt banks of modern, regularly stratified drift, rising to an elevation which varies at certain points from under 100 feet to upwards of 180 feet in height. Further south the drift banks are interrupted by sections of the Carboniferous rocks jutting out through them, still maintaining great uniformity of elevation; but south-westward of Crabb's Brook, the rocks almost exclusively occupy the coast to Cape Anguille. Between this south-western part of the coast and the Great Codroy River, the character of the country differs essentially from that further to the north-east, in being mountainous, forming a range which derives its name from the Cape <sup>Cape Anguille range of Mountains.</sup> at its Western extremity. This range is shaped somewhat rudely to resemble an isosceles triangle, the base of which is the coast between Cape Anguille and Codroy, while the apex reaches to a point midway between the coast and the Long Range Mountains, and within about three miles of the course of Crabb's Brook, where it is locally known as "The Highlands" of St. George's Bay. The highest summits of the Cape Anguille range reach an elevation of 1200 feet, and are in many parts abrupt, and even precipitous; but they materially differ in their contour and gene- <sup>S. E. coast of St. George's Bay.</sup>



ral aspect, from the rugged masses of the Long Range, by being smoothly rounded in form, and by carrying more or less vegetation to the highest parts. Innumerable small streams, which take their rise from lakes and lakelets among these mountains, pour their waters in picturesque cascades over the lofty cliffs which bound St. George's Bay; while many more flowing in the opposite direction join the waters of the Great Codroy River, or fall into the sea between its outlet and Codroy Island.

**The Plains.**

North-eastward from the terminating point of the Cape Anguille Mountains, the whole country between the coast and the Long Range is of a fiat or undulatory character, densely covered with forest trees, except in such parts as have been swept by fire or occasional tracts of marsh. The trees of this forest consist of white and yellow birch, spruce and balsam fir, poplar and tamarack or larch. There is, however, little or no pine. The only parts where that timber was observed to grow was on a few spots near the banks of the Flat Bay Brook, and an occasional spot in like manner in the valley of Fishel's Brook. Much of the timber of this great plateau is very large. Trees of yellow and white birch are frequently met with, and particularly on the river flats, having a diameter of three feet, and even more, many of which are tall and straight, resembling the hardwood forest-trees of Canada; spruces, balsams, poplars and tamaracks also reach a maximum size, and seem to be of excellent quality. The ground is often covered densely by a creeping bush, a species of yew, generally known as ground hemlock in Canada, where it abounds; all amply testifying to the excellence of the soil upon which they grow.

**Soil.**

The higher parts of this plateau rarely exceed from three to four hundred feet above the beds of the streams.

The drainage is mainly effected through the channels of the rivers surveyed and represented on the map—namely, the Little Barachois and Flat Bay Brooks, which fall into Flat Bay; the Fishel's, Robinson's, Middle Barachois, and Crabb's Brooks, which empty directly into the Great Bay; and the Great and Little Codroy Rivers, which fall on the Southern side of Cape Anguille. The two former and the two latter of these streams, with their vallies, were described in my report for 1866, while the Surveys of the remainder were accomplished during the late season's investigation. All these streams take their rise among the barren wastes of the Long Range Mountains, but the lower reaches of each, for distances varying from twelve to twenty miles, flow through richly-wooded and fertile valleys intersecting the plateau just described. These valleys and much of the higher lands, now primæval wilderness, appear to be in nearly every respect well adapted for agricultural settlement. By deducting the tract occupied by the Cape Anguille range of hills, amounting to 256 square miles, which is too high and too steep for ordinary tillage, although well suited as runs for sheep or cattle, the remainder of the block,—viz., 560 square miles, is certainly to a large extent reclaimable, and there can be but little doubt that the construction of roads, which must necessarily be the consequence of occupation, together with the clearing of the forest, will lead to mineral discovery of vast importance to the colony.

With the exception of the Codroy Rivers, which flow in a valley between and parallel to the two ranges of Mountains, the Long Range on the south-east, and the Cape Anguille range on the south-west sides, the courses of the streams run nearly at right angles to the strike of the mountains, bearing generally a little to the northward of due-west. Near the parts where they debouche from the mountain gorges, there are

Agricultural Settlement.

Courses of rivers of 1st Arm.

usually long stretches of still water lying at an elevation of between 400 and 500 feet above high-water mark; below which they rush rapidly with few intermissions of steady, although without any falls above two or three feet in height, for the remainder of the distance to the sea. In their meanderings, the banks of these rivers display alternately bold rocky cliffs, and low alluvial flats; the former occasionally, as in Fishel's Brook, rising perpendicularly from the river to the height of 100 or 150 feet. In common with all mountain torrents these streams rise with wonderful rapidity every rain-fall; but the supply is as readily exhausted, and the normal state is hallow, rendering canoe navigation always precarious and often impossible. Water power, for the purpose of driving machinery, could be obtained at almost any point desired; the low-lying flats offering every facility for building or mill sites.

**2nd Area.**

Our 2nd Geographical area forms a nearly rectangular block, bounded on the west by the coast of the main land of Port-au-Port Bay; on the east by the valley of Harry's Brook and the marshes which flank the mountains of the Grand Pond; on the north by the southern coast of the Humber Arm; and on the South by the north shore of St. George's Bay. Besides a considerable portion of the coast, Harry's Brook and a part of the Riviere Blanche were surveyed.

**General character.**

A very large portion of this area is mountainous, and among the mountains are some of the highest summits I have yet met with in the island.\* Viewed on a bright summer's day, from the deck of a vessel, the beauty of the scene presented by the land features upon all sides is very impressing; yet at the same

\* I allude to the "Blow-me-down" hills, which were found by triangulation in 1866 to be 2085 feet high, where they rise sharply over the Humber Arm. There are probably higher peaks inland.

time a conviction will almost inevitably arise that, after all, such beauty, in a material sense, is a delusion, and that the whole region is nothing more than a vast inhospitable desolation. Such, however, upon nearer inspection, proves to be very far indeed from being the case. Tracts of considerable extent upon the coast, and nearly all the valleys of the principal streams, bear a soil of the most fertile description, which is even already shown by the few and rudely cultivated spots here and there, where the produce in grass, green crops, and even cereals, are all of a first class, both in quantity and quality. And this in a country where there is no evidence of the existence of a plough, a harrow, or a wheeled vehicle of any kind whatever.

Indian Head is a bold rocky promontory on the **Indian Head**, north side of St. George's Bay, being the prolongation of an isolated or detached range of Laurentian mountains which protrudes through the level Carboniferous country by which it is surrounded. The coast on **Coast**, either side of this promontory is low and shelving, with broad beaches of sand and gravel, which extend to the eastward as far as the main gut of St. George's River; and to the westward to the Riviere Blanche. Southward of the gut the coast line is also low, with **Coast**, boggy banks to the outlet of the Little Barachois. Westward from the Riviere Blanche the shores are bounded by abrupt banks of stratified drift, with occasional small protruding outcrops of the rocks up to and around the point on the eastern side of the Gravels. The east coast of Port-au-Port Bay, north from the Gravels, presents abrupt rocky sections of moderate height, succeeded by long stretches of low beach and boggy banks, with wide lagoons at the entrances of the small streams, until getting near to Bluff Head, where the cliffs rise grandly to the height of 1000 feet, almost vertically from the water's edge.

## Watershed.

## Rivers of West coast.

## Soil.

## Fox Island.

## Riviere Blanche.

At no great distance back from the coast north of the Gravels, a range of Silurian mountains rises to an average height of from 900 to 1000 feet, which, striking obliquely into the interior on a bearing about N. N. E., forms the watershed which divides the west-falling rivers from those of St. George's Bay. The most important of the former of these are Fox Island Brook, Louis' Brook, and the Coal Rivers, but there are innumerable streams of smaller dimensions to be seen trickling down the sides of the mountains, which, uniting in the deep gorges, pour their accumulated waters in an impetuous torrent into the lagoons, or come tumbling over the steep cliffs into the sea. Our time would not permit making surveys of any of these rivers, but from the evidences visible at their outlets, and such information as could be derived from the inhabitants, there can be little or no doubt that large tracts of extremely fine land extend up their vallies for many miles. The richness of the soil at this part of the coast is probably due to the calcarious material derived from the adjacent mountains, together with the disintegration of the trappean rocks of which the subsoil is composed. We were surprised to perceive that the little Fox Island, lying out in the bay, which, as seen at a distance, was conceived to be a mere barren rock, was covered over three-fourths of its area with a soil of the richest description, and that the gardens of the two families of poor fishermen who inhabited it were producing crops of potatoes, peas and hay, which, for luxuriance and vigorous growth, although the mode of culture was of the very rudest, could hardly be surpassed.

Riviere Blanche is a stream which falls into St. George's Bay about three miles North-west from the Indian Head promontory. The name given to the stream is by the request of the Rev. THOMAS SEARS, V. A.,—(who takes a great interest in the country, and

this part of it in particular.)—in compliment to the members of a family called LABLANCHE, or WHITE, who have been occupants of the lower part of the valley for many years,—the original patriarchal squatter of whom is still alive with children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-eight souls,—all of whom have been raised upon the soil. The river was measured about six miles along its course. A block of rich flat land, supported upon members of the Carboniferous series, is shut in, as it were, by the Silurian mountains on the north and west, and by the Indian Head range on the east, which is chiefly drained by the Riviere Blanche aforesaid, and Romain's or Kippin's Brook. The area of the block is between thirty and forty square miles, or about 22,400 acres. The whole of this area, (excepting the small clearings at the mouths of the streams,) is densely covered with forest of large and vigorous growth, with abundance of yellow birch, spruce, fir and other trees, but scarcely any pine. The surface of the land slopes gently upwards towards the mountains, the higher parts apparently seldom much exceeding five hundred feet above the sea. The river is rapid throughout, with short intervals of still water; the rise upon the stream to the end of our measurement being 372 feet.

Valleys of Riviere  
Blanche and  
Romain's Brook.

Agricultural  
block of land.

The sources of Harry's Brook take their rise about ten miles south-west from the outlet of the Humber River, where it joins the southern Arm of the Bay of Islands, upon the southern flank of the mountains which constitute the water-shed. Two branches, of which the larger and main stream is the eastern, flow nearly parallel to each other, each having lakes or ponds at the head, into a fine expanse of water called St. George's Pond; whence the general course of the stream is south-westerly, although with many sinuosities, to its outlet near the main Gut of St. George's River.

Harry's Brook.

Sources.

Branches of  
Harry's Brook.

At the head of the eastern branch there is a lake called by the Indians Eh-quo-dege-weh Gospen, which, according to the register of the aneroid, reaches the altitude of 824 feet above the level of the sea, and has an area of surface amounting to upwards of 9,000 square chains, or nearly two square miles. A straight line S. 69° W., four miles from the outlet of this lake, reaches the north-eastern angle of St. George's Pond; the other upper branch flows from a suite of small lakes, the largest of which is known as Little St. George's Pond, the straight course being S. 63° W., three miles and a half into the north-west angle of St. George's Pond. The head waters of this last branch are divided by a mountainous water-shed of not over two miles, from the head waters of the Coal River. The extreme length of St. George's Pond is about seven miles, and its average breadth somewhat exceeds one mile, expanding at parts to fully one and two-thirds of a mile. The area of surface is consequently a little over seven square miles, or say forty-five thousand square chains. About three miles below the outlet of St. George's Pond the river is joined on the right side by a stream of considerable volume, flowing from the westward, which probably takes its rise among the Indian Head hills; and at about three miles further down, by a straight course, it is joined on the left side by another tributary called Spruce Brook, which heads to the eastward within a mile of a stream also called Spruce Brook, described in my report for 1865, which falls into the Grand Pond. There are several other smaller tributaries of less importance.

The valley of Harry's Brook, above the western fork, is rugged and barren for the greater part, and much of it hilly or mountainous; the mountains north of St. George's Pond reaching an elevation of 1,556 feet above the level of the sea. Below the junction of Spruce Brook, patches of good land begin to appear;

chiefly on the right bank; and back from the lower reaches on the same side there is a broad tract of very good country. The islands and low banks near the outlet are of the best of soil for grass meadows. To the south-east of Spruce Brook nearly the whole country is spread over by vast marshes which extend up to the flanks of the hills on the south-west side of the Grand Pond.

The 3rd Geographical area, or Port-au-Port peninsula, is still only very partially surveyed, and requires much more extended investigation. The topography of this part, represented on the map, is a reduction from a French Chart, which however seems only to be a modification of the old surveys of Capt. COOKE, and bears the date of 1784. Much of the peninsula is high and hilly, with rocky precipitous cliffs facing the sea on nearly all sides; but especially on the south and west coasts. There are, however, numerous patches of very fine land, and particularly around the shores of the Western Bay, where it extends nearly uninterruptedly up to the foot of a conspicuous and isolated hill called Round Head, which rises abruptly over the north-western shore. As the mineral indications observed seem to favour the probability of the peninsula becoming a mining district in course of time, these patches of available agricultural land can scarcely fail to become of great value.

The vast importance of these regions as an agricultural country, setting its probable mineral value aside altogether, may in some degree be understood by supposing the whole available area to be blocked off in lots of one hundred acres each, and each lot to be occupied by one person; there would then be 3,584 settlers on the south-east side of St. George's Bay; 224 on the Riviere Blanche and Romain's Brook block; and 320 (at least) upon all the remainder. If we further suppose that each settler has a family of

3rd Area Port-au-Port Peninsula.

General capabilities of the country.



five members, there would then be a population of 20,640 souls. To establish such a settlement is surely a matter well worthy of public consideration ; but to do so in a manner that will be mutually of advantage to the occupiers and to the country at large, great care must be taken that the land is sub-divided systematically, and on the same general plan, whether the purpose of the holder of the property be mining or agriculture. In this connection, I need only once more refer to my answer to Query 4, put by Mr. PINSENT, President of the Select Committee of Enquiry, to be found on pages 38, 39, and 40 of the Report, dated 1869 ; where a system or principle is propounded which I see no occasion materially to alter or modify.

#### Harbors.

One of the greatest difficulties to be contended against in settling and advancing the St. George's Bay country is the lack of harbors, or places of security of any kind for vessels to take shelter, or to land and embark cargo. The only harbor in all the region, properly so called, is at Sandy or Harbor Point, at the entrance to Flat Bay, where vessels of all sizes can find a safe and commodious anchorage. The Bays of Port-au-Port are no doubt also safe from heavy seas and strong winds to a certain extent, being more or less land-locked on all sides, but the approach to the bays from without is difficult and somewhat dangerous, the long low points, namely Long Point and Shoal Point, being scarcely perceptible in thick weather, or in an ordinarily dark night. Small vessels find harbor during the summer months in the little Cove on Codroy Island, and larger ships often anchor in the roadstead outside, but neither can be admitted as *good* at any time, and in the stormy months of autumn, winter or spring, are simply impracticable. Small vessels and boats can, at the same season, find access into many of the Barachois or Lagoons, at the mouths of the larger brooks, by entering at high tide ; but either exit

or entrance during strong winds is frequently impossible, and a delay of a week is by no means a rare occurrence.

Were the country settled, and mining operations Canal, going on, it appears to me that a canal might be cut through the gravels of Port-au-Port with immense advantage. The two Bays are there only divided by a beach not much over a quarter of a mile across altogether; the greater part of which is occupied by a salt-water pond, which rises and falls with the tide. A break-water built out from the western point on the St. George's Bay side, would secure that part from the violence of south-west or southerly gales; while very little artificial protection would be requisite on the Port-au-Port side, to render it safe as an anchorage, and from the wash of the sea. By such a construction ingress and egress would be easily effected at all times, thereby often avoiding the long and tedious voyage round Cape St. George.

But a matter of, if possible, even more importance Roads, to the welfare of a young agricultural settlement than harbors, is land communication by means of main lines of road; and I would strongly urge the propriety of reserving certain portions for that special purpose. On the map, it will be seen, a "proposed line of road" is indicated, which if opened out might become a part of a main leading artery throughout the province; and probably may be found hereafter to be the line of all others best adapted for the construction of a Railroad. Leaving the shores of St. George's Bay at the Seal rocks, nearly opposite to Sandy Point, the road would follow nearly a straight line to strike the still water of Flat Bay Brook, below the Cairn Mountain; whence it would strike in a westerly direction, running nearly parallel with the mountain range and crossing the several streams near their still expansions, up to Robinson's Brook, where the valley being open and wide,

## Roads.

it would bear off to the south-eastward, cross the mountain range, and finally slope downwards into the valley of the Exploits. From Robinson's Brook the road might be extended south-westerly to strike the valley of the Great Codroy River near its upper Forks, and thence down the same valley to the sea.

There are many reasons for preferring this line as a leading artery to any other. In the first place, the slope is very gradual all the way, and some parts are on a dead level, until turning up the valley of Robinson's Brook, where the rise is less abrupt, and the valley more open, than at any other approach to the Long Range Mountains, and these *must* be encountered *somewhere* if a main road is to exist at all. In the second place, an important item of expense, in such structures as bridges, viaducts and other buildings, will be greatly lessened, and moreover be more permanent than elsewhere; as the force of the great masses of ice which are borne down by the turbulent torrents would render all structures insecure that might be thrown across them further down, unless by suspension, which would involve generally, particularly at the outlets of the streams, too wide a span to be recommendable, if practicable. In the third place, the line indicated would pass through a rich and fertile country in all directions, with the exception of the crossing over the belt of mountains, and would form a base of communication from which tributary roads might be extended to every available portion of the island.

## Local Roads.

As regards local roads, particularly within the region of the 1st area, I need only repeat the words used on a former occasion, and often quoted since, to be found on the 39th page of the Report of the Select Committee. Let parallel divisional lines be drawn at right angles to the general trend of the coast at one, two, three, or four miles apart, and produced until they

tap the main line near the foot of the mountains ; let these lines again be intersected by other lines at right angles, at certain intervals, thereby sub-dividing the land into rectangular blocks, which can be further subdivided in the same manner, according to the purposes or requirements of the proposed occupiers.

That some systematic plan such as the above, and as I have frequently had occasion to recommend before, must eventually be acted on, I feel very confident ; otherwise, all attempts at settlement will be frustrated, the holders of licenses and grants will be involved in ceaseless litigation, and progress and civilization will be retarded for years to come.

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#### THE CARBONIFEROUS SERIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it <sup>Great trough,</sup> will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series ; and further that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognised in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New-Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances, which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed

Contemporiety: in Newfoundland. The contemporiety of the Carboniferous rocks of the latter with those of the main land, is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the main land; and so far as our researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting. The south-eastern boundary of the formation may be traced from a little way north of Cape Ray along the North-west flank of the Long Range of Laurentian Mountains, up to the extreme head of St. George's Bay, where, although concealed from view, it was supposed to cross over, and making a further stretch beneath the marshes to the Northward, finally sweeps round in a westerly course and crosses Harry's Brook, below Spruce Brook, where it rests upon strata of Lower Silurian age. Its course westward is then interrupted by the protrusion of the labradorites of the Indian Head range; but westward from that range, the whole of the flat country is supported by carboniferous rocks, which rest upon the upturned edges of Lower Silurian strata, displayed in the mountains which bound the plain, and on the coast of Port-au-Port Bay. Irregular patches of the formation are then found further west in Port-au-Port Bay, and a strip is displayed along the outer coast of the Long Point peninsula of the same, while to the northward it is recognized in the valley of the Coal River.

General boundaries:

Distribution.

For convenience in describing the distribution of the series, I have divided it into five members, distinguished by letters, from (*a*) to (*e*), inclusive; the general vertical section of which is given below, in

descending order. Corresponding letters will be found on the map.

	Feet.	General Section.
(e) Green and red sandstones, with brown and black carbonaceous shale, and brown and drab-colored clays. Fossil trees and flora abundant. Coal seams with underclays holding <i>Stigmaria</i> .....	1,000	
(d) Brown and reddish sandstones and conglomerates; brown, blackish, and greenish, micaceous and arenaceous shale. False bedding in sandstones and ripple-marked surfaces frequent. Fossil plants, among which <i>Sigillaria</i> and <i>Calamites</i> , are frequently met with. Thin seams and nests of coal .....	2,000	
(c) Variegated red, green and drab-colored marls; red, green and brown sandstones, which are frequently calcareous; beds of bluish and grey limestones, some beds apparently magnesian, and many contain a profusion of organic remains, marine shells, etc., carbonized plants in the arenaceous strata. Salt springs frequent .....	2,000	
(b) Great masses of Gypsum, with green and brown argillaceous shale; red marly shale; bands of black or dark grey limestone, and occasionally jet-black shale .....	150	
(a) Very coarse conglomerate, composed of great boulders and pebbles of Laurentian and Silurian rocks, cemented in a matrix of greenish-colored sand; great lenticular intercalations of sandstone with coarse arenaceous shale; large fragments of magnetic iron ore; passes at the top into a brownish grey flaggy sandstone with brown and greenish shales which underlie the gypsum .....	1,300	
Total thickness.....	6,450	

**Distribution.**

The lowest division (*a*) forms the axis of a broad anticlinal, which, commencing at Cape Anguille, runs nearly parallel with the Long Range Mountains, and with the trend of the sea coast, up to and across the main gut, bearing northwards on the east side of the valley of Harry's Brook. This conglomerate is of very irregular thickness in the different parts of its distribution, and appears occasionally to be absent altogether. At Cape Anguille it was seen only on the south side, associated with beds of dark grey sandstone, in which some few tangled bunches of vegetable remains were observed, with black shale and some bands of black limestone,—the latter occasionally striped with thin seams of snowy gypsum. The Cape Anguille mountains have as yet been only partially examined, and further investigation is necessary before the structure can be given with precision; but the inference to be drawn from the facts ascertained is, either that the broad belt they occupy consists of a series of sharp contortions of this division, or that the higher parts are protrusions of the unconformable lower formations, which probably in this case are of Lower Silurian age. At the Middle Barachois Brook the division sinks below the succeeding band (*b*) which is there spread widely over the surface; but it rises again at Robinson's Brook, about three miles up its course, and continues to occupy its banks for nearly two miles further, folding gently over; showing a dip on the north side S. 65° W.,  $\sphericalangle$  15°; while on the south side it dips S. 19° E.,  $\sphericalangle$  13°. The thickness exposed here would appear to be nearly 1300 feet. But the best exhibition of the division is at Fishel's Brook, where it rises from beneath the great masses of gypsum about two miles up the stream, in vertical cliffs from 100 to 150 feet high, which form the banks for upwards of a mile and a half. At the junction with the gypseous mass on the northern side, the dip is N. 21° W.,  $\sphericalangle$  21° upon a set of

**Division (a)**

greenish grey flaggy sandstones, some layers of which are slightly calcareous and those are immediately underlain by the coarse conglomerates which maintain a nearly uniform dip, N. 42° W.,  $\sphericalangle$  13°, for about a mile upwards, where the strata become horizontal. This would give a thickness of about 1,170 feet. The conglomerates hold this horizontal attitude for nearly half a mile, and then bend over gently, and present a moderate but irregular dip S. 6° E. At a sharp bend of the river here the strata were observed to be effected by a set of small parallel dislocations running S. 41° W., with the upthrows upon the south side, and underlying south-easterly, the value of which varies from fifteen to twenty feet. At each of these faults there are small trickling springs of saline water; and at the end of the section, about half a mile further up the stream, there is a strong saline spring which bubbles up through the soil, a little way back from the right bank of the river.

The sources from whence the materials of this conglomerate have been derived are very obvious; and it is interesting to observe the exact resemblance which exists between the solidly cemented masses of the rock and the superficial boulders and pebbles recently brought down by ice and the stream from the same mountains, which gave origin to the base of the Carboniferous formation in the same locality. The greater proportion of these boulders and pebbles are derived from Laurentian rocks, the former often two or even three feet in diameter, but there are many of Lower Silurian age also of very large size, consisting of bluish grey limestones which frequently exhibit characteristic fossils, chiefly fucoids, and occasionally univalve and bivalve shells and corals. The larger boulders are invariably rounded, and among them there are frequently to be found great masses of magnetic iron. Among the smaller and medium sized rocks are frag-

Division (a)



ments of white crystalline limestone, slate, trap rocks, and red jaspers.

The same division (*a*), with its characteristic conglomerate, is again largely displayed further north, on the banks of the Flat Bay Brook, where it appears to spread out over an area of about four miles in width, making a series of undulations, up to within a short distance of the mountain range, where it is turned up with a reverse dip, against the great fault, of which mention was made in my Report for 1866. Northwards from Flat Bay Brook the strata are concealed, the surface of a wide extent of country being flat, covered with forest or marsh; but the conglomerates were recognized on the banks and bed of Harry's Brook, three miles below Spruce Brook, in a nearly horizontal attitude, striking towards the Indian Head mountains.

Red Island.

The conglomerates of the division are not very distinctly displayed in any part of the western or 3rd area, except at Red Island off the coast, north from Cape St. George, which is entirely composed of it; and where it lies in nearly horizontal strata, with a gentle dip, of not over one hundred feet in a mile, to the northward; the cliffs on the southern side being about 200 feet high, and those at the northern extreme about 100 feet, the beds traceable from end to end. In 1866 a conglomerate was observed upon the main land, nearly opposite to the island, to come against the Silurian limestone by a fault, which was supposed at the time to be of carboniferous age; and the impression was further confirmed, by the presence of some Carboniferous limestone fossils near the spot, which seemed to have fallen from the cliffs above; but the unfortunate accident by which I was temporarily rendered helpless, prevented the thorough examination of that part, which is still required. From information received during the season there appears to be a strip of

Division (*a*)

carboniferous rocks running along the coast of the Long Point peninsula, which butts up against Lower Silurian strata, indicating a fault, which would run in nearly a straight line from the cliffs where the fossils were observed on a bearing about north-east towards Long Point.

The succeeding division (*b*) represents the position Division (b) of the great masses of gypsum which are developed, more or less, and in many instances in enormous volume at one part or another throughout the country, wherever the lower carboniferous rocks are exposed. In my report for 1866, page 17, the division is thus described:—

“The coast southerly from Codroy Island displays cliffs of red and green marls, with thinnish beds of black or dark brown, sometimes nodular limestone, associated with which are vast masses of gypsum, the strata very much corrugated, contorted and broken, especially at the immediate contact with the gypsum, which sometimes contains great fragments of beds of limestone, enclosed within the gypseous parts.”

These gypseous measures are then represented in the same report to be repeated by a succession of sharp folds, and were seen to cross at Ryan's Brook with the associated limestones striking up the valley of the Codroy River on the south-east side of the Cape Anguille Mountains. On the northern or north-eastern side of the great anticlinal, masses of gypsum with limestone and red and green shales are known to run out near Cape Frior, but seem usually to keep inland, flanking the mountains at the Highlands, thence striking north easterly through the flat lands of Crabb's Brook, cross the middle Barachois, where spreading over a considerable area they form a flattened dome Division (b) concealing the subordinate conglomerate. In its northern extension the division was seen in the bed of Robinson's Brook following the course of division (*a*) on the northern side of the anticlinal; whence it

strikes generally, but with a northerly bend, for Fish-el's Brook, rising there in magnificent snow-white cliffs upwards of a hundred feet high, and forming a well-marked ridge on either side of the river. On the southern side of the anticlinal the gypsum is not so largely or so clearly developed, but its presence is, nevertheless, frequently indicated by broken fragments scattered on the surface over the top of the conglomerates, and by brine springs which seem to be a mineral characteristic of this part of the formation. Further north, near Cairn Mountain, enormous masses of gypsum come abruptly against the Great Fault; or are overturned with the subordinate conglomerate in contact, shewing a reversed dip. Still further north fragments of gypsum were observed along the lower reaches of Harry's Brook, where from the apparently horizontal attitude of the subordinate strata it was supposed that the division would occupy a tolerably wide area. At the mouth of Kippen's or Romain's Brook another great mass of gypsum forms a cliff, which was described in my report for 1865, from which I quote the following paragraph:—

Division (b)

“ On the north side of St. George's Bay, between the narrow isthmus of Port-au-Port and Romain's Brook, thin flaggy beds of sandstone, some of a red and others of a greenish color, come against a mass of limestone strata, (Lower Silurian) by a fault. Between the exposure of these rocks and Romain's Brook a great accumulation of drift material, consisting of clay, gravel and sand, rises in bold banks over the shore, concealing the older rocks; but the sandstones again appear inside of Romain's Brook, associated with a great mass of gypsum. In this case, the gypsum apparently protrudes through the sandstone beds, which are brushed up against its sides, and it forms a cliff of itself for some eight or nine chains, with a height in some parts of about sixty feet on the left bank of the stream.”

Smaller masses of gypsum were observed inside of Port-au-Port Bay, but as these appear to occur at a

higher horizon, and in the succeeding division (c), will be referred to further on.

Although the great masses of gypsum appear to be mainly confined to the horizon here attributed to them, and although in some instances, as at Fishel's Brook, the mineral is continuous in large volume, running parallel generally with the rest of the formation for considerable distances, the conditions under which it occurs in relation to the associated rocks, differs in no essential degree from descriptions given of peculiarities attributed to the same substance in other countries. In every instance wherever a contact of the mineral mass was observed with the shales or limestones, the latter were found to be bent, broken or corrugated, or brushed up against the sides of the former, as if the gypsum had been injected or pushed through the associated rocks, in some cases, as at Codroy, enveloping and bearing along great broken fragments of the more solid strata. Whatever the true explanation of this phenomenon may be, one given in the Geology of Canada, page 352, 1863, seems in this instance to me to be the most applicable:—

“Certain appearances of disturbance in the gypseous rocks of the Alps, have been explained by supposing that the sulphate of lime was at one time in the form of anhydrite, which by absorbing water was converted into gypsum with a large increase of volume, uplifting the strata around.”

The succeeding division (c) is largely developed Division (c) on both sides of Cape Anguille; on the north side of which it occupies the whole or the greater part of the coast between the Cape and Fishel's Brook, and is also exhibited in deep sections on the banks of the several streams. The most perfect and uninterrupted section was found on the banks of Fishel's Brook, which consisted of the following strata in descending order:—

Fishel's Brook  
Section.

	Feet	Ins.
No. 1—Soft reddish and dark arenaceous shale holding nodules of sandstone, the colors alternating; the red in ribbon-like stripes .....	7	
2—Variegated red and green arenaceous rocks, more coherent than the above...	1	4
3—Bright red marls, yielding ochrous earth, and a substance like red chalk .....	26	
4—Coarse brownish-yellow sandstone, with narrow red stripes, and occasional rounded pebbles or concretions of sandstone .....	56	
5—Thin bedded red and green sandstone with red and green marly beds, mostly marl at the base .....	11	
6—Variegated paler red and olive-green limestone, probably magnesian, in beds of from 8 inches to 2 feet thick; of fine texture, and probably capable of taking a high polish .....	10	
7—Not well seen. Chiefly red and green sandstones and marls; conglomerate near the base .....	200	
8—Grey, black weathering magnesian limestone; nodular or concretionary; bituminous, giving a fætid odour when struck with the hammer.....	22	
9—Red and green calcareous sandstones...	15	
10—Beds of grey magnesian limestone, varying from 2 inches to 10 inches thick, contains many fossil shells, one supposed to be a <i>Bellerophon</i> .....	20	
11—Red and variegated marls, calcareous sandstones and thin beds of limestone or dolomite .....	342	
Carried forward ... ..	710	4

	Feet	Ins.	
Brought forward ... ..	710	4	
No. 12—Blackish-grey magnesian limestone in beds from 3 to 14 inches thick, parted by divisions of blackish-blue shale. Fossil shells abundant, among which were recognised the following:— <i>Productus cora</i> , a <i>Naiaditet</i> , a <i>Rynchonella</i> , <i>Aviculopecten</i> , <i>Terebratula sacculus</i> , a <i>Naticopsis</i> , &c. ....	28		Fishel's Brook Section.
13—Red and green marls, not well seen ...	25		
14—Alternations of brown sandstone, with brown and red arenaceous shale, which contain spots or bunches of carbonized and flattened plants. Some of the shales are striped with thin black carbonaceous layers .....	370		
15—Brown, reddish brown, blackish and green marls or marly shales, with beds of brown and red sandstone; some of which are calcareous or dolomitic .....	740		
Total thickness on Fishel's Brook above the gypsum	1423	4	

On the sea coast at Rattling Brook, southward of Coast Section. Fishel's, the stratum of magnesian limestone, No. 8, of the above section, crops out, and near it some masses of gypsum are seen along the shore, which seem to be nearly associated; the superior strata of sandstones and marls coming out at intervals further north. These strata are again recognised on the coast north of Robinson's Head, near the summit of a voluminous section, where the strike carries them towards the mouth of Red Brook on the north; but to the south, near the bend of the bay, they are cut off by a north-west and south-east fault, with an upthrow on the western side, and they re-appear near the outside part of Robinson's Head. A band of limestone or dolomite, representing No. 10 of the Fishel's section, crops out

Division (c)

Crabb's Brook.

on the north side of Crabb's Brook, dipping N.  $77^{\circ}$  W.,  $< 54^{\circ}$ , which contains, amongst other fossils, a *Bellerophon*? a *Rynchonella* and *Tenbratula sacculus*; and on a hard siliceous and calcareous rock below the limestone one or two surfaces were crowded with a multitude of small shells, supposed to be a species of *Naiadites*. On the west side of Crabb's Brook a series of red and variegated red and green marls, representing No. 7 of the section, come in dipping N.  $64^{\circ}$  W.,  $< 60^{\circ}$ , which are overlaid by coarsish brown or brownish red sandstones containing irregularly scattered pebbles of small size, and chiefly of quartz, in the upper beds, with some beds of a brick red color, and coarse red and green arenaceous shale. The thickness of the accumulation here above the limestone appears to be nearly 500 feet; the upper beds probably representing some higher strata than No. 1 of the Fishel's Brook section.

Codroy Section.

On the south side of Cape Anguille a corresponding section is exhibited on the coast, between Codroy Island and the mouth of the Great Codroy River; a general description of which will be found in my report for 1866, at page 59. The thickness in that report is given as 682 feet, but the deficiency (if there really is any) may be accounted for by supposing the strata wanting to be concealed below the superficial material which covers up the whole country between Stormy Point and the Great Codroy River.

Middle Barachois  
and Robinson's  
Brooks.

Limited sections of the division are exposed on the banks of the lower reaches of the Middle Barachois and Robinson's Brooks; the prevailing dip being northerly in both cases, but the strata are affected by folds which cause repetition: in the former a little over a mile up its course, and within three miles on the course of the latter, below the outcrop of the gypseous band, division (b). On the south side of the anticlinal, on the Middle Barachois, the measures display

a prevailing south-easterly dip in disturbed strata, the angle from the horizon being usually high, and sometimes vertical near the base of the section; and within a short distance of the gypsum a remarkable band of a very fætid bituminous limestone crops out from among red and variegated marls and sandstones, Division (c) which is crowded with fossils of a peculiar character. The forms in which these occur are extremely various, Middle Barachois and Robinson's Brook. and it is doubtful whether they are to be considered of vegetable or animal origin; although there appears to be every reason to suppose that the bituminous character of the rock is due to their presence. The most usual form is imperfectly cylindrical, or resembling an elongated cone, not unlike a *Belemnite*, truncated at the smaller end; but they are also often bent, and sometimes rounded, in which case they resemble the exterior form of a convoluted shell. I have been unable, however, on examination of a great many individual specimens, to detect any approach to internal structure in any one of them. This limestone was seen on the Middle Barachois on both sides of the anticlinal; on the north side, cropping out about two miles up its course, and on the south side about double that distance, where, coming against the Robinson's Head fault, it is thrown forward about a quarter of a mile on the east side, and re-appears about that distance further up the stream. Fætid bituminous limestone.

The division (c) of the formation is again exhibited in the lower reaches of Flat Bay Brook, and on the shores of Flat Bay, where a bituminous limestone, supposed to be the equivalent of the rock described above, crops out from amongst red and variegated shales. On the south-east side of the anticlinal in Flat Bay Brook region the rocks above the gypsum are entirely wanting, being cut off by the Great Fault.\* Flat Bay Brook and Flat Bay.

\* N. B.—Patches of the carboniferous series may possibly still remain among the mountains between Flat Bay Brook and Grand Pond, the latter being the nearest point where the formation is at present known to exist.



North side of St.  
George's Bay.

On the north side of St. George's Bay the members of division (*c*) are but indifferently displayed, their place in the coal section between Romain's Brook and Riviere Blanche being concealed by superficial deposits; but portions of it were readily recognised by the fossil contents, as well as by lithological character, in Port-au-Port Bay, where they are let down by a series of dislocations into juxtaposition with Lower Silurian strata. As these faults appear in some cases to have given rise to lodes holding the ores of lead in considerable quantity, and possibly other valuable minerals, they shall be more particularly alluded to hereafter.

Port-au-Port.

Division (*d*) and  
(*e*).

The division (*d*) apparently succeeds the foregoing quite conformably; but is distinguished from it lithologically, by the absence of calcareous strata, and the great predominance of arenaceous rocks, which constitute the greater part of the whole accumulation. The facts throughout seem to be in almost complete accordance with the section given by Mr. RICHARD BROWN of the Cape Breton coal-field, whose nomenclature would place the above divisions (*b*) and (*c*) as representative of the carboniferous limestone; while division (*d*) would be on the horizon of the Millstone Grit; above which he places the coal measures proper, or the horizon where seams of that mineral are found to be productive. Whether the analogy of conditions continues in the upper strata of this province, still remains to be proved; but as there are evidences highly in favour of the probability, it is obviously of the utmost importance that the structure should be most closely investigated, and every effort made to arrive at certain conclusions as to the position and distribution of workable seams of coal. The seam long ago observed by Mr. JUKES, and which has often before been referred to by myself and others, crops out on the right bank of the Middle Barachois Brook, on a bearing from the entrance S. 65° E., eight miles,

The JUKES' seam  
of coal.

fifty-five chains; about three miles below which the lower rocks of division (d) cross the river with a southeasterly dip, upon which they gradually accumulate, advancing upwards in the order given below in an ascending section:—

	Feet.	
No. 1—Conglomerate, with brown and grey sandstone; the latter frequently holding scattered rounded pebbles chiefly of white quartz; very micaceous, the mica in rather small silvery or pale yellowish scales; dark-bluish grey micaceous sandstone more compact than the above; black carbonaceous shale at the top .....	320	Division (d)
2—Coarse grey micaceous sandstone in cliffs, with black carbonaceous shale, bundles of carbonized plants, calamites and other vegetable remains. Much false bedding in the coarse sandstones; surfaces of some beds ripple-marked.....	80	
3—Massive beds of dark-grey micaceous sandstone with layers of conglomerate, pebbles small and rounded, rarely larger than a hazel nut. Stems and branches of <i>Sigillaria</i> and <i>Lepidodendron</i> , thin seams of coal $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick .....	180	
4—Blue or purple-colored clay beds, alternating with brown and grey micaceous sandstones; fine-grained greenish sandstones at the top, interstratified with slaty arenaceous shale. Much false bedding .....	462	
5—Finely micaceous and arenaceous bluish-grey slate .....	132	
6—Beds of fine grained-grey or greenish sandstone from 6 inches to 18 inches thick,		
Carried forward ... ..	1124	

	Feet.
Brought forward ... ..	1124
alternating with blue or purple clays, and coarse flaggy arenaceous shale; stems of <i>Sigillaria</i> are very frequent in the sandstone, and thin beds present surfaces covered with carbonized remains of plants...	863
7—Green and reddish purple-coloured, very micaceous sandstone, with thin beds of arenaceous shale .....	100
	1587*

## Division (d)

The measures of the above accumulation were found in tolerably regular succession up to within about half a mile of the outcrop of the JUKES' seam, where they become disturbed, and are broken by a fault running N. 61° E., S. 61° W., on the southern side of which the strata are thrown into a vertical attitude. The strata on the north side consist of rotten soft brown and black carbonaceous shale, with a great quantity of coaly matter and obscure remains, some resembling *Stigmaria*, overlaid by coarse reddish sandstone; then more clunch and crushed carbonaceous material up to the dislocation. Above, or eastward of the fault, a set of red, flaggy micaceous sandstones strike along the course of the river, N. 34° W., S. 34° E.

Over the red sandstone the section continues upwards as follows, on a dip N. 61° E., < from 56° to 65°:—

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\* N. B.—The equivalents of this section, as exhibited between the Great and Little Codroy Rivers, was given in detail in an Appendix to my Report for 1868, when the thickness was estimated at nearly 3,000 feet. It is not improbable, however, that it was somewhat over-estimated, in consequence of repetitions of strata by a succession of parallel dislocations not clearly revealed.

	Feet	Ins.	
No. 1—Green, striped and spotted with red thin bedded sandstones .....	90		Division (e)
2—Strong irregular beds of coarse brown sandstone with spherical concretions of sandstone ; much false bedding ; and beds of coarse arenaceous shale.....	40		
3—A layer of soft brown argillaceous shale or clay with <i>Stigmaria</i> .....		6	
			Ft. In.
4—Coal .....	1	3	} JUKES' seam.
Coal in thin layers alternating with thin layers of argillaceous and carbonaceous shale...	2	3	
		8	6
5—Black and brown argillaceous shale filled with remains of ferns, &c.....	2		
6—Alternations of reddish arenaceous shale and beds of red sandstone .....	30		
7—Grey, reddish weathering, finely laminated sandstone, dividing into layers from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to 6 inches thick ...	30		
8—Concealed, supposed to be red and grey arenaceous shale .....	20		
9—Red, greenish and grey arenaceous shale, and beds of grey sandstone.....	35		
10—Green argillaceous shale, with <i>Stigmaria</i>	2		
11—Coal.....	1	5	
12—Dark brown or grey argillaceous shale with ferns.....	1		
	<hr/>		
	255	5	
	<hr/>		

The beds which underlie the JUKES' coal-seam Division (e) strike across the river, bearing about south-east ; but Middle Barachois they gradually bend round and recross it, striking Section. easterly, with a dip a little westward of north, at a pretty sharp angle. Further up the stream the rocks

of the same division present a variety of dips from north-west to north-east, usually at a very low angle, and occasionally for long stretches in perfectly horizontal strata, until getting a little over three miles above the position of the coal outcrops, where some red conglomerates and sandstones, with green shales, containing carbonized plants, come up, which were supposed to represent the horizon of No. 1 division (*d*). Above this exposure the river becomes still, and the surrounding country flat for about a mile and a half, where no rock is exposed; but at the end of that distance the rocks reappear in a highly disturbed state, indicating the proximity of the Great Fault. The first rock observed at this part of the river section is a very dark brown or grey sandstone, which strikes across the river in a vertical attitude, bearing N. 19° W., S. 19° E., but some higher beds which succeed dip N. 71° E., < 70°. These are succeeded by some red and green sandstones, very much contorted, which form a sharp synclinal at an abrupt bend of the river, above which the rocks are again concealed. The brown sandstones come up again about a mile and a quarter above their first outcrop, dipping in the opposite direction; and a mile further up fragments of gypsum were found on the banks and bed of the stream. The character of these rocks, together with the presence of gypsum, was supposed to indicate their horizon as belonging to division (*c*). A little beyond the gypsum, cliffs of contorted gneiss rise boldly from the banks, the river above cutting through a gorge of the Laurentian mountains.

Robinson's Brook  
Section.

Division (*e*)

The upper reaches of Robinson's Brook are generally unfavourable for obtaining a section of the formation in regular sequence, the bed of the river being thickly paved over by a great accumulation of boulders and rolled stones, while the banks are for the most part low, and composed of drift. After crossing over

the basic conglomerate on the anticlinal axis, no rock is exposed for nearly a mile on the ascent of the stream; that is about six miles in a direct line from the entrance; where some strata of fine conglomerate, with coarse red and green micaceous sandstones, cross the river, supposed to be about the horizon of No. 1, division (*d*). Some small outcrops, usually of red or green sandstones, often vertical, are then seen occasionally in the bed of the river above; and at nine miles in a straight line from the mouth, a seam of coal bearing on its strike S. 76° W., crosses the stream. **Coal seam.**

A fortunate accident alone led to the discovery of this outcrop, as it was so completely enveloped in an accumulation of boulders, that it would certainly have been passed over unobserved, but for the removal of the loose stones, for the purpose of procuring a satisfactory dip upon some adjacent rocks whose bare edges alone cropped through. About a mile and a half below the place where the coal crops out, a set of coarse red sandstones, some beds of conglomerate, or sandstones with scattered pebbles, overlaid by thin-bedded or flaggy red and grey sandstones, whose surfaces were often thickly covered with carbonized remains, dip nearly due East  $< 30^\circ$ . A little higher up the stream the rock is a very soft red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, mottled and spotted with light green. These latter rocks seem to overlie the coal, and to lie in the centre of a synclinal fold, the seam coming out from under its eastern edge, which dips N. 75° W.,  $< 59^\circ$ . The place of the seam on the west side of the trough would accordingly be a little westward from the soft red east-dipping rocks mentioned above.—Directly above the coal-seam some thin beds of black carbonaceous shale were found to contain numerous fragmentary remains, amongst which some small and obscure forms were supposed to resemble scales of *Hylonomus*, as represented **Division (e)** in DAWSON'S Acadian Geology. The thickness of the coal-seam, judging from the dip of the rocks on either

side, and the surface which was uncovered,—viz., about six feet—appears to be about four feet. The mineral seemed to be homogeneous throughout, without any shaly divisions; it is very bituminous, burns with a clear flame like cannel coal, leaving a residue of white ash. The seam rests on an argillaceous rock with *Stigmæria*; but the roof was not distinctly seen. Ascending the stream above the coal crop we find a repetition of the strata seen on the west side of the synclinal, among the higher of which are beds of carbonaceous shale with *Stigmæria*.

The outcrop of coal upon Robinson's Brook bears from the uppermost outcrop seen on the Middle Barachois N 30° E., distant one mile and seventy chains; which bearing, being nearly on the strike of the rocks, it may fairly be assumed that the seam on the former is either the continuation of that on the latter, or else another very nearly on the same horizon.

The exposures higher up Robinson's Brook are still obscure, and for the most part they present a westerly dip, sometimes to the northward and at others to the southward of west; the angles from the horizon varying from 24° to 31°; but about three miles and a quarter above the coal outcrop some strata are brought in, which so exactly resemble the soft red and spotted shales which overlies the seam, that they were supposed to be identical. Further up the stream, moreover, near the end of our survey, some lower strata, resembling No. 1 (*d*) come up with a north-westerly dip, > 41°. From these premises it was inferred as probable that a fold or fault on the western side of the soft red rocks, brought in the upper strata with the coal, which may form a second trough at no great distance from the Great Fault.

Divisions (*d*) & (*e*).  
Fishel's Brook.

The lower members of (*e*) or upper of (*d*) were recognised on Fishel's Brook, between seven and eight

miles up its course, where the dips indicate a synclinal form, but without bringing in the higher measures. This synclinal line corresponds in bearing with that seen upon Robinson's and the Middle Barachois Brooks, and is probably near its north-eastern extremity; in which case the coal-seams, with the associated strata, will terminate before reaching Fishel's Brook, and will form the inner ellipse of a narrow elongated trough, lying about north-east and south-west, with the extreme points respectively at the Middle Barachois, and a little south-west from Fishel's Brook.

As the upper measures of division (*e*) of the section are nowhere exposed to view, we have as yet no correct data for the determination of its thickness; nor is it possible to define the bounds or width of the trough which contains it, as the country is at present circumstanced, without actual experiment by boring; still the evidences, so far as ascertained, tend to shew that the central trough above described is not likely to prove over two miles across at its widest, and is most probably a good deal less; so, assuming that the average width is about one mile, and the average dip towards the centre about  $30^{\circ}$ , the total thickness would amount to 1,320 feet. As the limits between (*d*) and (*e*), however, are arbitrary, the separation being chiefly founded upon the presence of the most prominent coal-seams, probably some of the upper strata of (*d*) might be included in the division. Retrospect.

In consideration of the analogy which has been shewn to exist in the Newfoundland and Cape Breton coal-fields, a review of the equivalents, as given by Mr. RICHARD BROWN, of the coal measures at Sydney, Cape Breton, may be of interest.

Section of coal measures between Cranberry Head and Stubbert's Point, Sydney Harbor, Cape Breton, by RICHARD BROWN, Esq., F. G. S., &c. : Cape Breton, by  
R. Brown, Esq.,  
&c., &c.



		DESCENDING ORDER.		STRATA.	COAL.
				Ft. In.	Ft. In.
		Strata .....		21 7	
		Coal, Cranberry Head seam.....			3 8
		Strata .....		15 8	
		Coal .....	2	} Lower Cranberry Head Seam ...	2 10
		Clay .....	2		
		Coal .....	8		
		Strata .....		245 8	
		Coal .....	2	}	8 5
		Soft shale.....	8		
		Coal .....	3		
		Strata .....		17 3	
		Coal .....	2 0	} Lloyd's Cove seam.	3 6 0
		Clay .....	2		
		Coal .....	6		
		Clay .....	1		
		Coal .....	3 6		
		Strata .....		250 3	
		Coal .....	7	} Chapel Point Up- per seam .....	0 5 0 11
		Clay .....	5		
		Coal .....	4		
		Strata .....		106 11	
		Coal .....	1 4	} Chapel Point low- er seam .....	2 9 2 1
		Clay .....	4		
		Coal .....	5		
		Fireclay .....	2 5		
		Coal .....	4		
		Strata .....		21 6	
		Coal .....			0 3
		Strata .....		162 8	
		Coal .....			0 4
		Strata .....		178 9	
		Above Sydney Main Seam .....		1024 6	14 6
		Coal, Sydney Main seam .....			6 0
		Strata .....		43 1	
		Coal .....			0 9
		Strata .....		12 1	
		Coal .....			0 4
		Strata .....		130 11	
			Ft. In.		
		Coal .....	0 2	} Quarry seam ...	0 3 0 8
		Carbonaceous shale	0 1		
		Coal .....	0 3		
		Carbonaceous shale	0 2		
		Coal .....	0 3		
		Carried forward ...		186 4	7 9

Sydney section  
Cape Breton.

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Brought forward ...	186	4	7	9
Strata .....	76	9		
Coal .....			0	4
Strata .....	46	0		
Coal ..... 0 5	}	.....	0	2
Carbonaceous shale 0 2				
Coal ..... 0 1				
Strata .....	26	10		
Coal .....			1	3
Strata .....	120	4		
Coal ..... 0 8	}	Indian Cove	0	1
Shale ..... 0 1				
Coal ..... 4 0				
Strata .....	61	9		
Coal .....			0	11
Strata .....	21	11		
Coal .....			1	4
Strata .....	20	10		
Coal .....			0	7
Strata .....	8	11		
Coal .....			0	2
Strata .....	73	9		
	Ft.	In.		
Coal ..... 0 1	}	Stony seam .....	2	10
Shale ..... 0 3				
Coal ..... 0 2				
Shale ..... 0 2				
Coal ..... 0 2				
Fireclay ..... 1 10				
Coal ..... 1 2				
Carbonaceous shale 0 2				
Clay ..... 0 2				
Coal ..... 1 3				
Carbonaceous shale 0 3	}	Shelly seam ...	0	7
Coal ..... 0 2				
Strata .....	1	10		
Coal ..... 0 2	}	Shelly seam ...	0	7
Shale ..... 0 1				
Coal ..... 0 1				
Carbonaceous shale 0 6	}	Shelly seam ...	0	5
Coal ..... 0 2				
Strata .....	65	2		
Coal .....			1	0
Strata, with traces of coal in three places ...	72	5		
Strata below, and inclusive of Sydney				
Main seam .....	786	6	21	11
Strata above .....	1024	6	14	6
Total strata and coal.....	1811	0	36	5

Sydney section  
Cape Breton.

River Islands  
Section (a) and (b)

The above section accordingly shews favourably for the productiveness of the lower part of the division; the aggregate of coal being nearly 22 feet in the lower strata of 787 feet thickness, as against 14.6 in 1024.6 feet of the upper measures.

Division (e)

It will be observed by reference to the map that isolated and elongated troughs of division (e) are represented by dotted lines between Fishel's and Flat Bay Brooks; as also south-west of the Middle Barachois, towards the forks of the Great Codroy River. These representations are purely theoretical, and only intended to be somewhat of a guide to more minute examination hereafter, or to point out the positions where explorers in search of the mineral might apply the test of the boring rod with a reasonable prospect of success. The only indications of the presence of coal that I have seen in the Flat-Bay Brook country were in some small fragments of the mineral mingled with the gravel, on the beds of the small brooks which fall into the river on its left side; and as the banks of these brooks display no lengthened sections of the rock, and the interior between the streams is wholly enveloped in drift covered by forest or marsh, I see no means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to productiveness, but by actual experiment.

Flat Bay Brook.

Riviere Blanche  
section (d) and (e).

Another important development of the divisions (d) and (e) occurs in the valley of the Riviere Blanche, where the section exhibited was estimated to reach about 550 feet in thickness; but there are grounds in support of the probability that the total amount of accumulation considerably exceeds that amount; which additional strata may possibly include seams of available coal. The lowest exposure of the rock is at a bend of the river about half a mile above the junction of the branch which joins from the north-east, or a mile due north from the sea-beach near the outlet.

The strata there are coarse grained micaceous sandstones, passing occasionally into conglomerates with many small rounded pebbles of white quartz, sometimes in layers, or scattered irregularly through the mass; alternating with beds of drab-colored clay, and coarse micaceous and arenaceous shale. The attitude of these rocks is not far removed from horizontality; but the prevailing inclination, by a series of observations, appears to be nearly north-east, at an angle averaging from  $7^{\circ}$  to  $9^{\circ}$ . The strike consequently exactly coincides with the course of the river, which bears upwards north-west. The sandstones are everywhere crowded with carbonized and comminuted plants, and in the clays some forms resembling broken fragments of *Stigmara* were seen. One surface of sandstone, about two miles above the junction of the north-east branch, is strewed over with trunks, limbs, and branches of carboniferous trees; so that, as seen from a little distance, the appearance of the ground reminds one of a windfall or drift of modern wood upon a beach of sand. One trunk of a tree, about a foot high, with a part of its roots attached, was observed to stand erect, or vertical to the plane of the bed; the rest were prostrate. An ancient log lay close by, ten feet long by two in diameter, and near it lay a broken fragment with a bifurcation, three feet long and fifteen inches thick. Another log partly imbedded measured thirty feet; while innumerable smaller limbs, branches and stems, were scattered over the surface or protruded through the beds. The erect stump was cylindrical in shape; the prostrate logs and branches, flattened. The interior structure was usually replaced by a sandy mud, sometimes enclosing woody fibre converted into coal; while the exterior was always of coal, where not exposed to atmospheric influences. The interior structure of some smaller remains of trees was found converted into a curiously

Division (d) &amp; (e).

Carboniferous forest.

- radiated, crystalline, jet black calcite, with bark of coal, and interstices filled with a black calcareous mud.
- Imperfect bed of coal. Over this remarkable bed there is more sandstone and arenaceous shale, both showing much false bedding, intercalated into which is an imperfect bed of coal, irregularly underlaid by a thin layer of clay not over one inch thick. The thickest part of this mass of coal is from 14 to 15 inches, but it thins out entirely, wedging into the sandstone, at the distance of fifteen paces in one direction; while in the other it can be seen for a few yards striking obliquely into the bed of the stream.
- Division (e)
- Riviere Blanche section. About ten chains across the strike above this intercalation of coal, the banks of the stream expose some more sandstones dipping about north-east,  $< 5^{\circ}$ , at the end of which distance a seam of coal 6 inches thick crops out on the left side, underlaid by clay holding *Stigmara*, and overlaid by a bluish shale, in which beautiful impressions of ferns and other vegetable remains were found in profusion. The highest exposures seen on the river are about thirty chains across the strike, higher up the stream, which at an angle of  $5^{\circ}$  would accumulate about 174 feet of superior strata; although the banks being chiefly of drift, the rocks are not clearly exhibited. *Sigillaria* and other plants occur in the highest beds seen. The banks of the stream above the termination of our survey, consist of stratified gravel and sand rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet; which accumulation is spread far and wide over the greater part of the area enclosed within the mountains, while the surface of the land, which is very level, is covered with dense forest. In such a country natural exposures of the older stratification need scarcely be expected; and there is no manner of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the productiveness or otherwise of that strata, except by actual experiment. Should the dip last
- Small coal seam.

seen on the river be constant at an angle of  $5^{\circ}$  for a distance of two miles, there would be an additional accumulation of 870 feet; but, on the other hand, if the measures are turned up with an opposite dip, within that distance, or should they become flat, it must be obvious that the accumulated thickness will be proportionally less, according to the circumstances.

#### CENTRAL OR GRAND POND AND HUMBER RIVER TROUGH.

Although the region of the Grand Pond is beyond the limits of the season's survey, I consider a few remarks necessary in explanation of certain views regarding it, which have been suggested by a revision of the work of former years as compared with present experiences; and this is so much the more important, as a new light is now thrown upon the structure and distribution, by which I am enabled with more confidence to speculate upon the probabilities or possibilities which may attend further and more minute investigation, especially in regard to economic results.

Upon carefully comparing the fossil contents and stratigraphical character of the rocks of the interior with those of the coast and river sections of St. George's Bay, it would appear that in the former the lower members (*a*) and (*b*) are nearly or entirely absent; while the middle or upper part of (*c*) constitutes, on the Grand Pond, the base of the series. The succeeding division (*d*) is largely displayed upon the Grand Pond, and a part of division (*e*) is recognised at the north-east end of the Lake by the presence of fossil trees, and seams of coal. The measures are on the whole moderately flat, except near the junction with the Laurentian rocks, where they are often turned up at a high angle by dislocations. On the Grand Pond the lower measures strike across the lake at the

Divisions (c) (d)  
and (e) on Grand  
Pond.

Deer Pond.

northern end of the great island, the sandstones of (*d*) succeeding upon both shores, which on the south-east side butt obliquely against a mass of trap, running in a north-east and south-west fault. On Deer Pond a conglomerate was seen at the base of the formation, which in 1866 was supposed to be on the horizon of (*a*) division, but the character of the associated rocks, the fossil contents of the sandstones, and the apparently total absence of any representation of the gypseous division, seem to place it as more nearly equivalent to the upper part of (*c*). The sandstones of (*d*) are displayed extensively in the valley of the Humber River, but being nearly quite flat, except where disturbed by dislocation, the thickness is not easily ascertainable; and it is doubtful whether or not the upper strata of (*e*) are brought in at all.

Humber River.

Coal seams.

In my Report 1865, page 10, the presence of small seams of coal is mentioned, as having been noticed in the valley of Coal Brook, near the north-east angle of the Grand Pond; and at the end of the same paragraph it is remarked,—“That if workable seams of coal exist in the central trough, the country where such may be expected to be found will be in the region between the Humber and Sandy Pond, where there is ample room to bring in a large accumulation of strata, &c. I am still of opinion that the region there referred to is situated more favourably than any other in this respect; although the recent discovery of a seam 17 inches in thickness on the Coal Brook, leads me to suppose it by no means improbable that larger and more productive seams may be discovered, by trial with the boring rod, near the banks of the Main Brook, or near the northern shores of the Grand Pond.

## FAULTS.

It may be observed, from what has been stated in the preceding pages, that great disturbances must

have taken place since the coal period, to bring the different members of the formation into the contact displayed along the lines of junction with the Laurentian and Lower Silurian rocks, to have occasioned their frequent vertical attitude; and to have brought beds of the same series, remotely apart in stratigraphical order, into a juxta-position. It is remarkable also, that notwithstanding these disturbances no direct evidence of volcanic or igneous action has hitherto been perceived in any part of the region; the trap which occurs on the Grand Pond, and against which the carboniferous rocks abutt, being apparently of older date, although in all probability indirectly the cause of the dislocation.

Absence of igneous rocks.

The prevailing direction of these dislocations is more or less nearly north-east and south-west, corresponding with the general parallelism of the great geographical features, to which in many cases they may have given origin. There are, however, many faults which run oblique or at right angles to this course, and some curious effects of the intersection were observed at one place, which shall be described presently.

In my Report for 1866, a great fault is represented as intersecting the country from near Cape Ray to White Bay; more evidences of which were afforded again this season by the attitude and abrupt termination of the several members of the carboniferous group at the upper parts of the rivers surveyed, and near the foot of the mountains. There seems also to be good ground for suspecting that a bifurcation of this fault takes place near the mountain gorge of the Middle Barachois, which probably communicates with the trap and fault on the south-east side of the Grand Pond, and finally follows the depression of the Indian Brook towards Hall's Bay; maintaining almost a straight course for the whole distance. From the place of the supposed bifurcation the more northerly

Great Fault.

1st Bifurcation



fault runs across by the still water reaches of the rivers, at the foot of the mountains, keeping a straight course up to the expansion of Flat Bay Brook, at the Cairn Mountain, and a few miles beyond, where the last great mass of gypsum was seen in contact with the Laurentian hills; a little north of which, near the

**2nd Bifurcation.** Little Barachois, a second bifurcation appears to take place, the most westerly fault running on the eastern side of the valley of Harry's Brook, being observable in the Silurian strata around Es-que-dege-weh Gospen, at the head of the eastern branch, bearing thence towards the lower reach of the Humber River. The eastern branch of the fault is the one alluded to in the report of 1866, as striking upon the south-east side of Deer Pond, and thence up the valley of the Humber River to White Bay.

**East & West Bays,  
Port-au-Port.**

The East and West Bays of Port-au-Port are separated by a long, low peninsula called Shoal Point, which is represented on the map as being supported by a portion of division (c). The shore of the East Bay between the neck of the peninsula and the Gravels, is indented with a succession of coves, each of which afford remarkable examples of those intersecting dislocations by which the carboniferous rocks have been let down amongst strata of Lower Silurian age; and which are perhaps worthy of especial notice, in an economic point of view, from the circumstance of their containing deposits of metallic ores, which may prove of great value.

**Port-au-Port  
faults.**

On the shores of St. George's Bay, about a mile and a half from the eastern outer point of the Gravels, a fault was observed, where some red or brownish sandstones of the lower carboniferous formation are brought into abrupt contact with a set of hard, whitish, mottled with red limestones, supposed to be of Potsdam age. Bearing on a course N. 85° W., this fault runs obliquely across the pond at the Gravels, enter-

ing on the west side in a depression between exposures of limestone-beds, which contain many fossils distinctly typical of calciferous age. The effects of this dislocation are then seen at the heads of the successive coves westward of Shag Point, where the carboniferous limestones, with red marls, sandstones and shales are let down in confused and broken strata, amongst the beds of Lower Silurian, which latter hold the outer coast line, dipping with a regular and gentle slope northerly towards the Bay. From the cove, now known as Lead Cove, about half a mile west from Shag Point, the fault bears a little southward of west, its effects being similarly shown at each of the succeeding indentations, and finally coming out on the coast at the bend of the Bay, on the east side of the Shoal Point peninsula, where the newer formation is exposed at intervals, striking along the shore.\* At each of the aforesaid coves the effects of further dislocation are plainly manifested in the cliffs of both Silurian and Carboniferous rocks, where the faults which are frequent, and all rudely parallel, run nearly due north and south, or at right angles to the break just described.

North and South faults.

The relative age of the two sets of dislocations is difficult to determine; but the impression left by a careful examination of several coves was, that the north and south running faults were the older, while the great east and west fault was the means of producing the confusion and anomalous position in which, in some instances, the more recent formation appears to underlie the more ancient. The calciferous rocks are cavernous, in many cases being worn out by the action of the sea for considerable distances, and some beds have a tendency to wear into peculiar forms,

Relative age of faults.

Peculiar forms in calciferous limestone.

\* N. B.—The western extension of this fault is supposed to run for the head of the West Bay, and probably thence across the peninsula; but all that part requires more investigation.

sometimes resuming a grotesque resemblance to a colossal human figure. The process of disintegration which has produced, and is still producing these effects seems to be to wear the edges of the fissures and dislocations by which the rock has been previously intersected, first into concave surfaces resulting in pillar-like masses, which subsequent action has modified into all manner of shapes. A pillar-like bed may be seen, with concave sides, overlaid by one worn round with a convex edged like a huge cheese. At other times several beds are piled over one another, all with convex edges; others are worn concave on the lower surfaces, and these again piled up like inverted plates; while others take a pyramidal or conical form resembling a nest of weights. In short there is no end to the fantastic forms produced; all of which are being gradually undermined, and will eventually disappear, to be succeeded by a newer set carved out by the same process. One cavern among these rocks is with some difficulty accessible from its exit on the shore, bearing in a westerly direction for 120 feet; another is wide and open, and can be followed at low water for about thirty yards; while many more in an incipient state, may be seen wherever the same beds are exposed. We can readily suppose rocks having these tendencies to have been hollowed out in remote times into vast subterranean caverns by the erosion of running water, or by the action of the sea working through fissures and cracks, thereby undermining the unconformable carboniferous, and then horizontal strata, in which case the superincumbent mass thus unsupported when affected by a slight dislocation, would inevitably be precipitated in a confused and broken state into the abyss below, producing the anomalous attitude in which we now find the newer and older formations to come together. That much of the disturbance here is local seems evident, seeing that while the carboniferous

**Caverns.**

rocks are broken, twisted and corrugated, the underlying Lower Silurian beds, on both the north and south sides of the fault, are but very slightly affected by the movement and dip at a very gentle angle, and with perfect regularity to the northward. Moreover, judging from the amount of carboniferous strata as exposed in the cove sections, and the position the supporting rocks display, the collapse probably did not occasion over 100 feet, at most, in vertical fall altogether.\*

The interstices and fissures occasioned by these Galena; cracks and dislocations are usually filled or lined with calc spar, generally in large coarse crystals frequently of scalenohedral form, with which galena is abundantly disseminated; while huge masses and balls or nodules of iron pyrites, probably mispickel, were found imbedded in limestones, clearly characterized by the presence of many typical carboniferous fossils; such as *Terebratula sacculus*, *Rhynchonella*, *Conularia planicostata*, and many others. Although the ores of lead appear to be disseminated more abundantly in the fractures of the carboniferous than in the adjacent and underlying Lower Silurian strata, it appears, nevertheless, highly probable that the latter is the source from whence they have been derived. Dislocations and cracks, many probably pre-carboniferous, occur along the south coast of the peninsula, where the ore may be seen running in strings of prill, or in seggregated cubical or octahedral crystals, while isolated crystals and irregular thin strings may often be detected scattered through or between the beds of limestone.

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\* See figures 1, 2, and 3, 4, on page 222.

FIG. 1.

Before dislocation.



FIG. 2.

After dislocation.

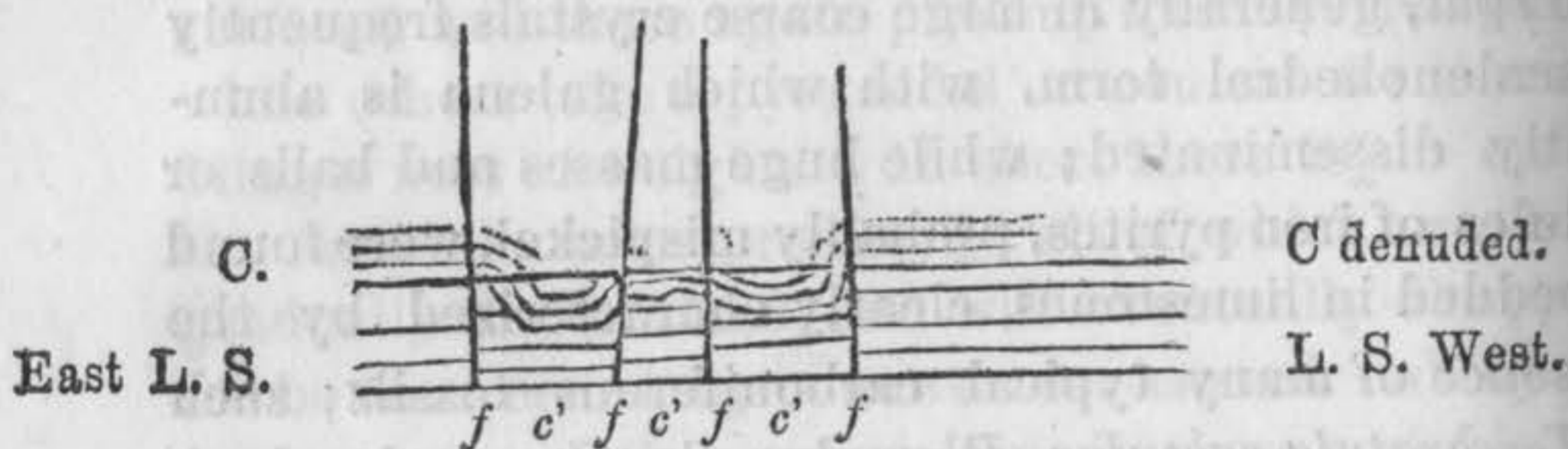


FIG. 3.

Before dislocation.

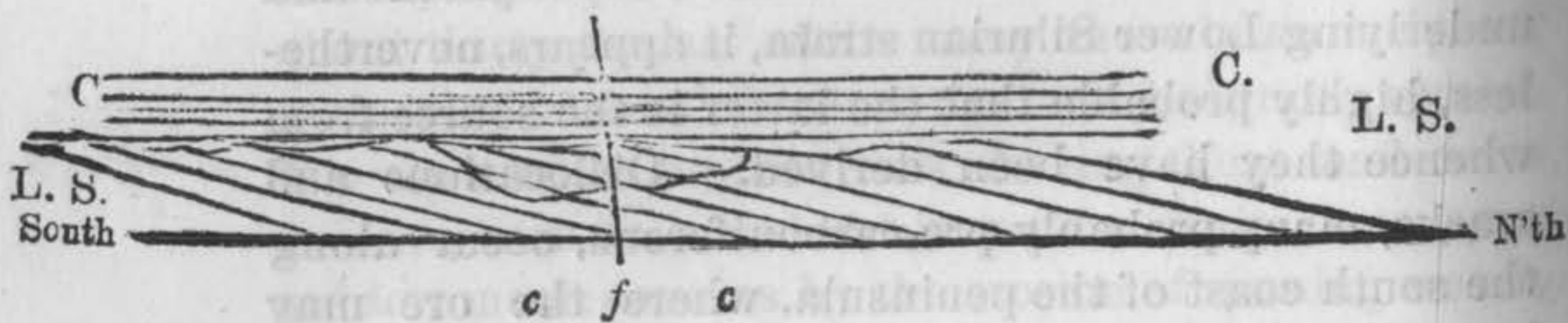
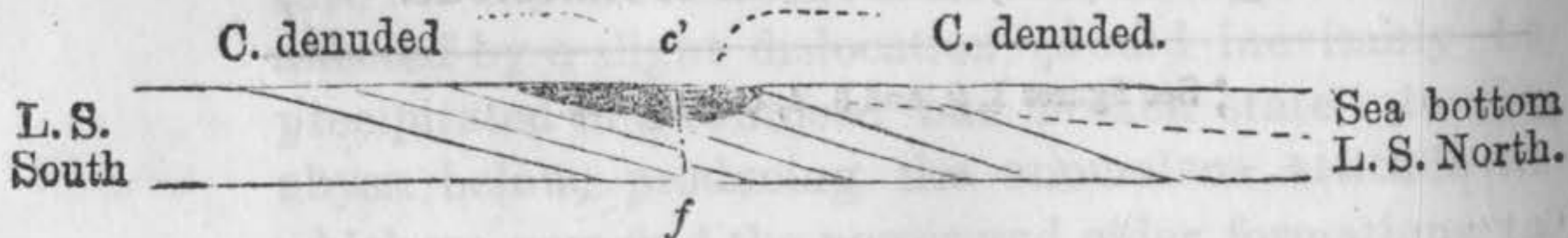


FIG. 4.

After dislocation.



C. Carboniferous; L. S., Lower Silurian; c, Caverns worn in L. S.; c' caverns filled with C.; f, faults.

## LAURENTIAN AND LOWER SILURIAN FORMATIONS.

Without entering into a detailed account of these rocks, a subject which, as stated at the commencement of this report, is reserved for a future occasion, a slight sketch of their general distribution may be looked for, as forming the base upon which the important formation we have been discussing is deposited.

The presence of Labradorite and other anortho-<sup>Labradorite.</sup> sites in the gneissic rocks of the Indian Head Range, the hills of the Little Barachois, and the Cairn Mountain, gives rise to the supposition that they belong to the upper or newer Laurentian series, as which they are represented on the small scale general map; while the angular boulders and fragments of white crystalline limestone with graphite, on the upper waters of the Great Codroy River, was suggestive of the proximity of the upper members of the lower series. The rocks which were seen in the interval between these extremes, where the rivers leave the mountains, were of gneiss, with much hornblendic and micaceous schist, and probably belong to the lower division.

There is reason to suppose that members of the <sup>Lower Silurian.</sup> Lower Silurian system are overlapped by the carboniferous formation in the same region, and that possibly some remaining outcrops of that age may still exist upon the flanks of the Long Range Mountains. The presence of numerous boulders and fragments of Calcareous limestone in the Lower Carboniferous conglomerate is indicative of the first case; while in the second, the evidences are in the superficial boulders of the same rocks, mingled with others of Laurentian gneiss, which are found upon the banks and beds of the streams.

Strata of Lower Silurian age are largely developed <sup>On Port-au-Port peninsula.</sup> on the Port-au-Port peninsula, both on the outer coast

Potsdam formation.

Calceiferous.

Section at Gravels.

and within the inner bays, the extension of which on the strike form the outer hill ranges of the main land, and they occupy the greater part of the 2nd and 3rd areas. The lowest rocks are a set of whitish grey, mottled with red, magnesian limestone, which skirt the northern shores of St. George's Bay from the Gravels westward, with some interruptions of higher strata. These have been supposed to represent the upper part of the Potsdam formation, or about the horizon of B. or D., page 865, Chap. XXII., of the Geology of Canada. Further research, and especially the discovery of fossils, may prove these beds to be of younger date, possibly to be brought within the Calceiferous or the base of the Quebec group. Of the rocks succeeding them, mention is made in my report for 1865, some fossils from which were referred to Mr. BILLINGS for examination, whose memorandum on that occasion I now quote:—"This rock is the upper part of the true calciferous; and lies next below the Levis formation. They belong to the divisions H. I. K. L. M., page 879, Geology of Canada." A good section of these rocks is exposed on the western side of the Gravels, and of the Pond within, where the strata succeed each other with great regularity, intercepted only by the East and West fault, (where they are concealed) from the western outer head to Shag Point; dipping nearly due north  $< 17^{\circ}$ , giving a thickness altogether of 1594 feet, from which 20 or 30 feet may be deducted for repetition by the dislocation. The upper beds of this section are those which weather and wear into the peculiar forms and caverns already described, and which contain characteristic fossils in abundance. These rocks strike obliquely into the land north of the Gravels; and at a cove about a mile and a quarter from the north-east corner of the pond, they are overlaid by the following section; the dip at the base being N.  $15^{\circ}$  W.,  $< 22^{\circ}$ , Section in ascending order:--

	Feet.	
No. 1—Grey bituminous limestone, with partings of black or grey shale .....	4	East shore of Port-au-Port Bay,
2—Thin beds of limestone, alternating with black or dark grey shale, mostly shale at the top, in which many fossils occur; <i>Lingula</i> , <i>Obolella</i> , some <i>Trilobites</i> ; simple and compound <i>Graptolites</i> .....	6	
3—Dark blue earthy bands of limestone, from 3 to 6 inches thick, with black or dark grey shales, alternating in about equal proportion. Upper part filled with fossils, chiefly graptolites .....	23	
4—Black shales with numerous fossils, graptolites .....	40	
5—Dark grey calcareous sandstone in beds from 6 inches to a foot thick .....	20	
6—Limestone conglomerate .....	30	
	123	

The fossils and mineral characteristics of these rocks, together with their stratigraphical place in relation to the Calciferous, leaves little doubt that they represent a part of the Levis formation, and equivalent to N. O. or P. page 865, Geology of Canada.

Proceeding northerly along the coast, the above section is succeeded by more black shales which begin to shew the effects of disturbance, and are finally brought into abrupt contact with a set of red shales by a fault: see FIG. 5, (p. 227.)

Further on the cliffs exhibit red and green shales in very contorted and dislocated strata, as shewn in FIG. 6, (p. 227.)

This corrugated section is then succeeded by black and greenish shales with red shales at the base, which



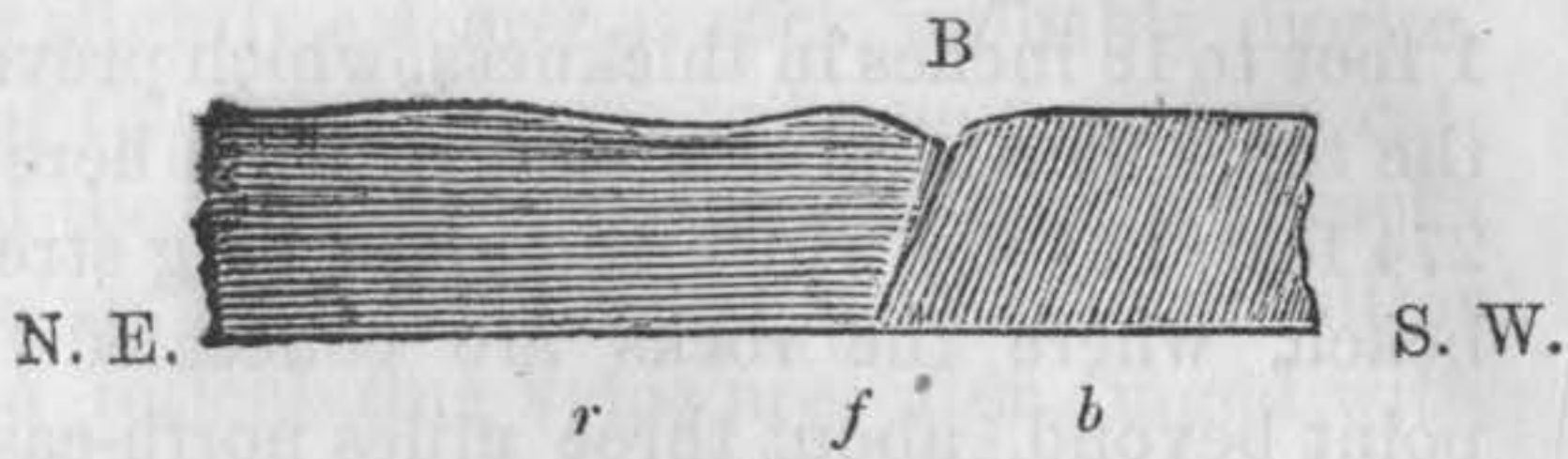
are again overlaid by strata shewing a dip N.  $14^{\circ}$  W.  $< 55^{\circ}$ , as follows, in the ascending order:—

	Feet.
No. 1—Green and red shales alternating .....	10
2—Blackish and dark green shales; small fault at the end.....	15
3—Thin bedded limestone, beds from 2 inches to 6 inches thick, parted by dark green shale, steatite in cracks .....	6
4—Green shale .....	10
5—Red shale up to a fault.....	20
6—Green shales with thin bands of coarse sandstone, slightly micaceous and spotted by green carbonate of copper .....	18
7—Green shales with occasional bands of red	20
8—Dark greenish shales with thin beds of limestone, and limestone conglomerates at the top, in beds from 6 inches to a foot thick...	16
	115

The pebbles of the last (No. 8) appear chiefly to be derived from the Calciferous rocks, but there are also pebbles of trap, black chert, and a few of syenite or gneiss.

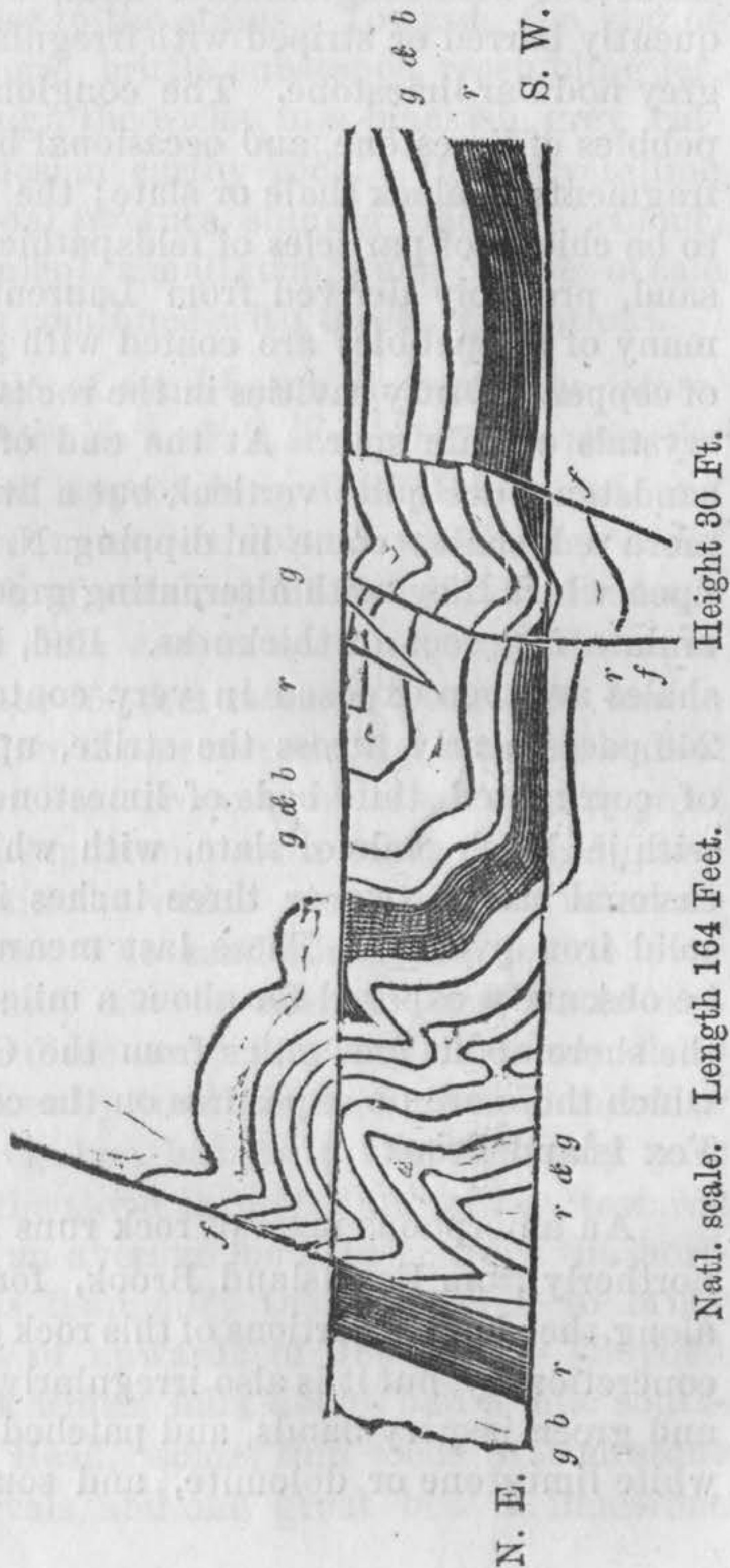
The rocks are concealed then for some distance, and the next exposures consist of black, green and red shales, with thin beds of grey limestone, of which the total thickness was estimated to be about 130 feet; then follows a set of corrugated broken up green shales, of which it was impossible to ascertain the thickness, over 350 feet of distance, where they came abruptly against a fault running N.  $21^{\circ}$  E., which separates them from a mass of sandstone and conglomerate. The sandstones of this section are of a greenish grey color, in beds from 6 inches to 1 foot

FIG. 5.



*b* Black shales ; *r* Red shales ; *g* Green shales ;  
*f* Faults ; B Brook.

FIG. 6.



Height 30 Ft.

Natl. scale. Length 164 Feet.

## Sandstones.

thick, having conglomerate beds interstratified of 1 foot to 18 inches in thickness, which prevails towards the top. The total thickness exposed here amounts to 274 feet, beyond which there is a long stretch of sand-beach, where the rocks are concealed. The outer point beyond, about three miles north-east from the Gravels, exposes cliffs of coarse grey or greenish-grey sandstone with conglomerate beds, which are also frequently barred or striped with irregular bands of dark grey nodular limestone. The conglomerates contain pebbles of limestone, and occasional beds have many fragments of black shale or slate; the matrix appears to be chiefly of particles of feldspathic and quartzose sand, probably derived from Laurentian rocks; and many of the pebbles are coated with green carbonate of copper. Drusy cavities in the rocks are lined with crystals of calc spar. At the end of the section the sandstones are quite vertical, but a little way beyond more red shales come in dipping N.  $14^{\circ}$  W.,  $< 54^{\circ}$ , upon which they, with alternating green shales, accumulate 500 feet in thickness. Red, black and green shales are then exposed in very contorted strata for 248 paces nearly across the strike, up to an exposure of corrugated thin beds of limestone, interstratified with jet black shale or slate, with which there are occasional bands, two or three inches in thickness, of solid iron pyrites. These last measures continue to be obscurely exposed for about a mile, to the bend of the shore about four miles from the Gravels, beyond which there are no exposures on the coast till passing Fox Island Brook.

## Fox Island Brook.

An amorphous mass of rock runs for about a mile northerly from Fox Island Brook, forming a low cliff along the shore. Portions of this rock are brecciated or concretionary, but it is also irregularly striped with red and green jaspery bands, and patched with a red and white limestone or dolomite, and some black earthy

trap-looking slightly calcareous rock, probably diorite. The whole of this mass seems to be more or less calcareous, and the interstices of the innumerable cracks and fissures are invariably filled with calc or bitter spar. These reticulating veins are often tinged with green carbonate of copper, and thin films of metallic Native Copper. copper are frequently found lining the fissures, which probably give rise to the stains. Towards the end of the exposure a hard, brittle substance, resembling jet, Jet. reticulates through the rocks in a blackish grey calcareous or magnesian earthy rock. It is crystalline with a chonchoidal fracture, shining black in colour, and very pulverulent. Small strings and patches of calc or bitterspar are combined with these reticulations.

About a mile of sand-beach succeeds the afore-Sandstones of Bluff Head. said cliffs, in which no rock is seen; but towards the bend of the coast approaching Bluff Head, red and green shales are again exhibited, which show a dip N.  $76^{\circ}$  E.,  $< 72^{\circ}$ , of which about 50 feet of thickness is displayed in the cliff; and in section across the measures at low water 350 feet more, or about 400 feet in all. The shales are then succeeded by massive beds of conglomerate, with calcareous pebbles, overlaid by great accumulation of sandstone, with some red and green shales interstratified, which crop out at intervals along the coast. The sandstones are folded over at one place, and can be seen at low water dipping in opposite directions; they are obviously dislocated several times by small faults, and are otherwise more or less irregular; but as in the northerly part of the section, the slope is pretty uniformly towards northeast, with an average inclination from the horizon of not less than  $45^{\circ}$ , there is room to bring in a thickness of upwards of 1800 feet. Beyond the little brook which falls about half a mile southwest of Bluff Head, some thin beds of limestone L. Conglomerate. run out at intervals, and one great bed of limestone

Trap Breccia.

conglomerate, north of which a mass of trap breccia intervenes between it, and an accumulation of arenaceous shale, succeeded by more sandstones. The

Fox Island.

breccia which extends to, and is more largely displayed on Fox Island, consists of an enormous aggregate of angular fragments of syenite, black chert, red jasper, trap and slate, cemented together by a bottle-green siliceous paste, which is sometimes slightly calcareous. The whole of the south shore of Fox Island is of this rock, but the northern parts appear to be chiefly or altogether of greenstone. On the main shore, immediately north from the Breccia, are the arenaceous shales, which are very micaceous, dividing into fine soft laminæ not thicker than brown paper. Over these are a series of pale grey yellow-weathering sandstones, in beds of from 1 foot to 18 inches in thickness, succeeded by fine conglomerates and more sandstones in very massive beds, sometimes 10 or 12 feet thick, between the divisional planes. The exposed surfaces of some of these beds are curiously honeycombed by little cells about an inch in diameter. These sandstones were supposed to be a repetition of those last seen further south; they come close up to the foot of Bluff Head, which is of serpentine, but the manner of junction is very obscure; and there is evidently a fault running south-east between them and the mountains.

Serpentine.

Bluff Head.

The serpentines of Bluff Head are for the most part of a blackish or dark bottle-green color; and with them are associated greenish diorites, chloritic slate, and masses of a brownish-red colored limestone which is intersected and spotted by pure white calc spar, associated with green chlorite. A rude and corrugated semblance of stratification is observable at some parts of the Bluff Head section; the purer serpentine being at the base overlaid by a thick stratum of soft chloritic rock, above which is a thick mass of impure ser-

pentine with a slaty structure to the top of the cliff. Seams of asbestos are frequent in the serpentines, usually not over one-eighth of an inch thick, but larger veins occur occasionally, some of which may prove of economic importance. Portions of the serpentine weather of a deep Prussian-blue color; other portions are of a rusty red; while a pale yellowish-green obtains where the rock assumes the structure of picrolite. Stains of the green and blue carbonates of copper were seen among the rocks at some parts: and at one place on the north side of the Head some cubical crystals were found in a small fissure which were supposed to be arseniate of nickel.

As our survey of this part of the coast terminated at Bluff Head, nothing certain can be said of the succession further north, but from information received there would appear to be another great development of sandstone before reaching the outlet of Coal River. Whether this sandstone is a repetition of the rocks seen south of Bluff Head or higher strata can only be proved by further and closer examination.

From what I could learn from those who had visited the Western Bay, which I was unable to do, the graptolitic shales representing the Levis division strike into the land on the west side of that bay, and can be followed in a south-westerly direction for a considerable distance up a small brook which falls in there; but the middle point of the bay is said to be of limestone where no fossils were found; north of which more shales are displayed, characterized by containing many nodules and balls of iron pyrites. The shores of the Long Point peninsula facing the Bay are bounded by cliffs of limestone from 50 to 60 feet high, which shew a dip with considerable regularity N. 39° W., < 22°. These limestones are very fossiliferous, and among the fossils were recognized one or two species of *Leptaena* or *Strophomena*, many encrinites, and a vast quantity

of spherical-shaped masses, supposed to be corals. Externally these present a set of concentric rings on the upper surfaces; internally they shew a finely radiating structure from centre to circumference.

General structure  
of Port-au-Port  
Peninsula.

The supposed probable structure of the 3rd area is shewn upon the map from such few facts as were ascertained. They indicate a series of great synclinal and anticlinal folds, bringing the upper part of the Levis rocks, represented in the Long Point cliffs, as the uppermost part of the Lower Silurian group in a westerly direction; but as the limits of our time permitted only a very superficial examination of this area, there is still much obscurity in the stratigraphical arrangement, which nothing short of a thorough investigation can clear up.

#### ECONOMIC SUBSTANCES OF THE REGION.

##### COAL.

Of all mineral substances, coal is perhaps the most essentially valuable and important to any country that is favoured by its presence in workable abundance; and no effort should be spared to develop the productiveness of any region where the evidences point towards its existence. It will be perceived by what has been said in the description given of the distribution of the coal series, and better still by reference to the map, that the natural outcrops of coal-seams are few; and, moreover, that the areas occupied by what may be termed the productive measures, are very limited in extent. In regard to natural outcrops, it is not surprising that they should rarely come into view, seeing that, except in the courses of the rivers, the whole region is wrapped up in a thick mantle of superficial drift, which is itself grown over by a dense forest, or covered by a vast bog or marsh. And even in the river sections, as I have already shewn to be the case in Robinson's Brook, the rocks are often so

thickly covered over with boulders and other debris, as to be all but totally concealed for miles together. Nevertheless, the few out-cropping edges that have been seen are of themselves sufficiently important to justify a careful experimental examination being made, to ascertain the thickness of such seams at the different parts of their distribution; or possibly to strike upon others, as yet quite unknown. For this purpose <sup>Boring.</sup> the boring-rod ought to be diligently applied; and while the evidences so far tend to shew that the areas represented on the map by (e) are those in which workable seams are most likely to be found, it must not be supposed that the experiment should be limited to those spots alone. On the contrary, it would be well if a systematic plan of boring were adopted in sectional lines from the shores of St. George's Bay to the mountains in each carboniferous area; as, although in many or most parts the presence of workable coal would be highly improbable, there are other mineral substances, salt for example, which in springs or in solid form might be struck, especially among the lower rocks of the formation, and which may exist also more or less among the higher measures. That the process of boring, which I recommend, ought to precede any direct attempt to open up mines, must be obvious for many reasons; one of which is that the result of a series of experiments would indicate the most eligible positions for sinking shafts, and likewise the directions in which the underground work should proceed with most advantage. Another matter would be proved also of much consequence in regard to the actual thickness of individual seams, respectively, at one place and at another; for it is a fact well known to practical colliers, that one and the same seam will be found in many cases to vary essentially in productiveness, even within short distances; and that a *splitting or wedging out* will occasionally happen, which will reduce the thickness



of the fuel from many feet to a few inches. Nevertheless, there often appears to be a persistence in coal-seams over the sedimentary strata with which they are associated,—a phenomenon well exemplified by Mr. RICHARD BROWN in his work upon the Sydney coal field. Comparing the column of strata as found at Lingan, on the one hand, and at Low Point on the other, Mr. BROWN says:—“From No. 1 to No. 5 (in the two sections) the agreement is perfect, although the thickness in the intervening strata in the Low Point is nearly *four times greater* than in the Lingan section. Again, he says, a little further on regarding the coincidence of the two sections:—“The exception just mentioned occurs in the Lingan seam No. 6, consisting of two beds of three feet, and five feet eight inches of coal, separated by only *one inch of shale*, at Indian Bay, which is represented by the three feet and the MCGILLIVRY five feet seams, *separated by 138 feet of shale*, upon the Low Point shore.” Further, he says:—“Having an instance of an increase of *twenty-eight feet in half a mile* before us, it is not unreasonable to assume that the same bed of shale has increased to *138 feet in a distance of seven miles.*”—To these remarks a foot-note is added which is worthy of quotation, as shewing the necessity of experiment, particularly in an unknown and totally wild country. “One of the most remarkable instances of *the splitting of a coal seam* occurs in the Northern part of the South Staffordshire coal field, where the several beds of the thick coal, or ten yard seam, have been *split into nine distinct seams*; the highest and lowest being separated by *240 feet of sandstones and shales*, within a distance of five miles.”

Dr. Dawson's  
Acadian Geology.

Another example may be quoted of similar occurrence upon this side of the Atlantic, and upon what may be considered the same great-coal field as that of which the Newfoundland series forms a part. See

DAWSON'S Acadian Geology, page 318 :—" The Coal measures of the Albion mines, Pictou, consist of the same materials, and contain many of the fossil remains with those of the Joggins, but they differ in the arrangement of these materials and fossils. Instead of a great number of thin beds of coal and bituminous shale, we have here a few beds of enormous thickness, as if the coal-forming processes, so often interrupted at the Joggins, had been allowed to go on for very long periods without interference."

With respect to the contracted size of the productive areas, it has been shown in preceding pages that on the south side of St. George's Bay the dips are usually high, and that consequently a great accumulation of strata will occupy but a short distance across the measures; with which measures seams of coal in all probability are interstratified; while on the north side of the Bay, where the dips are at a low angle, there is ample room within the carboniferous ground to bring in a thickness of upwards of 1000 feet.

Coal is reported to exist in the valley of the Coal River, and a seam of nearly a yard thick is said to have been seen about fourteen miles up the stream. As our survey did not extend to this part, no particulars can be given; but judging from what could be seen of that valley from the tops of the mountains of the watershed, I conceive there can be very little room for a large accumulation of coal strata, and that workable seams are likely to be of very limited extent.

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#### SALT.

From the frequent occurrence of brine springs throughout the carboniferous regions, and especially near the gypseous division (*b*), there is every reason to believe that salt may be manufactured to a large extent, and become an article of commerce. More-

over, it seems by no means unreasonable to suppose, from various circumstances that have been observed, that the mineral may still exist in the solid form at some parts, which the use of the boring-rod may eventually prove. On the Middle Barachois Brook, about five miles up its course, the water running from the left bank for nearly a mile, is so strongly impregnated with salt as to be quite unpotable, while the rocks near by where encrusted with fine crystals of the mineral. Salt was also seen on the upper reaches of the same river encrusting the strata. The basic conglomerate strata on Robinson's Brook is likewise so encrusted; and on the north side of the anticlinal, near the left bank close by an exposure of the gypsum, in a deep conical depression, with a strong spring bubbling up in the centre, the water was found to be slightly brackish, being there diluted by the waters of the stream. It has also been stated, when describing the distribution, that saline water was found to proceed from the small faults in the basic conglomerate at Fishel's Brook, and that at the southern termination of division (*a*), on the same stream, a strong saline spring bubbles through the soil. Between Flat Bay Brook and the hills near Cairn Mountain, a set of great cavities, resembling inverted cones, were observed in 1866, and spoken of in the report for that year. These are situated very near to the position of the great mass of gypsum; and supposed to have at one time been reservoirs of crystalline salt, long since dissolved. Similar depressions occur also close by the gypsum at Romain's Brook.

East Bay of  
Port-au-Port.

In the East Bay of Port-au-Port, about a mile west from Lead Cove, a mineral spring issues from a fault in the strata, which is supposed to possess medicinal qualities of a high order; and is resorted to by the nearer inhabitants as a specific for many diseases. A sample was taken for analysis, but as yet I have

had no opportunity of having it submitted to that test. Within half a mile from the spring, some small masses of gypsum protrude through the beach.

Several similar springs were met with in the valleys of the Brooks of the 1st area.

### GYPSUM.

This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the carboniferous country of the 1st area than in any part of the North American Continent of the same extent. The enormous development of it at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay Brooks, are evidences of the persistency with which it preserves its place in the stratigraphical sequence; while the more isolated masses of Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook and Port-au-Port Bays are instances of its presence on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbors; Codroy and Sandy Point being, as already shewn, the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes, were the St. George's Bay regions settled, cannot be over-estimated. In order to shew the value and importance of gypsum, as also the various purposes to which it is applied, I quote the following from the Geology of Canada, Chap. XXI, page 763:—

“The amount of gypsum raised from the various quarries on the Grand River is about 14,000 tons, which is for the most part employed for agricultural purposes, and is consumed in Western Canada. The price of the crude gypsum at the mine is about \$2 per ton; but when ground for use at the mills in the vicinity, it is sold at from \$3.50 to \$4. Much of the gypsum is white and pure, and is well fitted for the purposes of cement and stucco. The quality which is used for this purpose sells, when ground, at from \$5.50 to \$7 per ton; and when calcined,

at \$16 per ton. Large quantities of gypsum are brought to the Lower Canada market from the Magdalene Islands."

These particulars apply as far back as the year 1863; probably the consumption at the present time is much greater, and the price higher. All the varieties spoken of, are to be had in abundance in the gypsiferous deposits of Newfoundland.

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#### LEAD.

Lead Cove,

The ores of lead were frequently met with in the cracks and crevices of the Silurian rocks of Port-au-Port, or 3rd area; but the largest surface development that was seen was among the crushed and shattered carboniferous strata, where they were let down by dislocation, as has already been stated, when treating on faults. The opening which was commenced at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. BENNETT, was, at the time of my visit, (July, 1873) entirely among the dislocated carboniferous rocks, where the greatest display of galena was at the intersection of the east and west, with the north and south faults. A shaft was then being sunk, and an adit driven near one of these intersections, but neither was sufficiently far advanced to prove the mine, or to determine with certainty the direction the principal ore-bearing part of the lode would tend. The impression left on my mind was, and still is, that the most productive, and certainly the easiest worked part, will be found to be among the more superficial carboniferous rocks, although the ore may prove to be more solid and compact in the dislocations of the inferior strata.

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#### MAGNETIC IRON ORE.

In my report for 1866, at page 24, a notice is given of the presence of magnetic iron ore at the Cairn Mountain, near Flat Bay Brook. Hitherto I am unaware of this ore having being struck in any great

mountain mass; although from the persistency of its appearance on the surface in angular fragments, and in the form of magnetic iron sand, together with its frequent presence in the basic carboniferous conglomerate division (*a*) in rounded boulders, I have much confidence of its existence, as such, along the range of the Laurentian hills.

#### VARIOUS USEFUL SUBSTANCES.

The other economic substances of the region are building stone, limestone, grindstones, whetstones, red and yellow ochre, petroleum, peat and shell marl.

The sandstones of the coal measures are often of Sandstone. an admirable quality for building purposes, and usually easily worked; while others are probably well adapted for grindstones and whetstones. Admirable examples of the latter description were observed on the Grand Pond. The limestones of the same system Limestone. are occasionally fit for burning into lime; but in many instances they appear to be magnesian, and consequently may not be well suited for application to the soil. The Silurian limestones on the north side of the Bay, although not invariably, are generally capable of being used for all the purposes for which that rock is required. Particulars regarding these and other mineral substances, will be found in my report for 1866, from page 28 to page 33, inclusive.

Little more can as yet be said in regard to the Quebec group. more valuable metalliferous ores, further than has already been stated in describing the distribution of Lower Silurian strata, where it has been shewn that the altered rocks of the Quebec group are largely developed. The indications of copper and nickel that were observed, although not sufficient to warrant outlay in mining, are still important enough to deserve attention, and encourage close investigation; while

the vast development of the serpentines and associated rocks at Bluff Head, is an example of the usual mineral condition of the great metalliferous zone of North America.

Silver,

Reports were current in the St. George's Bay country of metallic silver having been discovered on the northern shores between the Cape and Ship Cove; but there is much reason to doubt the accuracy of these statements. That silver may exist in combination with the lead ores of the country is highly probable, and that native silver *may* exist, is at least possible; but if I may be permitted to judge from the character of some specimens which were put into my hands as such, the fact is very questionable. These specimens are evidently an alloy or artificial combination, worked up with a design to imitate a natural production; but in which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, not a trace of silver appears to exist.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

His Excellency Colonel HILL, C. B.,

*Governor of Newfoundland,*

&c., &c, &c.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, }  
ST. JOHN'S, March 9th, 1874. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

In laying my Report upon the proceedings of the Geological Survey for 1873 before your Excellency, I beg leave particularly to draw your attention to the first and last parts of that document, namely, in the first place to the account given of the agricultural capabilities of the regions explored; and, secondly, to the description given of the mineral economics, distributed over the same areas; as I feel convinced that much of the future progress and prosperity of this island will depend upon the system that is adopted, and means taken, for the development of these resources. And in this connection, I hope it will not be deemed beyond the limits of my proper province to suggest, with all deference and respect, that some change should be effected, as to the disposal of wild lands for mining or other purposes. As the law stands at present, if I am rightly informed, a grant of land of one square mile, ostensibly acquired for mining, implies also the possession in *fee-simple* of the surface; whereas an agriculturalist or a lumberer is restricted to an area of fifty or one hundred acres. My idea is, that a mining right should be altogether exclusive of any claim whatever to the surface, unless it is also specifically taken up for the purposes of agriculture; and, *then*, on the same terms, that it would be by any other ordinary settler. In more advanced countries the agriculturalist precedes the miner, and the latter is compelled to remunerate the former, for surface damage done in pursuit of mining operations. Here the case would be reversed in order, but the miner, if he



owns the surface, would still be proportionally the loser, by the deterioration of the surface by his own works, which would probably interfere with the disposal or improvement of the land.

My belief is, that if large blocks of this territory were permitted to be sold to wealthy capitalists under certain restrictions, whose interest would urge them to foster emigration and cultivation of the soil, a very few years would be required to convert the present wilderness into a flourishing settlement.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

His Excellency Colonel HILL, C. B.

*Governor of Newfoundland,*

*&c., &c., &c., St. John's.*

## No. 6.

**Notification of the Assumption of Office as Colonial  
Minister by the Earl of Carnarvon.**

THE EARL OF CARNARVON TO THE OFFICER  
ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY ]

CIRCULAR.

*Newfoundland.*

DOWNING STREET, }  
21st February, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my care, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Seals of the Colonial Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the  
Government of Newfoundland.

## No. 7.

**Copies of Despatches and other Documents from H. M. Government and British Minister at Washington, &c., relative to an Act (amendment) required for giving proper effect in this Colony to the provisions of the Washington Treaty, in amendment of that of 1873.**

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland,*

No. 5.

DOWNING STREET, }  
7th March, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir Edward Thornton, reporting that the Canadian Fisheries' Bill has been passed by Congress, but with the condition that it shall not come into force until the first of July next.

I have been informed by the Governor General of Canada, by telegraph, that the Canadian Government do not propose to exclude American fishermen from the waters of Canada in the meantime.

I request that you will inform me as soon as possible whether your Government will be prepared, as I conclude they will, to take the same course.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

## GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 21.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
31st March, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch, No. 5, of the 7th March, I have the honor to state that the Government of Newfoundland do not propose to exclude American fishermen from the territorial waters of this Colony during the coming season.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,  
&c., &c., &c.

## GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 32.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
6th May, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith to Your Lordship, copies of an Act passed during the recent session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington 1871;" I also transmit the Colonial Crown Law Officer's Report upon this Bill.

2.—I have to invite Your Lordship's attention to the proviso contained in the first Section of the Act, respecting the time for the prosecution of the Herring Fishery on the Western coast of the Island, to which the Attorney General in his report refers.

The other Sections of the measure accept, on the part of this Colony, such provisions of the Treaty of Washington as relate to Newfoundland.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

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EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

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[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 28.

DOWNING STREET, }  
17th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

I shall advise the Queen to confirm the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, entitled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one," by order in Council; and you will be informed, by telegraph, when the order has been passed by Her Majesty.

As regards the time for bringing the Act into operation, Sir E. Thornton has been instructed to enquire whether the President of the United States will be prepared to issue a Proclamation with reference to Newfoundland, in accordance with the second Section of the recent Act of Congress, relating to the Treaty of Washing-

ton; and to propose to Mr. Fish, the signing of a separate protocol fixing the date for bringing into effect, as regards Newfoundland, the articles of the Treaty applicable to that Island. I enclose for your information a copy of a telegram addressed by Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton, on 13th instant, suggesting the 2nd or 3rd of July as the date which should be fixed for this object.

Sir E. Thornton has also been instructed that the proposed protocol should contain a clause following as nearly as possible the proviso at the end of the first Article of the Newfoundland Act,—namely, that the Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Colony relating to the time and manner of prosecuting the Fisheries, on the Coast of the Island, shall not in any way be affected by the suspension of the Laws of the Colony which operate to prevent the Articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty of Washington from taking full effect during the period mentioned in the 33rd Article of that Treaty. When the protocol has been signed I shall communicate with you, by telegraph, as to the issue of your Proclamation under the 2nd Section of the Imperial Act, 35 and 36 Vic., Cap. 43.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

KIMBERLEY,

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

TELEGRAM FROM LORD GRANVILLE TO SIR EDWARD  
THORNTON, JUNE 13th, 1873.

“With reference to my Despatch, No. 176, of 7th instant, I am informed by Colonial Office that under Imperial Act of last Session, relative to Fishery Articles of Treaty, Governor of Newfoundland can only issue Proclamation extending these Articles to Newfoundland during the suspension of certain Acts of

Parliament, which Acts will only be suspended when the United States Act shall have come into force. As this will not take place until the 1st July, it appears that the Governor's Proclamation cannot be issued before that date, and the protocol should therefore fix the 2nd or 3rd of July as the day for bringing the Articles of the Treaty into effect in Newfoundland."

**THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE OFFICER  
ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND.**

[COPY.]

$\frac{A}{3}$  Newfoundland,

No. 31.

DOWNING STREET, }  
27th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you, that on this day, the 27th June, he sent a telegraphic despatch to you in the following words:—

“ Her Majesty yesterday gave assent to Act relating to Treaty of Washington ; will let you know on what day to proclaim, probably on the 2nd or 3rd July.”

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBERT C. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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 EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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[COPY.]

Newfoundland,

No. 33.

 DOWNING STREET, }  
 30th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 31, of the 27th inst., I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed order of Her Majesty in Council specially confirming the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 32, of the 6th of May, entitled "An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one."

You will understand that although Her Majesty's assent has been given to this Act, no Proclamation is to be issued under the 3rd Section until you receive instructions from Her Majesty's Government to that effect.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

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 MR. FISH TO SIR E. THORNTON.
 

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(Copy.)

 DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }  
 Washington, 25th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 19th instant, transmitting, in compliance with instructions from Earl GRANVILLE, a copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, to carry into effect Articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty of May 8, 1871. In this Note you state that you are in-



structed to enquire whether the President of the United States will be prepared on the 1st of July next to issue a Proclamation with reference to Newfoundland, in accordance with the 2nd Section of a recent Act of Congress relating to the Treaty of Washington.

An examination of the Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, discloses that the suspension by that Legislature of the laws which operate to prevent the Articles referred to, of the Treaty, from taking full effect, is qualified, and is accompanied by a proviso that certain laws, rules and regulations, relating to the time and manner of prosecuting the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland are not to be in any way affected by such suspension.

From your Note of the 20th instant, I understand that from a report made by the Attorney General of Newfoundland to the Governor, it would appear that the proviso referred to contemplates a restriction in point of time of the Herring Fisheries on the Western Coast of the Island.

The Treaty places no limitation of time, within the period during which the Articles relating to the Fisheries are to remain in force, either upon the rights of taking fish on the one hand, or of the exemption from duty of fish and fish oil (as mentioned therein).

I regret, therefore, that the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, which reserves a right to restrict the American right of fishing within certain periods of the year, does not appear to be such consent on the part of the Colony of Newfoundland to the application of the stipulations and provisions of Articles 18 to 25 of the Treaty, as is contemplated by the Act of Congress to which you refer, and in accordance with which the Proclamation of the President is to issue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HAMILTON FISH.

SIR E. THORNTON, K. C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

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 EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 35.

 DOWNING STREET, }  
 1st July, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that Sir E. Thornton has reported to Lord Granville that he has been officially informed by Mr. Fish that in consequence of the proviso contained in Section 1, of the Act of the Newfoundland Legislature, relating to the Treaty of Washington, by which certain restrictions are imposed, although none such appear in the Treaty itself, the Newfoundland Act does not appear such a consent to the application of the Articles of the Treaty as was contemplated by the United States Act under which the President's Proclamation is to be issued.

In these circumstances, I would suggest that you should bring the matter under the notice of your Ministers, with a view to their considering whether it would not be advisable to pass an amending Act, omitting the proviso which has been objected to by the United States' Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

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 SIR E. THORNTON TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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(Copy.)

 WASHINGTON, }  
 July 7th, 1873. }

SIR,—

I had the honor to receive from Your Excellency, on the evening of the 5th instant, the telegram of which copy is enclosed.

Mr. Fish is not at Washington at present; but this morning called upon Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Acting Secretary of State, and giving him a copy of your Excellency's telegram, requested him to transmit it to Mr Fish, and to enquire whether the explanations transmitted in that telegram would not enable him to recommend the President of the United States to issue a Proclamation for carrying into effect, with regard to Newfoundland, the Articles of the Treaty of May 8, 1871. Mr. Bancroft Davis promised to do so.

At the same time I think it expedient to transmit herewith copy of the Note which I recently received from Mr. Fish upon the subject, and to inform your Excellency that in the conversations which I have had with him, he has stated his opinion that the proviso at the end of the first Section of the Act of Newfoundland put it out of the power of the Government of the United States to accept that Act, because the Treaty contained no restrictions to the right of fishing in the localities designated, because none were to be found in the Acts of the Dominion of Canada, of Prince Edward's Island, of the Imperial Parliament, or of the Congress of the United States, and because the Act of Newfoundland was not the full consent to the stipulations of the Treaty which was required by the Act of Congress, and by the terms of which the President is obliged to be guided.

I shall not fail to inform your Excellency of the nature of Mr. Fish's answer as soon as I may receive it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ED. THORNTON.

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

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 SIR E. THORNTON TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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(Copy.)

 WASHINGTON, }  
 10th July, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Acting Secretary of State, this morning stated to me, on behalf of Mr. Fish, that the latter regretted that he was still unable, notwithstanding the explanation given in your Excellency's telegram received here on the 5th instant, to recommend to the President to issue a Proclamation for carrying into effect, with regard to Newfoundland, certain Articles of the Treaty of 8th May, 1871, because the Act of Newfoundland was not a full consent to the Articles of the Treaty, nor such a consent as would allow the President, who must be guided by the provisions of the Act of Congress upon the subject, to issue the Proclamation in question. Mr. Bancroft Davis added that Mr. Fish admitted, that as the United States Authorities would expect British fishermen in American waters to observe the Police regulations with respect to the Fisheries, so the Government of the United States would make no objection to similar regulations being enforced against American fishermen in British waters, but it could not accept the Act of Newfoundland which contained restrictions of which no mention had been made in the Treaty.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

ED. THORNTON.

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

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 GOVERNOR HILL TO SIR E. THORNTON.
 

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(Copy.)

No. 140.

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 NEWFOUNDLAND,  
 21st July, 1873. }

SIR,—

In continuation of my Despatch to your Excellency, No. 138, of the 18th instant, I have the honor to transmit copy herewith of a further report, 18th July, 1873, from the Crown Law Officer, with respect to the recent Act of this Legislature in relation to the Washington Treaty.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

His Excellency

The Right Hon'ble Sir EDWARD THORNTON, K. C. B.,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.

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 CROWN LAW OFFICER'S REPORT.
 

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(Copy.)

 SAINT JOHN'S,  
 18th July, 1873. }

SIR,—

Upon perusal of Sir Edward Thornton's Despatch of the 10th instant, it would appear desirable to add something to the explanations contained in my report of the 14th inst., by way of answer to some observations in that Despatch.

Her Majesty's Minister at Washington states that Mr. Fish regrets his inability, notwithstanding your Excellency's telegram, to recommend to the President to issue his Proclamation, because the Act of Newfoundland was not a full consent to the Articles of the Treaty, and I have endeavoured in my report to explain, and

I hope with success, that it is such a full consent as would allow the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, to issue his Proclamation. By the express terms of the proviso which has been objected to, the rules relating to the prosecution of the Fishery which are not to be suspended are those "*not inconsistent with the terms of the said Treaty*,"—and Mr. Bancroft Davis admits that the United States Authorities would expect British fishermen in American waters to observe the Police regulations with respect to the Fisheries, so the Government of the United States would make no objection to similar regulations being enforced against American fishermen in British waters.

In view of this reasonable admission upon the part of Mr. Davis, and looking to the nature of the rules in question contained in the Acts annexed to my report, and which are the only rules referred to in the proviso, and which are themselves only to be in force when they are "*not inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty*," and in view of your Excellency's plenary powers in Council to make any order "*which shall be found necessary to be done on the part of this Island to give full effect to the Treaty*," I trust that it will be seen that there are no restrictions contained in our Act to prevent the issue of the Proclamation upon the part of the United States.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT J. PINSENT, Q C

His Excellency

Colonel HILL, C. B.,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

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SIR E. THORNTON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON,

19th August, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, No. 148, of the 5th instant, in which you are

good enough to transmit copies of a Proclamation which, at the instance of your Responsible Advisers, your Excellency is prepared to issue.

I have lost no time in submitting this Document to the Secretary of State for his consideration, and visited him yesterday for that purpose at his country house.

I did my best to persuade Mr. Fish to recommend the President to accept your Excellency's proposed Proclamation, and to issue a similar one on his side, but I am sorry to say without success.

Mr. Fish argues that the first Section of the Newfoundland Act provides that certain laws shall be suspended, provided that those same laws shall not be in any way affected by such suspension; for he observes that the proviso does not speak of such laws, so far as they relate, &c., or such parts of the laws as relate to &c., but simply such laws, meaning the same laws as are mentioned in the first part of the Section "relating to the time, &c."

Mr. Fish points out that by the Act of Congress, the President is bound to satisfy himself that the Legislature of Newfoundland has enacted the necessary laws, giving its consent to the application of the stipulations of the Treaty. The Law, however, which has been passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, he cannot consider as giving consent to the stipulations of the Treaty, because it does not really suspend the laws which prevent the Articles of the Treaty from coming into force. He does not see why, under that first Section, an American fisherman may not be arrested for fishing in the previously close waters of Newfoundland; and if so, the Act only would be taken into consideration by the Courts, and not your Excellency's Proclamation; for he maintains that the word "further," in the second Section of the Act, prohibits your Excellency from in any way changing the enactment of the first Section. Mr. Fish has expressed to me his extreme regret that he does not feel justified in recommending the President to issue the necessary Proclamation, especially as he is convinced that the difficulty has arisen from an error in the wording of the Act. He has, however, authorized me to state to your Excellency, that if Her Majesty's Government will guarantee that

the suspension of all the Laws which operate to prevent the Articles of the Treaty from taking full effect, shall, notwithstanding the wording of the Act, be real and effective, he cannot doubt that the President will issue the necessary Proclamation.

Your Excellency will consider whether it will be desirable to solicit from the Imperial Government such a guarantee.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ED. THORNTON.

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

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LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

*Newfoundland.*

No. 49.

DOWNING STREET, }  
26th August, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to your despatch, No. 56, of the 16th July, and to previous correspondence, I transmit to you for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office upon the subject of the objections of the United States Government to the Newfoundland Fisheries Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.



**MR. HAMMOND TO UNDER SECRETARY, COLONIAL OFFICE.**

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
August 14, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 28th ult., I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that Sir Edward Thornton has been instructed to state to Mr. Fish that if the United States Government persist in their objections to the Newfoundland Fisheries' Act, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the question must await the meeting of the Newfoundland Legislature.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

**GOVERNOR HILL TO SIR E. THORNTON.**

(Copy.)

No. 164.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
1st Sept., 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 19th August, in relation to a Proclamation respecting the Washington Treaty, and to thank your Excellency for the very great trouble which you have been pleased to take with the view of promoting the interests of Newfoundland.

2.—On learning that Mr. Secretary Fish required the guarantee of the British Government that the suspension of the laws of this

Colony which operate to prevent the Articles of the Treaty of Washington from taking full effect, should be real and effective, I telegraphed to Lord Kimberley on the 21st instant, to obtain the guarantee, and requested His Lordship to telegraph the reply to your Excellency.

3.—In concluding this Despatch, I would invite your Excellency's attention to the fact, that Mr. Fish's doubts and objections with respect to the laws which are said to interfere with the fishing rights of the subjects of the United States, granted to them by the permanent acceptance of the Treaty of Washington in all its integrity, are, I respectfully submit, met by the circumstance that the Fishermen of the United States have, under the provisional acceptance of the Treaty by this Colony, enjoyed the in-shore fishing of these waters during the past three years without the slightest interruption on the part of this Government, or on that of the people of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

His Excellency

The Right Hon'ble Sir EDWARD THORNTON,

&c., &c., &c.

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LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

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[COPY.]

Newfoundland,

No. 56,

DOWNING STREET, }  
29th Sept., 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that the Law Officers of the Crown were consulted on the subject of your telegram of the 21st August, inquiring whether Her Majesty's Government would

guarantee to the Government of the United States that the suspension of certain Laws intended to be effected by the Act of the Newfoundland Legislature, relating to the Treaty of Washington, should be real and effective.

Upon receiving their report, and after full consideration of the case, I sent telegram to you on the 26th instant in the following words:—

“Her Majesty’s Government cannot give the guarantee required by the United States Government referred to in your Telegram of the 21st of August.”

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 8.**

**Correspondence relating to that part of the Coast on which the French have the right of Fishing.**

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**LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.**

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(Copy.)  
*Newfoundland.*  
No. 42.

DOWNING STREET,  
6th August, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office covering a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty’s Ambassador at Paris, and of a note from the Duc de Broglie, expressing the readiness of the French Government to resume negotiations respect-

ing the Newfoundland Fisheries, and proposing that the two Governments should be represented by special Commissioners.

2.—Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that this announcement will be received with satisfaction by your Ministers and the Colonists generally, as representations on this subject have been repeatedly made to them by the Newfoundland Government and Legislature since the former negotiations were broken off.

3.—In 1866, the Executive Council, by a Minute, which was transmitted in the Governor's Despatch of the 11th June, urged upon him the propriety of re-opening correspondence with Her Majesty's Government upon the question connected with the exercise of territorial rights on the so-called "French Shore;" and in April, 1867, Her Majesty's Government were requested, by a report of the Joint Committees of the Legislative Bodies, to resume negotiations with the French Government, certain propositions being stated as the basis of such negotiations.

4.—The subject was again considered in 1868, and in March, 1870, an Address relating to the so-called "French Shore" was presented to the Governor. The Legislative Council were informed, in reply, that the question was under the consideration of the respective Governments of Great Britain and France.

5.—In August, 1870, Mr. Bennett and some of the Newfoundland Ministers, who were then in England, urged upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of settling these questions; and in May, 1872, an Address from the Legislative Bodies was presented to Her Majesty praying for the removal of restrictions affecting the territorial rights of the people of the Island.

6.—Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the considerations which render it important that the long-standing differences as to the French Fishing rights and the settlements of the so-called French Shore should, if possible, be adjusted.

7.—They regret that impediments should be thrown in the way of the colonization of a large portion of valuable territory, and that the development of the Mineral and other resources of the Colony, which are believed to be very considerable in the vicinity of the so-called "French Shore," should be delayed by the

want of a clear understanding with the French as to free access on the part of the British settlers to the sea board. The fact that the population of certain places near that shore has been rapidly increasing, makes it on this account alone most desirable to arrive at a definite agreement with the French Government, with a view to prevent the recurrence of collisions and misunderstandings which, but for the forbearance and co-operation of the Naval Officers of the respective Governments, might lead to serious difficulties between the two Governments.

8.—With respect to this latter point, I need only refer to the complaints made in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; and more especially to the seizure and confiscation, by a French Officer in August, 1872, of nets the property of British subjects; and to a collision which threatened to take place this year, owing to the announcement that the French Officers were prepared to insist on enforcing the claims of the French to an exclusive right of fishing, but which has been happily averted by orders recently given to the Officers of both Governments.

9.—The whole subject has not been lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government, who have from time to time been in communication upon it with the French Government; but for reasons which your Ministers will understand, no favourable opportunity has recently presented itself for resuming negotiations. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the suggestions contained in the Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses, which was transmitted in Governor Musgrave's Despatch of the 29th April, 18 , will afford a reasonable basis for the negotiations which are now to be resumed; but before proceeding further, they desire to learn the views of the Colonial Government, and I have to request you to bring this Despatch under the notice of your Ministers, and to report to me at an early opportunity whether they have any objection to the course proposed.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

---

MR. E. HAMMOND TO UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

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(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
July 14th, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 9th inst., and to previous correspondence, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the Earl of Kimberley's consideration, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing a copy of a note from the Duc de Broglie expressing the readiness of the French Government to resume negotiations respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries, and suggesting the appointment of a Special Commission with the object of settling the questions at issue.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

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LORD LYONS TO EARL GRANVILLE.

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[COPY.]

PARIS,  
June 12th, 1873. }

MY LORD,

With reference to my Despatch, No. 629, of the 2nd inst., and to Your Lordship's, No. 317, of the 9th inst., I have the honor to enclose a copy of a note dated also the 9th inst., which I received last night from the Duc de Broglie.

It expresses the willingness of the French Government to resume negotiations respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries, and proposes that the two Governments should be represented by Special Commissioners.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

LYONS.

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

AS

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 THE DUKE DE BROGLIE TO LORD LYONS.
 

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[COPY.]

 VERSAILLES, }  
 9th July, 1873. }

AMBASSADOR,—

In recent circumstances Your Excellency has shown the advantages that an understanding on the question of the Newfoundland Fisheries would initiate for France and England; and you added that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty was prepared to enter upon the subject in amicable discussion with us.

I hasten to acquaint you that the French Government, who desires equally to see abolished a state of affairs of which the disadvantages are not disputed, are quite disposed to renew negotiations, and to adopt measures to arrive at a conclusion so desirable in their eyes.

The Cabinet of London will judge, I hope, that the best course to follow in order to facilitate a solution is to entrust, as in preceding circumstances, to Special Commissioners the duty to represent the respective interests; and I will be thankful to Your Excellency to be good enough to acquaint me if it accepts this proposition.

Accept, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

BROGLIE.

 His Excellency  
 Lord LYONS,  
 &c., &c.

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 LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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[COPY.]

 Newfoundland,  
 No. 57.

 DOWNING STREET, }  
 6th October, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch, No. 79, of the 4th ultimo, transmitting certain Resolutions adopted at a meeting

of your Executive Council upon the subject of the rights of fishery claimed by the French Government under Treaty on that part of the Coast of Newfoundland commonly called the French Shore.

Her Majesty's Government regret to find that your Ministers are not prepared to adopt, as a reasonable basis for negotiations with the French Government, the suggestions contained in the report of the Joint Committee of both Houses; but they regret still more the tone and language of these Resolutions. Her Majesty's Government are prepared to uphold the legitimate rights of British subjects under the Treaty, but your Ministers must be aware that the exact limits of those rights have been in dispute for many years, and a settlement of grave questions of this kind, which is so much to be desired in the interests of all parties, can only be obtained by mutual forbearance and concession, and not by characterising the claims of the French Government as preposterous and untenable, nor by assuming that the construction of the Treaty adopted by the Colonial Government is not open to difference of opinion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 9.**

**Despatch from Secretary of State and Enclosure, relating to "Merchant Shipping Act," 1873.**

[COPY]

CIRCULAR (2.)

DOWNING STREET,  
3rd December, 1873. }

SIR,—

I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, and for general publication in the Colony under your Government, a



copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," and of Instructions issued by that Department to Registrars and other Officers in the British Possessions abroad.

With regard to the 12th and 13th Sections, relating to the Survey of unseaworthy Ships, I have to request that you will point out to your responsible advisers that it is desirable that steps should be taken at an early period to cause a Law to be passed in the Colony under your Government giving similar power to the proper authority within the Colony to that which is by these Sections given to the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

[COPY.]

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

BOARD OF TRADE,  
WHITEHALL GARDENS,  
8th September, 1873. }

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1873, REGISTRY.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the 3rd Section, by which every British ship is required to be marked, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade, with certain particulars, including a scale of feet denoting her draft of water.

An offence against this Section is punishable by a penalty of One Hundred Pounds.

I am also to call attention to Sections 16 and 17 relating to the duties of Masters in cases of collision, and to state that the Board of Trade being strongly impressed with the importance of carrying into effect these provisions as far as possible at home and abroad, direct me to request that you will move His Lordship to bring them to the notice of the Governors or Administrators of the various British possessions, with instructions to take such steps as may be practicable for their general publication, and for the detection and punishment of offences against them.

With regard to the 12th and 13th Sections, relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, I am to request you to suggest to His Lordship that it is very advisable that Acts or Ordinances should be passed in the various Colonies giving similar power to the Governors, Administrators or other Authorities, to that which is by these Sections given to the Board of Trade.

A Draft Circular to Registrars and other Officers in the British possessions abroad, is enclosed for the approval of Earl Kimberley, and the Board of Trade would be glad to know the number which will be required for distribution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS GRAY.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

## No. 10.

**Correspondence respecting the Removal of Troops  
from St. Pierre.**

MR. HERBERT TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Copy.)

<sup>A</sup>  
1 Newfoundland,  
No. 12,

DOWNING STREET,  
30th April, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for your information, the documents specified in the annexed Schedule.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

No.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.
	24th April, 1873.	Copy of a letter from the Foreign Office enclosing an extract from "La Patrie" respecting the movements of Troops in French Dependencies.

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MR. HAMMOND TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

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[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
April 24th, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, an Extract from the French Newspaper *La Patrie* respecting the movements of troops in French Dependencies.

I am, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

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(Copy.)

The Minister of Marine and of the Colonies has recently ordered the removal of the Company *de discipliné de la marine* from the Islands of St. Pierre, Miquelon, (Newfoundland,) to Saintes, a dependency of Guadaloupe.

The normal strength of this Company is about one hundred and thirty men, not counting the cadre composed of four officers and twenty five non-commissioned officers and corporals of Marine Infantry. The depôt entrusted to receive the recruits remains established at the Island of Oleron, where is also the depot of the companies of the Colonial *disciplinaires*. The company *de discipliné* receives the military prisoners proceeding from the crews of the fleet and from corps appertaining to the navy; while the Colonial *disciplinaires*, to the number of three, now massed at Senegal, are constituted in view of men, land and sea forces; who condemned for crimes and misdemeanours and who, after having suffered full punishment in the Companies of Africa, are sent there to finish their military service.

A portion of the Company *de discipline de la marine*, that of the depot of the Island of Oleron, has been embarked at Toulon on board the Transport *Ceres*, on the 1st April.

The other portion, that which is stationed in the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, will be definitely installed at Saintes in September next. A simple garrison of permanent Gendarmerie has been considered sufficient for our unimportant establishment at the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Our flag will be represented in 1873, in the waters of Newfoundland, by the despatch boat *Kersaint*, and another vessel detached from the North American and West Indian Station, which is at present under the command of Rear Admiral de Surville.

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**No. 11.**

**Correspondence respecting a Special Colonial Annex,  
in connection with the London International Ex-  
hibition.**

(Copy.)

Circular (1.)

DOWNING STREET, }  
11th March, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to transmit to you two copies of the papers mentioned in the margin, which will explain to you the manner in which it is considered that it may be practicable by united action on the part of the Colonies, to establish and maintain, at a very reasonable cost to each Colony, a permanent Exhibition of Colonial Products in connection with the Exhibition Building at South Kensington.

The proposed arrangements are so fully described in these papers that I need not refer to them in detail, but with regard to the proportion of the aggregate space, and of the cost of construction and maintenance which has been assigned to each Colony, I have to observe that these particulars are necessarily subject to

re-adjustment in the event of it being shown that the Colonial Revenue has been in any case incorrectly stated, or that any particular Colony, desiring to be admitted to the General Colonial Court, would require a larger or a smaller proportion of the space, if such a departure from the scale now proposed should be found convenient.

In order that the necessary works may be commenced during the summer of this year, it is most desirable that I should receive the earliest possible intimation from each Colony, as to its acceptance or otherwise of the proposal now communicated to you; and I request you to recommend it to the consideration of your responsible Advisers without delay, and inform me, as soon as practicable, whether they determine to ask the sanction of the Legislature for the necessary expenditure, and whether they concur in the details of the scheme now suggested, or would suggest any modifications.

It will probably be found convenient, in fixing the contribution of each Colony, to avoid fractions of a pound sterling.

It should be understood that in a permanent Exhibition of the nature now contemplated, it will be desirable that not only Commercial products, but objects of interest of whatever kind, illustrating the Ethnology, Antiquities, Natural History, and Physical character of the Country, should be included.

Her Majesty's Government will learn with much pleasure that this attempt to provide for the collective illustration on an adequate scale of the special characteristics of all the Colonies, has met with approval in the Colony under your Government, and I have to request that, in addition to communicating this Despatch with its Enclosures to the Legislature, you will take such other steps as you may deem best calculated to give it general publicity.

I need perhaps hardly call attention to the fact that the expenditure of Colonial Funds on a permanent Exhibition, in regard of which the original outlay will be much reduced by combination, differs materially from expenditure on those temporary

Exhibitions in which some Colonies have heretofore been represented at various places.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

GOVERNOR HILL TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 28.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

2nd May, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to Your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 11th March, respecting the practicability, by united action on the part of the Colonies, of establishing and maintaining, at a very reasonable cost to each Colony, a permanent Exhibition of Colonial products in connection with the Exhibition Building, South Kensington, I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that my Ministers have obtained the sanction of the Local Legislature for the necessary expenditure; and that my Advisers concur in the details of the scheme now suggested.

2.—Your Lordship is pleased to observe that it will be found convenient in fixing the contribution of each Colony to avoid fractions of a pound sterling. To meet Your Lordship's views in this respect, and with reference to Appendix E—in which is suggested the proportion payable by each Colony,—the Government are prepared to pay the sum of £223 stg., towards the construction, and £12 stg. towards the annual maintainance, of a Permanent Colonial Court, in connection with the London International Exhibition.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

## GENERAL SCOTT TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

UPPER KENSINGTON, GORE,  
LONDON, W., }  
30th August, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Commissioners have forwarded to you through the Colonial Office, a copy of the Directory for the series of London Annual International Exhibitions, containing the general and special Rules for the London International Exhibition of 1874; and I am to state that they would esteem it a great favour if you would have the kindness to make the objects of the Exhibition known in the country to which you are accredited.

I am to transmit to you, herewith, another copy of the Directory, and to point out that as the industries included in Division II, (Manufactures) are different each year, it is desirable that particular attention should be called to the classes of Manufactures chosen for the next year's Exhibition, (see page 17 of Directory).

In the class of Civil Engineering, Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous of promoting the exhibition of examples of the houses occupied by the Industrial classes of various countries, which might be erected in the Annexes of the Exhibition Buildings, after the manner in which peasants' huts and labourers' cottages are shewn in the Vienna Exhibition of this year. Should it be found impracticable to obtain full-sized examples, Models, Drawings or Photographs, might perhaps be exhibited.

In all the classes above referred to, the Commissioners are desirous of obtaining a representation of processes connected with them. The previous Exhibitions have been specially remarkable for the various processes shown in operation, and many foreign countries have contributed. Besides the many interesting processes shown in this year's Exhibition by the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, the Compagnie Francais exhibit the process of making Chocolate and Bonbons; another French firm show the winding of all silk from Cocoons; and an American



firm are represented by a most ingenious process of cutting patterns on glass or stone by means of a sand blast. It would, therefore, add much to the interest of the Exhibition, if Foreign Manufacturers would show any novel processes connected with the Industrial Division of next year.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are anxious to bring together such an Exhibition in each class as will adequately represent the condition of the several Industries in different countries; and would be greatly obliged by your informing them, at an early date, to the probability of the country in which you reside being properly represented in next year's Exhibition. It seems possible to Her Majesty's Commissioners that the following class could be well represented by the country to which you are accredited,—  
Class X. Fuel.

I am to add, that the Commissioners would also receive with much gratification any information you may be able to furnish of objects belonging to the several industries included in the scheme for next year, which may be peculiar to the country or characteristic of the manners of the people, and in the event of it appearing improbable that these things will be sent for Exhibition, the Commissioners would desire to be informed of the expense of procuring Specimens, Models, Drawings or Photographs of them.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,

*Major General,*

*Secretary.*

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

Governor, &c., &c.,

Newfoundland.

## GENERAL SCOTT TO GOVERNOR, N. F. L. D.

[COPY.]

No. 46,883.

UPPER KENSINGTON, GORE,  
LONDON, S. W.,

7th January, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of a proposal to erect a Permanent Colonial Annexe in connection with the London International Exhibition, I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners to inform Your Excellency, that, it has been found necessary to postpone, for the present, the construction of a Special Colonial Annexe.

It has, however, been decided to place at the disposal of such Colonies as desire to participate in this year's Exhibition, a Building, which was formerly used as the Belgian Annexe, at a rental of £2 per foot, run of the Building. South Australia has rented 39 feet for the forthcoming Exhibition, and there remain 131 feet still undisposed.

If therefore it is the desire of the Colony of Newfoundland, to commence Exhibiting without waiting for the carrying out of the proposal, to rent a General Colonial Annexe, application should be made at an early date for space with the Belgian Annexe at a rental for the present year of £2 per foot run.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,) HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,

*Major General,**Secretary.*

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

Newfoundland.

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 THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GENERAL SCOTT.
 

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(Copy.)

No. 45.

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 NEWFOUNDLAND,  
 21st March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I am directed by His Excellency Governor Hill to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 46,883 of the 7th January last, respecting the postponement for the present of a Special Colonial Annexe in connection with the London International Exhibition, and requesting to be informed if it is the desire of the Colony of Newfoundland to commence exhibiting before the erection of the proposed Annexe.

2.—I have the honor to inform you that it is not the intention of this Government to participate in this year's Exhibition, although this Executive are prepared to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of a special Colonial Annexe, in proportion to the revenue of Newfoundland, as already intimated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

 HENRY SHEA,  
 Captain, R. A.,  
 Private Secretary.

Major General

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, C. B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Secretary, International Exhibition, London, S. W.

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 DOWNING STREET,  
 13th February, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have received a communication from the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners for International Exhibitions, stating

that it has been found necessary to postpone, for the present, the construction of the special Colonial Annexe, to which proposal your attention was directed by my Circular Despatch of the 11th March last.

It has, however, been decided to place, at the disposal of such Colonies as desire to participate in this year's Exhibition, a Building, which was formerly used as the Belgian Annexe, at a rental of £2 per foot run of the Building. It is stated that 39 feet have been rented by the Colony of South Australia, and that 131 feet are still undisposed of.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Copy.)

No. 26.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
28th March, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to Lord Kimberley's Despatch Circular of the 13th February, respecting the postponement of a Special Colonial Annexe in connection with the International Exhibition, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Government of Newfoundland, although willing to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of a Special Colonial Annexe, do not propose to participate in this year's Exhibition.

2.--A Despatch to the foregoing effect has been written by me to the Secretary of the International Exhibition, in reply to a letter from him.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON,

&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 12.**

**Correspondence respecting the interchange of Vegetable productions of British Colonies, and the successful germination of Seeds, when despatched from distant localities.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, }  
9th February, 1872. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for your information, and in continuation of my Circular Despatch of the 2nd September, a printed copy of a letter from the Vice-President of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society, on the subject of the continued interchange of the valuable vegetable productions of the British Colonies and Possessions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering

The Government of Newfoundland.

THE QUEENSLAND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY TO HIS EXCEL-  
 LENCY THE MOST HONORABLE THE MARQUIS OF  
 NORMANBY, &c., &c., &c., GOVERNOR OF  
 QUEENSLAND.

OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY,  
 BRISBANE, 10th November, 1871. }

MY LORD,—

I have had the honor to bring under the notice of the Council of this Society, at a Special Meeting convened for the purpose, the Circular Despatch, of date the 2nd September last, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, which your Lordship was pleased to cause to be conveyed to me for the information of the Council.

As the result of the deliberations of that body, it is now my grateful task to convey to your Excellency the ready assent of this Institution to become the medium of exchange of the vegetable products of Queensland for those of British Honduras, or any other of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies or elsewhere.

It has already become the privilege of this Society, through the assistance primarily of the late Earl Clarendon, and afterwards of his successor in office, to have established such relations with many foreign countries where there is a British Representative, and with the following British possessions, viz.:—

Barbadoes,	Cape of Good Hope,	Kurrachee,
Bombay,	Ceylon,	Malta,
Calcutta,	Hong Kong,	Natal,

Our transactions with these places have been attended with the best results; large supplies of seeds, and in some cases of plants, native thereto, having been received and distributed through the Colony of Queensland, while we have assurance from many of our correspondents of similar results attained with plants and seeds (native to Northern Australia) which have been despatched hence.

This successful issue to the voluntary efforts of an organization of gentlemen actuated solely by philanthropic and scientific

motives, has naturally acted as a spur to those efforts; and your Lordship's communication under reply finds our Institution in a condition of great vitality, and consequently well able, as it is my pleasing duty to assure you it is willing, to co-operate heartily with Her Majesty's Government in the important operations suggested by Lord Kimberley's Despatch.

In communicating with the Secretary of State, we would respectfully ask your Lordship to explain that, while not a department of the Queensland Government, our organization has been recognized by Parliament, by grants of land and money; the annual renewal of the latter of which evidences approval of our operations.

While assuring your Lordship that we are prepared to meet the wishes, so soon as conveyed to us, of the Governments of any of Her Majesty's possessions, it may be useful to name some of those places with which we have not succeeded in establishing such complete relations as we could wish, but exchanges with which would be attended with mutual advantage, viz. :

British West Indies—

Guiana.

Trinidad.

Honduras.

Jamaica.

Mauritius.

Aden.

Straits Settlements.

Labuan.

Gibraltar.

West Africa.

The Council note the useful recommendations of the Superintendent of the Calcutta Royal Gardens; and venture, in addition, to suggest that, as the most judicious packing will not counteract the *ill effects of delay* in the transmission of seeds to and from the West Indies and the Australian Colonies, efforts should be made to interest the Boards of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental, and of the West Indian Mail Steam Companies to permit their respective Traffic Managers to act as Honorary Agents for the transshipment and dispatch (either way) of these valuable and perishable packages. Such agency would involve little, if any, trouble; but would be the sender's warrant for addressing to the care of these gentlemen, *and would ensure the most rapid dispatch.*

It is believed that, in the cause of science, both these Companies would carry packages of reasonable dimensions without charge; and, if Her Majesty's Government would see fit to endeavour to bring about such a concession (and thus obviate the necessity, and consequent delay, of specific application in each case), the whole process will have been so much facilitated, that the issue cannot fail of success.

The Council consider that it may save time to annex a list of some of the seeds native to the West Indies and South America, which it is desirable to introduce, in quantity, into Queensland; and at the same time they suggest that similar lists, of seeds of Northern Australia, desired for any of Her Majesty's possessions elsewhere, should be forwarded to the Society.

I have only to add that on this, as on all other occasions, the Council place the resources of the Society at your Lordship's disposal, and

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's very obedient Servant,

LEWIS A. BERNAYS, F. L. S.,

Vice-President.

To His Excellency  
The Most Honorable  
The Marquis of Normanby.



SCHEDULE ATTACHED TO LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONORABLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMAMBY, GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND, FROM THE QUEENSLAND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

*List of Plants, native to the West Indies and South America, recommended for introduction in quantity into Queensland, either as Seeds, Plants, or Tubers.*

Oreodoxa, sps. (Palmiste).	Feullia cordifolia.
Acrocomia, sps.	Croton gossypifolium.
Desmoncus, sps.	Chrysobalanus, sps.
Sabal, sps.	Calycophyllum.
Manicaria, sps. (Timit).	Eriodendron, sps.
Gulielma speciosa (Peach Palm).	Inga saman.
Carludovica, sps.	Terminalia, sp.
Euterpe, (Manacque).	Mimusops, sps.
Phytelephas macrocarpa (vegetable ivory).	* Erythrinas.
Cocorite Palm.	* Mimosas.
Caryota, sps.	Various specics of Peppers.
Maximiliana, sps.	Scleria (latifolia) and others.
Mauritia.	* Baubinias.
Calamus, sps.	Andira inermis.
Praga Palm.	Cecropia (Trumpet Tree).
Bactris, sps.	Hura crepitans (Sand box).
Thrinax, sps.	* Dracænas.
* And other Palms.	* Trees valuable for <i>Timber &amp; Shade</i>
* Pandanads.	Guavas.
* Cycads.	Anonas.
Couroupita Guianensis (Cannon-ball tree).	Avocado pear.
Lecythis, sps.	Spondias lutea (Mombin).
Caryocar, sps.	* Other Fruits of any kind.
Carapa Guianensis.	* Plants used for <i>Fodder, Medicine, Perfume, or other economic purpose.</i>
	* Coniferæ.

LEWIS A. BERNAYS,  
Vice-President.

NOTE.—In the above List those marked \* will be acceptable by this Society, coming from any temperate or hot climate.

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EARL KIMBERLEY TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Copy.)

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET, }  
23rd May, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 9th February, 1872, I have the honor to transmit to you for information in the Colony under your Government, copy of a letter from Dr. Hooker, C. B., Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, from which will be learnt the method which, in that gentleman's opinion, is most likely to secure the successful germination of seeds, when despatched from distant localities.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering

The Government of Newfoundland.

---

DR. HOOKER TO MR. HERBERT.

[COPY.]

ROYAL GARDENS, KEW, }  
14th May, 1873. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge your letter of May 7th, enclosing a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Natal, with the reports on the germination of seeds of *Araucaria Cunninghamii*, transmitted from Queensland packed in sand, charcoal and sugar. Only one seed out of the whole seems to have germinated, and that was out of the packet packed in sand.

A similar experiment in which the seeds were transmitted from Queensland to the Cape, resulted in the germination of five seeds out the packet packed in sugar, while all the rest failed.

On the other hand, seeds of the same plants transmitted from Sydney to the Cape in a linen bag, through the post, appear to have germinated freely; I think, therefore, that it is safe to conclude that none of the methods tried by the Queensland Acclimatisation Society are superior to this.

Our experience at Kew is quite conformable, except for very exceptional cases, in which it is desirable that the seeds should be kept moist, we find that they travel best without any packing whatever.

I am, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. D. HOOKER,  
*Director.*

R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq.,  
Under-Secretary.  
&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 13.**

**Correspondence respecting the Exhibition of Colonial  
Products at London International Exhibition.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, }  
4th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Annual International Exhibition have informed me that it is proposed, as a feature in each year's Exhibition, to have a collection of objects illustrative of the Ethnology and Geography of the various parts and races of the British Empire, which it is hoped may ultimately form a complete Museum, illustrative of English Colonization and Rule.

I have caused it to be intimated to them, in reply, that any Articles which the Colonies, proposing to take part in the Colonial Annexe, for which contributions were invited in my Predecessor's

Circular of the 11th March last, could provide, would be much needed for that purpose.

As, however, the erection of that Annexe has been postponed for the present, I have intimated that I think it might be possible for those Colonies to lend their Collections to the projected Ethnological Museum; but that I could not recommend them to divert from the permanent Colonial Exhibition any Ethnological Collections which they might be in a position to make, and which would form one of the principal attractions of the Colonial Annexe when completed.

It is of course possible that a Colony, not desiring to be represented in the proposed permanent Annexe, may be prepared to supply some contributions of interest to the Ethnological and Geographical Museum.

I enclose a copy of the correspondence which has passed on this subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

1874.

January, 1874. No. 80.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ETHNOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

LIST OF OBJECTS PROPOSED TO BE SENT TO HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

NATURE OF OBJECT. (Each Article proposed to be sent to be entered separately in this column.)	SIZE OF OBJECT.	COUNTRY AND APPROXIMATE DATE.	REMARKS (to include any information that may be useful or interesting regarding the Objects proposed to be sent.)	WHETHER LOAN OR GIFT.

Signature of Owner.....

Address in full.....

.....  
.....

## LETTER FROM DR. F. J. MOUAT.

LONDON,  
July 26th, 1873. }

DEAR SIR,—

I venture to think that, in the present state of public feeling and opinion on the subject of International Exhibitions, some little change of practice and procedure in their scope and objects is desirable, if but to stimulate and revive the public interest on which their financial success is dependent, and to render them permanently useful as instruments of national instruction, which is their real "raison d'être."

No person who has watched the gradual development of public taste, and the consequent increase of personal comfort in all that relates to the application of Art and Science to the purpose of every-day life, can have failed to perceive how well the Exhibition of 1851 has done its work, and how vast a debt of gratitude all civilised nations owe to the illustrious and accomplished author of that great landmark in the history of the present century, and, indeed, of all time.

But we live in an age of such rapid progress, restless movement and constant craving for change, that all the old landmarks are being swept away; and that which attracted all the world, to-day is already a thing of the past, and neglected.

How then are these fleeting feelings to be fixed, and the fickle public to be brought back to some, at least, of the interest which is palpably on the wane in such Exhibitions of Art and Industry as are now brought together annually at South Kensington?

One of the most likely means will, I think, be to add annually to the Exhibition, without reference to special branches of Art and Industry, one or more Departments or Courts of a comprehensive character to illustrate the Ethnography and Geography of different portions of the British Empire.

For this purpose, I would begin with Aboriginal Races, and the Countries inhabited by them, because they are undergoing such rapid changes, that while some are fast disappearing, others

are as rapidly losing their primitive characteristics, and will soon cease to exhibit the distinguishing traits which form their chief present interest.

The people whom I would first select for this experiment would be the New Zealanders of the Southern Hemisphere, and the Kols and Sinthals of Central India.

Of each, the Court should contain everything necessary to show them as they are: viz., a raised Map of their Country on a grand scale; images of types, life-sized, of the inhabitants in their ordinary and gala costumes; samples of their domestic utensils, weapons of war, boats and canoes, agricultural, musical and manufacturing instruments and implements, with samples of their industries, models of their dwellings, &c.

If it could be accomplished, and I know of no reason why it should not be feasible, there should also be gathered together examples of the animal, mineral and vegetable products used by them, or produced in their country, with views of some of their most striking places and monuments.

The materials thus collected I would not again disperse, but place permanently at South Kensington, to form the nucleus of a Museum of Geography and Ethnology, ultimately to embrace the whole of the Empire on which the sun never sets, in a manner worthy of the objects and of the Nations.

The Annual International Exhibitions can accomplish this object in a manner and with a completeness that no Scientific or other Association could approach, for I am sure that every Colonial Government and every branch of the Indian Administration would assist willingly and cordially in such a work. It would take many years to complete, would doubtless grow in interest and importance from year to year, and ought only to be equalled in its popularity by its scientific value.

That such Courts, if well arranged, would excite a large immediate amount of public interest, I doubt not, from what I saw of the great popularity of the Turkestan Court of the great Polytechnic Exhibition at Moscow, in which a design similar to that sketched above was well carried out.

Were such a design once inaugurated, there are many persons who would contribute examples of objects of interest connected with each Country illustrated; and if the varied and rich collections now scattered about were ultimately brought under one roof, it would be difficult to over-estimate the value and importance of the Museum that would be formed.

May I ask you, therefore, to be so good as to submit this letter to Her Majesty's Commissioners, for such consideration as they may deem it to deserve.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed,) **FREDERIC J. MOUAT.**

To **HENRY COLE, Esq., C. B.**

*January, 1874. No. 79.*

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1874.**

**THE ETHNOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.**

1.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have resolved to commence, in connection with the series of International Exhibitions, Permanent Collections which shall illustrate the Ethnology and Geography of the different portions of the British Dominions, and ultimately form a great National Museum of the Empire upon which the sun never sets. They will be arranged for the present in the Galleries of the Royal Albert Hall. Many portions of the Empire are inhabited by Aboriginal Races, most of which are undergoing rapid changes, and some of which are disappearing altogether. These races are fast losing their primitive characteristics and distinguishing traits.



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2.—The Collections would embrace Life-size and other Figures representing the Aboriginal Inhabitants in their Ordinary and Gala Costumes ; Models of their Dwellings ; Samples of their Domestic Utensils ; Idols ; Weapons of War ; Boats and Canoes ; Agricultural, Musical, and Manufacturing Instruments and Implements ; Samples of their Industries, and in general all objects tending to show their present Ethnological position and state of civilization.

3.—It is proposed to receive for the Exhibition of 1874 any suitable Collections which will be grouped and classified hereafter in their strict Ethnological and Geographical relations. As, however, there is at present great public interest in the various Tribes inhabiting the West Coast of Africa, including the Ashantees, with whom this country is at war, all objects relating to the Ashantees, Fantees, Dahomeys, Houssas, and the neighbouring Tribes, are especially desired. The Indian Empire, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Islands of the Southern Hemisphere are also able to afford abundant and valuable materials for the proposed Museum, of which it is believed that the nucleus can be formed at once from materials in private Collections.

4.—Her Majesty's Commissioners confidently appeal to the Civil, Military, and Naval Officers of the British Service throughout the Queen's Dominions to assist them in these Collections.

5.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have secured the services of eminent gentlemen to advise them from time to time in giving effect to these intentions.

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It is requested that offers of Gifts and Loans of Objects should be made known at once to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Upper Kensington Gore, London, S. W.

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MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

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[COPY.]

UPPER KENSINGTON GORE,  
LONDON, S. W., }  
16th December, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Annual International Exhibitions to request you to inform the Earl of Kimberley that they propose, as a feature of each year's Exhibition, to have a collection of objects illustrative of the Ethnology and Geography of the various parts and races of the British Empire.

It is intended to pursue the work systematically, in the hope of ultimately forming a complete Museum illustrative of English Colonization and rule.

The commencement of the series in 1874 will, as far as possible, have reference to the West Coast of Africa, and I am to ask you to have the kindness to move Lord Kimberley to assist the Commissioners by giving general publicity to the enclosed printed paper throughout the British Colonies, and especially to communicate it to the Civil Authorities on the Gold Coast, at Sierra Leone, &c., with a view to any assistance which they may be able to give at the present time.

The Secretary of State for War has been good enough to intimate that he will co-operate in carrying out the wishes of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,  
Major-General,  
Secretary.

To the Under-Secretary of State,  
For the Colonies, Colonial Office, S. W.

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 MR. HERBERT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT.
 

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(Copy.)

 DOWNING STREET, }  
 21st Jan., 1874. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley, to request that you will inform Her Majesty's Commissioners that His Lordship has considered your Letter of the 16th ultimo, and, as at present advised, is inclined to think that it would not be desirable to request the Colonies to contribute to the new Ethnological Collection now contemplated, as any Articles which the Colonies could provide would be much needed for the proposed Colonial Annexe for which their Contributions have already been invited.

You will find a paragraph on this subject in the Circular of which I enclose a Copy, and which was addressed to the Governors of all Her Majesty's Colonies so recently as the 11th March last.

Pending the erection of the Annexe, which it is understood has been postponed for the present, it might perhaps be arranged that the Colonies contributing to that scheme should lend their Collections to that projected by Mr. Mouat, but His Lordship does not feel himself in a position to propose to the Colonies that any Ethnological Collections which they may be able to make, should be diverted from the permanent Colonial Exhibition, of which it was considered by the Committee for the Colonial Annexe that they would form one of the principal attractions.

I am, &amp;c.,

R. G. W. HERBERT.

Major-General SCOTT, C. B.,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

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MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY  
OF STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE.

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(Copy.)

No. 48,004.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,  
UPPER KENSINGTON, GORE, LONDON, S. W., }  
27th January, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to the letter of the 21st instant, from Lord Kimberley, on the subject of the proposed Ethnological and Geographical Museum in connection with the series of Annual International Exhibitions, I am directed to inform you that the Committee for Ethnology and Geography have suggested that Her Majesty's Commissioners should apply to the Colonial Office to lend (until the formation of the Colonial Annexe) any objects of Ethnological interest that may be received for the Colonial Court. Should the Secretary of State for the Colonies be willing to comply with this suggestion, I am to ask you to be so good as to move his Lordship to have the kindness to cause the objects alluded to to be forwarded to the Exhibition Buildings.

I am to add that the Committee expressed a hope that the Colonies would send as soon as possible objects for exhibition, and further requested that you should be asked to move his Lordship to urge upon the various Colonial Governments the importance of sending home at once objects intended for this year's Exhibition.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,  
*Major General,*  
*Secretary*

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Colonial Office, Downing Street, S. W.

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MR. HERBERT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT.

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(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET,  
12th February, 1874. }

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Annual International Exhibitions, a copy of a Despatch which his Lordship proposes to address to the Governors of the Colonies, on the subject of the Ethnological and Geographical Museum, which it is intended to establish in connection with the Series of Annual International Exhibitions.

Looking to the distance of the Colonies from this country, and the difficulties which are invariably experienced in making collections of produce or of objects of Ethnological interest for Exhibition, his Lordship can hardly anticipate that the Colonies will be able to take any very prominent part in the projected Museum.

It must also be borne in mind that although a collection of Ethnological objects would be of undoubted interest, it would not by itself be one from which the Colonies could expect to attain any tangible advantage commensurate with the cost and trouble which such a collection would necessarily entail upon them.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

R. G. W. HERBERT.

Major-General SCOTT.

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MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY  
OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

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[COPY.]

No. 49,003.

UPPER KENSINGTON, GORE,  
LONDON, W., }  
27th February, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, forwarding, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners, a copy of a Circular Despatch which the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes to address to the Governors of the different Colonies, on the subject of the Ethnological and Geographical Museum, which it is intended to establish in connection with the Series of Annual International Exhibitions. I am to thank you for your communication and to express the hope of the Board of Management that the Circular Despatch referred to may be forwarded as soon as possible

I am to transmit to you the accompanying Forms, and I am to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary of State for the Colonies to cause the same to be distributed among the various Colonial Governments, expressing the hope of the Board of Management that they will be disposed to make known the object the Board have in view, and to favor them by promoting the completeness of the proposed Ethnological and Geographical Museum.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY Y. D. SCOTT,

*Major-General,**Secretary.*

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Downing Street, S. W.

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 MR. HERBERT TO DR. MOUAT.
 

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(Copy.)

 DOWNING STREET,  
 20th February, 1874. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, with reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, addressed to Mr. Wodehouse, that for the reasons already stated in the correspondence between this Department and Her Majesty's Commissioners, his Lordship is disposed to regret that two Collections of Ethnological Specimens from the British Colonies should be in process of formation for the purpose of being simultaneously exhibited at South Kensington, and would be glad to know whether, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the Collection now being made by them, might not properly be placed in the Colonial Annexe. Hoping that this decision may be ultimately arrived at, Lord Kimberley will intimate to the Governor-in-Chief and Administrators of the West Africa Settlements, that he will be glad if they are able to further the wishes of the Commission.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) ROBT. G. W. HERBERT.

DR. MOUAT.

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 THE SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, TO  
 THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,  
 COLONIAL OFFICE.
 

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(Copy.)

No. 50,183.

 UPPER KENSINGTON GORE,  
 LONDON, S. W., }  
 4th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Collections of Ethnological Specimens

from the British Colonies to which you allude, will ultimately be deposited in the Colonial Annexe. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the thanks of the Board of Management, for expressing his willingness to intimate to the Governor-in-Chief and Administrators of the West African Settlements, that he will be glad if they are able to further the wishes of the Royal Commissioners with regard to the proposed Ethnological and Geographical Museum.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed,) T. A. WRIGHT,  
 Secretary to the Executive.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
 Colonial Office, Downing Street.

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**No. 14.**

**Correspondence respecting the appointment of a Delegate to the United States, by Newfoundland, to advocate the claims of the Colony as to the admission of Seal Oil, duty free, under terms of Washington Treaty, exported from Newfoundland to United States.**

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
 NEWFOUNDLAND,  
 18th June, 1873. }

[COPY.]  
 No. 45.

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch to Your Lordship, No. 30, of the 3rd May, and to previous correspondence with reference to the admission of Seal Oil, under the head of Fish Oil, as an Article free of duty, within the terms of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, from the ports of the British North American Posses-



sions into the markets of the United States, I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that I have been requested by my Ministers to invite Your Lordship's opinion as to the expediency, on the part of this Government, of sending a Delegate to Washington, to advocate the claims of the Colony with respect to the free admission of Seal Oil into the United States.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

*Newfoundland.*

[COPY.]

No 43.

DOWNING STREET, }  
7th August, 1873. }

SIR,—

In reply to your Despatch, No. 45, of the 18th June, as to the expediency of a Delegate being sent by the Government of Newfoundland to Washington, for the purpose of representing the claims of the Colony with respect to the free admission of Seal Oil into the United States, I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government think it would be better to defer taking this step until it has been settled that the Newfoundland Fisheries are brought under the Treaty; and in the event of any Delegate being sent hereafter, he should be only accredited to Sir E. Thornton, as it might lead to inconvenience if a precedent were established for placing one of Her Majesty's Colonies in direct official relations with the Government of the United States.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

**No. 15.**

**Correspondence with Her Majesty's Government respecting the expediency of concluding a Convention with the German Empire, for mutually exempting the Subjects of either Power from Military Service or forced Loans, when resident in the Dominions of the other Power.**

Circular, No. 1.

DOWNING STREET,  
7th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the expediency of concluding a Convention with the German Empire for mutually exempting the Subjects of either Power from Military Service, or forced Loans, &c., when resident in the Dominions of the other Power.

Such Conventions, or equivalent Declarations, already exist between this Country and those named in the margin,\* and are, as you are aware, in force in the Colony under your Government.

Before deciding whether to enter into a similar Convention with the German Empire, Her Majesty's Government would be glad to receive any observations which you, or your Responsible Advisers, may desire to offer as to the general bearing and effect which that particular Convention, and other Conventions of a like kind with other Powers, would have in the Colony under your Government. A copy of the Clauses usually adopted in these Conventions is annexed for your information.

I may add, with reference to the special Convention now under consideration, that Her Majesty's Government have received an assurance that no foreigner is required in Germany to serve in the active Army or in the Landwehr, and that there is no Mili-

\* Denmark, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Mexico, South American Republics, Sandwich Islands.

tia in Germany; and with a view to secure to Her Majesty's Subjects a continuance of such privileges, it would appear to be desirable that similar exemptions should be made in favor of Subjects of the German Empire in Her Majesty's Dominions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

“XIV.—The subjects of each of the contracting parties conforming themselves to the Laws of the country,

“1.—Shall have full liberty with their families to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the Dominions and possessions of the other contracting party.

“2.—They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises, which may be necessary for them.

“3.—They may carry on their commerce, either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

“4.—They shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licenses for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects.

“XV.—The subjects of each of the contracting parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the Army, Navy, or National Guard or Militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service; and, finally, from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions.”

## REPLY TO FOREGOING.

## GOVERNOR HILL TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)  
No. 60.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
26th July, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 7th June, in which I am informed that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the expediency of concluding a Convention with the German Empire for mutually exempting the Subjects of either Power from Military Service or forced Loans, when resident in the Dominion of the other Power.

2.—According to your Lordship's instructions, I have invited observation from my Responsible Advisers as to the bearing and effect which the Convention in question and other Conventions of a like nature with other Powers will have in this Colony; and have been requested by my Ministers to observe that the Clauses usually adopted to these Conventions would, as far as Newfoundland is concerned, not be misapplied in the present instance, with the foregoing exception, and adding that no Militia exist in this Colony. My Executive have no further observations to make.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

**No. 16.****Documents respecting direct correspondence with India, in matters connected with Agriculture, Commerce, Improved Machinery, and the like.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
10th November, 1871. }

SIR,—

I have received from the Duke of Argyle a copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, and a copy of a Circular which His Grace, in pursuance of the request contained in that Despatch, has addressed to the Chambers of Commerce and other authorized institutions of that nature in the United Kingdom, inviting direct correspondence with the Government of India on matters connected with Agriculture, Commerce, Improved Machinery, and the like.

I transmit to you printed copies of those documents, and have to request you to give them such publicity as will be most likely to secure the desired interchange of communications between the several Commercial and Agricultural Societies and Institutions in the Colony under your government, and the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

To the President of the \_\_\_\_\_

1871.

SIR,—

I am directed by His Grace the Secretary of State for India to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a Despatch which has recently been received from His Excellency the Governor-General of India, in Council, requesting that His Grace will assist him in establishing direct communication between the Government of India and the several Commercial and Agricultural Societies and Institutions in the United Kingdom, on subjects connected with Agriculture and Commerce.

The Duke of Argyle has assented to this request of the Governor-General; and I am to request you to move the \_\_\_\_\_ to assist His Grace in complying with the wish of His Lordship in Council, by forwarding direct to the Government of India such papers and information as may be published by the Association over which you preside, so soon as they are issued, and also by directing the attention of the Government of India to such points as you may deem it useful for them to be acquainted with.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND  
COMMERCE.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

The Governor General of India in Council to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Simla, August 24th, 1871, No. 7.

EXTRACT.

Our attention has been called to the importance of obtaining for the use of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and for general information, early copies of all papers (reports,

circulars, and the like) issued by the Liverpool and other important Chambers of Commerce, and by leading English firms, relating to staples such as cotton, jute, rice, indigo, silk, and others, which form important articles of commerce between India and Great Britain.

2.—We shall feel much obliged if, to prevent the delay inseparable from the passage of such papers through the several official channels, Your Grace could arrange for their prompt transmission by the publishers direct to the address of our Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta.

3.—We should be happy to reciprocate by furnishing any information in our power, by supplying copies of such printed papers as might be desired in regard to the state of our crops and the position of our trade.

4.—It is specially a matter of importance to us to obtain the earliest possible information as to the state and prospects of the American cotton crop. Agricultural conditions in many parts of the United States are very similar to those that obtain throughout vast tracts of India. Many improvements in cultivation and very many of the mechanical contrivances for facilitating agricultural operations, that have been found beneficial and remunerative in America, would prove, we believe, scarcely less applicable to many parts of this country. We would, therefore, request the favour of Your Grace's arranging, if possible, for the direct transmission to us of all periodical reports on the cotton crop, the progress of agriculture generally, and the development of all agricultural appliances, issued by the American Bureau of Agriculture, whom we would in turn supply with any papers they might indicate relating to our cotton crop and the progress of agriculture here.

5.—Through the public newspapers and through private channels, we often hear of American inventions which, *prima facie*, appear likely to be useful here, and in regard to which we desire further information. There are also many matters of detail connected with the trade and agriculture of America, the Colonies, and other countries, in regard to which more precise information than we can at present obtain is often very desirable, and at times is urgently required.

## No. 17.

**Correspondence respecting the Importation and Sale  
of Cod Fish in France.**

MR. HERBERT TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE  
GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Copy.)

<sup>A</sup><sub>1</sub> Newfoundland.

No. 15.

DOWNING STREET, }  
6th May, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for your information, the documents specified in the annexed Schedule.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

No.	DATE.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.
	7th April, 1873.	Copy of a Despatch from the British Representative sitting in Paris, on the subject of the Importation and Sale of Newfoundland Cod.



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 MR. KENNEDY TO EARL GRANVILLE.
 

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(Copy.)  
No. 69.

PARIS,  
April 7th, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

At the meeting of the Commission of the 29th ultimo, M. Gavard, in adverting to the duties on Fish in the Tariff annexed to the Treaty of the 5th November last, said that no alteration was intended to be thereby made in the Regulations with regard to the importation and sale of Newfoundland Cod, which formed the subject of special Legislation in France.

I observed in the Procés verbal of that sitting which I signed to-day, that this observation is formally recorded therein.

At the time I regarded it as a simple remark, and replied that as no alteration was made in the course hitherto pursued, I did not think it necessary to enter upon the subject.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) C. M. KENNEDY.

The EARL GRANVILLE,  
&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 18.**

**Circular enclosing Order of the Queen in Council,  
(5th May, '73), extending to French Vessels the  
advantages held out by the Merchant Shipping  
Act Amendment Act, 1862.**

**EARL KIMBERLEY TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Circular.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,  
20th May, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for information in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of the Queen in Council, of the 5th instant, extending to French Vessels the advantages held out by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, to ships of Foreign Countries adopting the Rules for the measurement of tonnage which obtain in this Country.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

**EARL KIMBERLEY TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

(Copy.)

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR THE 5th DAY OF MAY, 1873.;

PRESENT :

*The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it is enacted that, whenever it is made to appear to Her

Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships, for the time being in force under the principal Act, have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council, to direct that the ships of such Foreign Country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other National papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be remeasured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the "Certificates of Registry of British Ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such Ships." And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships, now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted by the President of the French Republic, and are in force in the French dominions.

Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the Ships of France, the Certificates of French nationality and Registry of which are dated on or after the first day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, shall be deemed to be of the French nationality and registry.

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**19.**

**Instructions from Board of Trade respecting inquiries into Wrecks abroad.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
1st December, 1873. }

SIR,—

At the request of the Board of Trade, I transmit, for the information of the proper Officers in the Colony under your Govern-

ment, the enclosed Circular, containing Instructions prepared by that Department with the object of obtaining the necessary evidence for holding enquiries at home into casualties to British Vessels occurring abroad.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

M. 14,326,—1873.

(Circular, No. 671.)

BOARD OF TRADE, }  
November, 1873. }

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS  
ABROAD.

INQUIRY INTO WRECKES.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary evidence, it is in many cases impossible to hold, in the United Kingdom, inquiries into casualties to British Vessels which have occurred abroad.

Whereas, therefore, if it appears to the Officer desirable that there should be an inquiry, and it is not the intention of the Colonial Authorities to institute one, the Officer should furnish the Board of Trade with full particulars as to the names and the destination of the Master and Crew, the probable date of their arrival in the United Kingdom, and their Addresses.

(Signed,)

THOMAS GRAY.

## No. 20.

**Correspondence respecting Wrecking on the Coast of  
Newfoundland.**

GOVERNOR HILL TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 17.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
21st March, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

The practice of Wrecking which has always prevailed more or less upon this Coast, has of late years assumed a phase different from that which usually typifies such proceedings. On a recent occasion a vessel driven by stress of weather to anchor in Saint Mary's Bay, was boarded by several men, whose number overpowered the captain and crew, and carried off several hundred barrels of flour, with which the vessel was loaded.

2.—On the matter being reported in St. John's, immediate measures were taken to apprehend the delinquents. The Inspector and a number of the Police were promptly despatched to Saint Mary's, but in the meantime the Wreckers had taken to the woods, from where, owing to the quantity of snow, it was found impossible to dislodge them.

3.—With the exception of stating that the vessel in question subsequently arrived at St. John's, having a *portion* of her cargo, I need not dwell upon the circumstances connected with the case, as the purport of this Despatch is to invite Your Lordship's attention to the steps which I consider should be taken to check the recurrence of these piratical depredations.

4.—In reply to an Address from the Legislative Council on the subject of Wrecking, and the necessity of adopting measures to suppress it, I stated that I considered each District should be made responsible for the conduct of its inhabitants, and be made

liable for the value of wrecked property stolen therein. The enforcement of a measure to carry out these views would be attended with little difficulty, as each District is annually allowed a money grant for the repairs and construction of roads, from which the value of any stolen wrecked property might be deducted.

5.—Before handing my reply to the Council, I read it to Mr. Bennett, the leader of the Government, who approved of it and concurred in my views as to the necessity of crushing this growing evil with a strong hand. Mr. Bennett informed me that measures calculated to meet my views with respect to Wrecking, would be introduced during the present Session. I have therefore every reason to hope that the acts of which I complain will, by initiation of stern laws on the part of my Advisers, be in future as exceptional as they have been hitherto common among the inhabitants of certain Districts of Newfoundland.

6.—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship six copies of the Address and of the Reply to which I referred in the 4th paragraph of this Despatch.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

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*To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and  
over the Island of Newfoundland and its  
Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY ;—

We, the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, respectfully bring under Your Excellency's notice the treatment that is in many instances experienced by vessels, their cargoes and crews, which may be wrecked, or may seek shelter, in some of the bays or harbors on our coast.

There are few positions which should command more ready sympathy and assistance than that of the shipwrecked mariner; nor should any property be more carefully respected than that under his charge, and especially by those who make the sea their calling; yet the fact is forced upon us too frequently, that no sooner is a vessel wrecked, or even in danger, on certain parts of our coast, than instead of prompt assistance being rendered from the shore, she is considered a fair mark for plunder, and rigging, sails, cargo, and even the clothing of the unfortunate sailors, are pirated and stolen; and, so far as we are informed, the power of the law is often in vain invoked for the recovery of such plunder, and, with few exceptions, the criminals have escaped punishment.

This evil is disgraceful to the people who perpetrate it, and prejudicially affects the reputation of the country, whose trade consequently suffers.

We respectfully suggest that prompt measures should be taken for the suppression of these offences, and that the culprits and those who collude with them and are privy to their acts, should be made to feel that they cannot commit them with impunity.

Occurrences of this kind can hardly transpire without the knowledge or connivance of the population of the locality where they take place; and although all the inhabitants may not join in the robbery, in many instances they endeavour, from fear, interest, or other causes, to screen the guilty and frustrate the ends of justice.

In these cases we submit that no effort should be spared to put in action the means which the law provides for the discovery and punishment of crime; but as experience has shown that these are insufficient for the repression of the practice of wrecking, we are of opinion that the Government should (if practicable) devise some further means of meeting the exigency of the case, which might perhaps be done by making each locality responsible for the conduct of its inhabitants in this particular.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

*Legislative Council,* }  
March 13th, 1873. }

## REPLY.

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ;

I entirely concur in the views expressed in your Address, as to the disgraceful treatment experienced by the crews of Vessels wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, and the piratical acts practised on Ships, which recently, in more instances than one, have simply sought shelter in our harbours.

I am not without learning that it is the inhuman custom of some of our people, when vessels driven by stress of weather anchor in our bays, to constitute a wreck by destroying the rigging and sails, and then with eased consciences to plunder the cargo.

It is true the perpetration of such acts is exceptional, but I greatly fear the recurrence of these atrocities will vitiate endorsements of the commendable conduct of our people.

I am of opinion that the mal-practice of wrecking should be suppressed with the utmost vigor, not only to punish the criminals, but also to expound to the general public the heinous nature of the proceedings which, with others of an equally grave character, I regret to find, from the petitions incessantly presented to me, numerous and influentially signed, praying for the release of prisoners, appear to be regarded as petty offences rather than felonious outrages.

The punishment of the culprits immediately connected with piratical crimes, such as alluded to in your Address, is, I consider, insufficient to further the ends of Justice, as the commitment of such glaring deeds cannot but be promoted by accomplices, who, altho' equally guilty with the captured wreckers, too frequently escape detection ; and as the condemnation of the delinquents is no compensation to the loser of costly property, each District of the Island should, therefore, be made responsible for the conduct of its inhabitants, and be held liable for the value of all stolen wrecked property.

My Advisers, as the upholders of Law and order, and as the Constitutional protectors of our Merchants and Seamen, will doubt-



less see the necessity of initiating measures which, if not calculated to suppress altogether the plundering of vessels on our coasts, will at least compensate the enterprising trader for the theft and wanton destruction of his property.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House,  
Newfoundland,  
18th March, 1873. }

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]  
*Newfoundland.*  
No. 10.

DOWNING STREET, }  
30th April, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have received, with satisfaction, your Despatch, No. 17, of the 21st March, reporting that it is the intention of your Government to introduce a measure into the local Legislature with a view to check the discreditable practice of Wrecking on the Coasts of Newfoundland.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

**No. 21.****Despatch respecting alteration in National Flag of Spain.**

LORD KIMBERLEY TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY.]  
Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
28th Feb., 1873. }

SIR,—

I have to inform you that the National Assembly of Spain has adopted for the National Colours of the Republic the old Flag of Spain, a horizontal stripe of yellow between two stripes of red, but without the Royal Cross, which was previously inserted on the yellow ground.

You will be so good as to publish the information contained in this Despatch.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,  
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

**22.****Despatch respecting the intermediate custody of a Soldier sentenced by Court Martial to Penal Servitude.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
9th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

A question having arisen in the Straits Settlements as to the person by whom an Order should be issued for the intermediate

Custody of a Soldier sentenced to Penal Servitude by a General Court-Martial, the matter was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, and in accordance with their opinion, the Colonial Regulations and Form relating to that subject have been altered; and I transmit to you copies for insertion in any volumes of the Colonial Regulations, which may be in use in the Colony under your Government. You will at the same time call the attention of the Judicial Authorities to the change which has been made.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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417.—The 19th Section of the Mutiny Act (1873) provides for the case of Offenders who are to suffer Penal Servitude in virtue of the sentence of any Court-martial holden elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. The Chief Justice, or other Judge, in any part of Her Majesty's Foreign Dominions, where such Offender may be, on notice from the Officer in command, or in his absence from the Adjutant-General, is to make order for the intermediate custody and Penal Servitude of the Offender; and the Governor, on receiving notice of such order, is to cause such Offender either to be removed, or to undergo his Sentence in the Colony, in obedience to the directions for the removal and treatment of Convicts, which shall from time to time be transmitted from Her Majesty through one of Her principal Secretaries of State to such Colony; and the Offender is thereupon to be dealt with in the Colony in which he has been sentenced, or to which he has been removed, as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by a Court of competent jurisdiction in such Colony: And elsewhere out of Her Majesty's Dominions, the Officer commanding shall

have power to make an order in writing for the Penal Servitude or intermediate custody of such Offender, under which the Offender may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction in the place of his intermediate custody or punishment.

418.—A Form of Order by the Chief Justice or other Judge, approved by the Law Officers of the Crown, is inserted in the Appendix, and must be sent to England in the same conveyance with the Prisoner, and a duplicate by the first opportunity.

419.—Her Majesty's Government will provide for the charge of removal to this Country, or to any Colony or Place, of such Military Convicts as may be sentenced to Penal Servitude by Military Courts-martial, provided the Convicts have belonged to the General Establishment of the Army, and not to Local Corps raised for the service of any particular Colony.

420.—If any advance has been made from the funds of the Colony for expenses for the maintenance in gaol of Military Convicts under Sentence of Court-martial, prior to their removal from the Colony, the Governor must apply for repayment of such expenses to the Officer commanding the Regiment to which the Convicts may have belonged, by whom the details can be most correctly checked, and submitted to the Military Authorities at home.

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Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament passed in the Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "*An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters,*" it is amongst other things enacted "That whenever any sentence of penal servitude heretofore or hereafter passed upon any offender by any Court Martial holden in India, or in any other part of Her Majesty's Foreign Dominions, or elsewhere beyond the Seas, is to be carried into execution for the term specified in such sentence, or for any shorter term, or when sentence of death passed by any such

“ Court Martial has been or shall as aforesaid be commuted to  
“ penal servitude, the same shall be notified by the Officer Com-  
“ manding Her Majesty’s Forces, at the Presidency or Station  
“ where the Offender may come or be, or in his absence by the  
“ Adjutant General for the time being, to some Judge of one of the  
“ Supreme Courts of Judicature of India, or the Chief Justice, or  
“ some other Judge, as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty’s  
“ Foreign Dominions, who shall make order for the intermediate  
“ custody and penal servitude of such Offender; and upon any  
“ such order being made, it shall be duly notified to the Governor  
“ of the Presidency, if in India, or to the Governor of the Colony,  
“ if in any of Her Majesty’s Colonies, or to the person who shall  
“ for the time being be exercising the Office of Governor of such  
“ Presidency or Colony, who, on receipt of such notification,  
“ shall cause such Offender to be removed or sent to some other  
“ Colony or place or to undergo his sentence within the Presidency  
“ or Colony where the Offender was so sentenced, or where he  
“ may come or be as aforesaid, in obedience to the directions for  
“ the removal and treatment of Convicts, which shall from time  
“ to time be transmitted from Her Majesty, through one of Her  
“ Principal Secretaries of State, to such Presidency or Colony.  
“ And such Offender shall, according to such directions, undergo  
“ the sentence of penal servitude which shall have been passed  
“ upon him, either in the Presidency or Colony in which he has  
“ been so sentenced, or in the Colony or Place to which he has  
“ been removed or sent, and whilst such sentence shall remain in  
“ force shall be liable to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour,  
“ and otherwise dealt with under such sentence, in the same manner  
“ as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour  
“ during the term of his penal servitude, by the judgment of a  
“ Court of competent jurisdiction in such Presidency or Colony, or  
“ in the Colony or Place to which he has been so removed or sent  
“ respectively. And elsewhere, out of Her Majesty’s Dominions,  
“ the Officer commanding shall have power to make an order in  
“ writing for the penal servitude or intermediate custody of such  
“ Offender; and such Offender shall be liable, by virtue of such  
“ order, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise  
“ dealt with under the sentence of the Court, in the same manner

“ as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour during  
 “ the term of his penal servitude, by the judgment of a Court of  
 “ competent jurisdiction, in the place where he may be ordered to  
 “ be kept in such intermediate custody, or in the place to which he  
 “ may be removed for the purpose of undergoing his sentence of  
 “ penal servitude.”

WHEREAS a private Soldier in Her  
 Majesty's Regiment of at a General  
 Court Martial held at on the day  
 of in the year of Our Lord, 187 , was duly  
 convicted of and was thereupon sentenced by  
 the said General Court Martial to for  
 and during the term of and a notification in  
 writing of the aforesaid conviction and sentence of  
 together with Her Majesty's pleasure upon the  
 same, hath by the said the Officer so as  
 aforesaid, now Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the said  
 been made to me, the said  
 Justice as aforesaid, pursuant to the directions in the said Act  
 contained.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by me the said  
 Justice aforesaid, that the said  
 be removed and sent, as soon as conveniently may be, to  
 as the place of intermediate custody  
 of and for the said , there to remain in  
 custody until duly removed to such place as Her Majesty may be  
 pleased to appoint and signify for the said  
 for the residue of the term of his aforesaid  
 sentence.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the  
 in the this Day of  
 in the Year of Our Lord, 187 .

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**No. 23.****Correspondence intimating that Joint Stock Companies should be empowered to establish Agencies in India only when they conform to the Laws of that Country.**

(Circular.)

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DOWNING STREET,  
16th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, in which the Lords Commissioners request that the attention of Colonial Governments may be called to an arrangement which has for some years existed between that Department and the India Office, that in all future Charters to Joint Stock Companies, they shall be empowered to establish either Agencies or Branches in India, *only* after they have conformed to the existing Laws of that Country.

I also enclose a copy of the Section of the New South Wales Act, to which reference is made in the Treasury letter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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MR. LAW TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

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(Copy.)

2,204.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,  
28th February, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury Mr. Herbert's letter and the Act inclosed therein, entitled an "Act to Incorporate a Company called 'The Mercantile Bank of Sydney,' New South Wales."

I am to state that my Lords have no objection to offer to the Act, but they would observe with reference to the provision in the 6th Section, which empowers the Bank to *establish Agencies* in the *Australian Colonies, the British Dominions, and elsewhere*, that for some years past an agreement has been made between this Board and the India Office, that in all future Charters to Joint Stock Companies they should be empowered to establish either agencies or branches in India, *only* after they have conformed to the existing laws of that country.

With the view, therefore, of avoiding any misapprehension as to the meaning of the Clause above mentioned, my Lords would suggest for the consideration of the Secretary of State, whether it would not be desirable to call the attention of the several Colonial Governments to this arrangement, or, at least, those Governments whose interests are likely to be affected by it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM LAW.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

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37<sup>a</sup> VICTORIÆ.*Mercantile Bank of Sydney.*

6.—The whole of the capital of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds having been subscribed for and actually paid up, it shall be lawful for the Corporation, subject to all the restrictions and provisions herein contained, to carry on the business of a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, in the Colony of New South Wales and elsewhere, and to make loans of money on cash, credit accounts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, letters of credit, and on any personal or other security; and it shall also be lawful for the Corporation to deal in money, bullion, and specie, and in exchanges of and with all countries, and in notes, bills, or other securities for money, and generally to transact all such other business as it is, or shall, or may, at any time hereafter be usual and lawful for establishments carrying on banking in all its branches to do or transact; and to establish agencies, branch Banks, or connexions in relation to the said business, in any part of the Australasian Colonies, the British Dominions, or elsewhere, and to give letters of credit thereon; but that it shall not be lawful for the Corporation to advance or lend money solely upon the security of lands, or houses, or ships, nor to own ships, except as hereinafter provided; and the Corporation shall not hold shares in its own stock, nor advance or lend to any shareholder or proprietor of shares in the Corporation any sum or sums of money on the security of his share or shares, nor invest, lay out, employ, advance, or embark, any part of the capital or funds of the Corporation in the purchase of any lands, houses, or other real or leasehold property whatsoever (save and except as herein specially provided), nor of any share or shares in the capital stock for the time being of the Corporation, nor in any trading or mercantile speculation or business whatsoever, not usually considered as falling within the ordinary and legitimate purposes and operations of Banking establishments. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall invalidate any lien, claim, interest, or title acquired, or to be acquired, by the Corporation by way of equitable mortgage, or by deposit of deeds or other documents, or by mortgage of lands or other

property taken or to be taken by the Corporation, or any person or persons on their behalf, as security, collateral to any bill, promissory note, bond, or other security, or any right, claim, or title to lands, or other property, thence to arise, or the lien secured by the deed of settlement to the Corporation over the shares belonging to any shareholder becoming indebted or coming under engagements to the Corporation, or making default in the fulfilment of any covenant in the deed of settlement contained, or prevent the Corporation from holding the shares forfeited by such default for the purpose of sale as provided in the deed of settlement, or from taking security by the hypothecation of merchandise or bills of lading thereof, for the payment of any bill or bills of exchange drawn against any shipment of wool, tallow, or any other merchandise shipped for exportation, either to or from any port or place beyond the sea, or from one port to another within the Australasian territories, or from taking any mortgage or lien on any stations, runs, sheep, or cattle, their increase, progeny, wool, and other produce, or from taking, holding, and enjoying to them and their successors for any estate, term of years, or interest, for purpose of reimbursement only and not for profit, any lands, houses, or other hereditaments, or any merchandise or ships which may be taken by the Corporation in satisfaction, liquidation, or discharge of, or as security for any debt then due, or thereafter to become due to the Corporation, or from selling, conveying, and assuring the same, as occasion may require. And it is hereby declared that all such liens, mortgages, securities, rights, claims, and holdings, shall be valid accordingly.

## 24.

**Despatch respecting the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the treatment, in certain cases, of Spanish Ships of War, denounced as Pirates by a decree from Madrid.**

(Copy.)

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,  
26th July, 1873. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been addressed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, embodying the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the treatment, in certain cases, of the Spanish Ships of War, denounced as Pirates by a decree of the Government of Madrid.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE E. HAMMOND TO THE  
SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

(Copy.)

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
July 24th, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of yesterday, respecting the Spanish Ships of War, denounced as Pirates by a decree of the Government of Madrid, I am directed by Earl Granville to request

that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Her Majesty's Government consider that if such Vessels commit any acts of Piracy affecting British Subjects or British interests, they should be treated as Pirates, the Decree of the Spanish Government having deprived them of the protection of their flag; but if they do no such acts, they should not be interfered with.

I am to add that Lord Granville presumes that there is a sufficient British Naval Force on the Coast of Spain for the protection of British interests in the present circumstances.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. HAMMOND.

The Secretary

To the Admiralty.

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**No. 25.**

**Instructions from Board of Trade respecting Registry of Ships.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
21st January, 1873. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for your information, Copies of a Circular which has been issued by the Board of Trade, conveying "Instructions to Officers in British Possessions Abroad." respecting the Registry of Ships under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1872, a copy of which was forwarded to you in my Circular Despatch of the 7th September last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering

The Government of Newfoundland.

M. 3,809,—1872.

(CIRCULAR, No. 592.)

BOARD OF TRADE,  
1st January, 1873. }

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS  
ABROAD.

REGISTRY OF SHIPS.

The Board of Trade desire to call attention to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1872, which came into operation on this date.

Under the provisions of this Act, the General Register of Shipping for the United Kingdom and Colonies, will for the future be kept by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, and the measurement of vessels and the check upon such measurement will be conducted by the Board of Trade. From and after this date, therefore, the Returns heretofore sent to the Chief Registrar of Shipping should be forwarded to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, at Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London, and application should be made to that officer for such allotments of official numbers for vessels as may be required.

THOMAS GRAY.

## No. 26.

**Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the presence of H. M. S. *Swallow* at St. John's, during the Elections in November last, and the expediency of increasing the Constabulary Force of Newfoudland.**

FROM GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF  
KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No. 77.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
2nd Sept., 1873.

MY LORD,—

During the last General Elections, which took place in this Colony in the month of November, 1869, I had occasion to send two companies of the late Royal Canadian Rifles to Harbour Grace, with detachments at other towns in Conception Bay, while a Battery of Artillery remained in Garrison at St. John's. In addition to the troops, H. M. S. *Niobe* was at Harbour Grace during the time in question. These precautions happily checked any serious outbreak.

2.—Altho' I do not at present anticipate any evil consequences from the next Elections, which take place about the 9th November next, I should think, in the absence of Troops from the Island, and in the presence of an inadequate Police Force, that the moral effect of the knowledge of a Man-of-War being on this station, would deter the unruly from riotous proceedings. With this view, and as sharp contests are expected in every district, I have the honor respectfully to submit for Your Lordship's consideration, the expediency of moving my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause the Admiral at Halifax to detach a Vessel for the proposed Service.

3.—H. M. Ships *Sirius* and *Woodlark* are now on this Station, and will return from the second cruise about the 15th October. The detention here of one of these Ships would, in all probability, not interfere with the exigencies of the Service.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

---

EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

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[COPY.]

*Newfoundland,*

No. 55.

DOWNING STREET,  
26th September, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 77, of the 2nd instant, requesting that instructions may be given that one of Her Majesty's Ships may be stationed at Newfoundland during the coming Elections, which are expected to take place about the 9th of November next.

As you appear to anticipate that serious disorders may take place at the Elections, I have requested the Board of Admiralty to comply with your application, if the exigencies of the service will permit it; but you must be aware that it is the duty of the Colonial Government to make proper provision for the maintenance of such a Police Force as may be required to preserve order. The Imperial Government should not be called upon to interfere in a matter of this description.

I should wish to have a report from you as to what increase has been made, in accordance with the provisions of the Act

35 Vict., C. 6, to the Force existing before the passing of the Act; and whether it is proposed to make any further additions to that Force.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

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THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE ATTORNEY-  
GENERAL.

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(Copy.)

No. 182.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
24th Oct., 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by His Excellency to transmit to you herewith, an extract of a Despatch from Lord Kimberley, respecting the Police Force of this Colony; and to request you to be pleased to furnish the Governor with the Report required by the Secretary of State.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

HENRY SHEA,

*Private Secretary.*

The Hon.

The Attorney-General,

&c., &c., &c.



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THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH, No. 187, OF THE 13th NOVEMBER, 1873.

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(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
13th Nov., 1873. }

SIR,—

I am also directed to invite your attention to my letter of the 24th October, enclosing an extract from a Despatch of the Earl of Kimberley, respecting the Police Force of this Colony, and requesting you to furnish the Governor with a report thereon.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) HENRY SHEA,  
*Private Secretary.*

The Hon.  
The Attorney-General,  
&c., &c., &c.

---

FROM GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

---

(Copy.)

No 102.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
15th Nov., 1873. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 55, of the 26th September, in which Your Lordship is pleased to observe that Her Majesty's Government should not be called upon to interfere in a matter such as the preserva-

tion of the public peace of the Colony on the occasion of a General Election, and that the local Government should make proper provision for the maintenance of such a Police Force as may be required to preserve order.

2.—I regret that my application to have one of Her Majesty's Ships stationed at Newfoundland during the recent Elections, should not have met with Your Lordship's approval. I was induced to make this request as I consider the Constabulary inadequate to check riotous proceedings, which, happily, were averted during the past Elections by the presence of Her Majesty's Ship *Swallow* in the harbour of St. John's.

3.—In compliance with Your Lordship's instructions, I beg to forward copy of a letter from the Attorney-General, and of its enclosure from the Inspector of Constabulary, respecting the strength of the Police previous to, and subsequent to, the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Troops from the Colony. I may add that I do not think my Ministers have any intention of increasing the Constabulary in accordance with the provisions of the Act 35 Victoria, Cap. 6; on the contrary, I experience great difficulty in inducing the Government to maintain this Force at its present small strength.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

---

MR. LITTLE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, TO THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

[COPY.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
November 14th, 1873. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th October last, with an extract from a Despatch from Earl

Kimberley to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of our Police Force.

As requested, I now enclose a Report from the Inspector of Police, showing the number of the Force previous to the passing of Act referred to and its subsequent increase.

It is the intention of the Government to retain, at all times, a Police Force of not less than fifty men at St. John's, and as vacancies occur in the Constabulary throughout the Island, to fill them by trained and experienced men from this Force.

I am not in a position at present to express any opinion on the intention of the Government to increase the number of the stationary Force beyond that referred to.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

JNO. J. LITTLE.

Captain Henry Shea, R. A.,

*Private Secretary,*

&c., &c., &c.

INSPECTOR OF POLICE TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

[COPY.]

FORT TOWNSHEND, }  
14th November, 1873. }

SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honour to forward the attached Tabular Return, showing the numbers of the Police Force of this Island, in the years 1870 and 1873.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

P. CARTY,

*Inspector*

The Hon'ble

The Attorney-General,

&c., &c., &c.

**Tabular Return of the Police Force of the Island of Newfoundland, years 1870 and 1873.**

**POLICE FORCE, 1870.**

STATION.	Inspector.	Acting Sub-Inspector.	High Constables.	Sergeants.	Acting Sergeants.	Constables.	Totals.	REMARKS.
St. John's .....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	18	21	
Harbor Grace .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	12	
Carbonear .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	8	
Brigus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Establishment, 1870	1	.....	2	4	.....	35	42	

**CONSTABULARY FORCE, 1873.**

St. John's .....	1	1	.....	6	.....	44	52	<p>NOTE BY THE GOVERNOR. —The Military Force in Newfoundland in 1870 consisted of 2 Companies Rifles and 1 Battery Artillery, in all about 260 men. The Police Force in Newfoundland in 1873 was only 37 in excess of that of 1870, so that in reality 37 Police were substituted for 260 troops. STEPHEN J. HILL. Government House, Nfld., 23rd April, 1874.</p>
Harbor Grace .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	12	
Carbonear .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	8	
Bay Roberts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
Brigus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Channel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Heart's Content .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Renews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Twillingate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Establishment, 1873	1	1	2	8	.....	67	79	

In addition to the above numbers, there are 45 men employed as Constables, at Salaries varying from fifty to one hundred dollars per annum, but who devote only a small portion of their time to Police duties.

(Signed,)

P. CARTY,  
*Inspector.*

Fort Townshend,  
14th November, 1873. }  
The Hon'ble  
The Attorney-General,  
&c., &c. &c.

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 EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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(Copy.)  
 Newfoundland.  
 No. 70.

DOWNING STREET, }  
 30th December, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have had before me your Despatch, No. 102, of the 15th ultimo, forwarding a Report upon the state of the Police Force in Newfoundland, in compliance with the request contained in my Despatch, No. 55, of the 26th September last. By that Despatch, I had no intention of conveying disapproval of your application for a Ship of War on the occasion of the recent Elections, since you cannot be held responsible for the deficiency in the Police Force which rendered that application necessary. But I think it very important that your Ministers should take into their serious consideration the expediency of increasing the Police Force, so as to allow of reinforcements being sent to any place where disturbances may be anticipated.

I understand from your Despatch that riotous proceedings were only averted by the presence of H. M. S. *Swallow*; but it should be borne in mind by your Ministers, when considering this question, that Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to relieve the Government of Newfoundland from the duty of providing for the maintenance of internal order in the Island, and that they must not expect that a Ship of War will be despatched to the Colony to perform similar services in future.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
 &c., &c., &c.

## No. 27.

**Correspondence respecting the appointment of Mr. Carty as Inspector of Constabulary, Newfoundland, and the Pay, Pension, &c., attached to that Office.**

GOVERNOR HILL TO THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 27.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Newfoundland,  
2nd May, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to the telegram which, on the 21st ultimo, I sent to Your Lordship respecting the death of Inspector Foley, and the appointment, as soon as possible, of a qualified Officer from the Royal Irish Constabulary to take charge of the Police Force of this Colony, I have the honour, at the instance of my Advisers, respectfully to request that Your Lordship will be pleased to give your valuable assistance to further the views of my Ministers in this instance.

2.—This Government are prepared to give the Inspector a Salary of three hundred pounds sterling per annum, (£300 stg.), with following allowances, viz. : horse, found and foraged, fuel, light, quarters, servant, uniform, and pension.

3.—The uniform is that of the Royal Irish Constabulary, with some slight alteration, particulars of which may be obtained at the address marginally noted,\* where the nominee may without further authority procure the necessary outfit †

\* John Ireland & Son, Constabulary Clothiers, 15 Ellis Quay, Dublin.

† Except Saddlery, a set of which is available here.

(Signed,)

S. J. H.

4.—With respect to pension, the whole of the Inspector's previous service will be allowed to count towards superannuation, the rate of which will be the same as in the Royal Irish Constabulary, calculated on the Inspector's Salary of £300 stg.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

---

LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

---

(Copy.)

Newfoundland.

No. 24.

DOWNING STREET, }  
12th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 19, of 30th of May, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter written by direction of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and enclosing a report from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, recommending 1st Head Constable Paul Carty, for the appointment of Inspector of Police in Newfoundland, vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Foley.

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to Mr. Carty offering him this appointment. I have no doubt that I have acted in accordance with the intention of your Government in informing Mr. Carty that free passages to Newfoundland would be provided for himself and family.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

---

MR. BURKE TO THE ASSISTANT-SECRETARY, COLONIAL OFFICE.

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(Copy.)

*Immediate.*

DUBLIN CASTLE, }  
30th May, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, on the subject of the appointment of Inspector of Police at Newfoundland, and to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a report from the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, recommending 1st Head Constable Paul Carty, for that appointment.

With reference to the Despatch from Governor Hill, of which a copy was forwarded by you, I am to observe that it is gratifying to His Excellency to receive such testimony to the value of the services of the late Mr. Foley, and to the appreciation in which those services were held by the Local Government of the Colony.

His Excellency has caused the Despatch to be communicated to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, with a request that Mr. Foley's relatives may be informed accordingly.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) T. H. BURKE.

The Assistant Under-Secretary,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street.



(Copy.)

*Pressing.*

## SUBMITTED.

I beg to recommend First Head Constable Paul Carty, as a fit and proper person to fill the position of Inspector of Police at Newfoundland. His age is 44 years. He has served for 24 years in this force—during which time he obtained twenty favourable records for eminent police services. His conduct has been irreproachable.

Mr. Carty is at present stationed at Tubbercurry, County Sligo. He is a married man.

(Signed,) J. STEWART WOOD, I. G.

29th May, 1873.

The Under-Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. HERBERT TO MR. CARTY.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET, }  
7th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that the Government of Newfoundland have requested Her Majesty's Government to send out an Officer to take charge of the Police Force in that Colony, and that the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary has recommended you for the Office.

I am desired to offer the appointment for your acceptance.

The Salary and emoluments of the Office are set forth in the accompanying extract from a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland.

If you are prepared to accept the appointment, it will be desirable that you should proceed to the Colony with the least possible delay.

A free passage for yourself and family will be provided for you, on your stating when you will be able to embark ; and on your giving all necessary particulars as to the number, age, and sex, of your children, if any, for whom passages will be required.

I am, &c., &c.,

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

Mr. PAUL CARTY.

LORD KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.

*Newfoundland.*

No. 29.

DOWNING STREET,  
17th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 24, of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter, enclosing a communication from Mr. Paul Carty, accepting the appointment of Inspector of Police in Newfoundland.

As the date of Mr. Carty's departure appears to depend on the termination of a Crown Case, pending at the next Assizes of the County of Sligo, I have desired him to communicate with this Office immediately his services are no longer required in connection with this case, in order that passages may then be provided for himself and family.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
&c., &c., &c.

---

MR. BURKE TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY, COLONIAL  
OFFICE.

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[COPY.]

DUBLIN CASTLE, }  
14th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 7th instant, offering the appointment of Inspector of Police in Newfoundland to 1st Head Constable Paul Carty, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, I am directed by the Lords Justices to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Carty accepting the Office in question.

I am, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) T. H. BURKE.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

---

MR. CARTY TO SIR JOHN S. WOODS.

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(Copy.)

COUNTY OF SLIGO, }  
TUBBERCURRY, }  
11th June, 1873. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Earl Kimberley's letter of the 7th instant, offering me the position of Inspector of Police at Newfoundland, on your recommendation, and in reply beg respectfully to accept of the appointment.

Owing to my presence being required at the next Assizes of this County in an important Crown Case, standing over since last Assizes, I will not be able to leave this County earlier than 12th proximo.

I have the honor to submit, at foot hereof, the necessary particulars respecting my family.

Respectfully thanking you for the high opinion you entertain of me and the interest you have taken in my promotion,

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) PAUL CARTY,  
1st Head Constable,  
R. I. Constabulary.

Sir JOHN STEWART WOOD, K.C.B.,  
Inspector-General, R. I. Constabulary.

1.—Mrs. Hannah Carty, (Wife)

		Yrs.	Mts.	
2.—Michael H. Carty,	(Son)	12	8	} Males—4.
3.—Patrick J. Carty	"	6	3	
4.—Joseph P. Carty	"	4	2	
5.—George T. Carty	"	0	9	} Females—2.
6.—Isabella M. Carty,	(daughter)	11	2	
7.—Ellen M. Carty	"	8	2	

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.

(Copy.)

No 54.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
12th July, 1873.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatches, Nos. 24 and 29, of the 12th and 17th June, respectively, with reference to the appointment of Mr. Paul Carty to the position of Inspector of Police in Newfoundland, and to inform Your Lordship, on behalf of my Ministers, that in offering free passages to Mr. Carty and family, Your Lordship has anticipated the wishes of this Government.

2 — I have been requested by the Executive to thank the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the great trouble taken by Your Lordship in the selection of Mr. Carty to the post in question.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,  
&c., &c., &c.

---

CAPTAIN SHEA TO MR. CARTY.

(Copy.)  
No. 58.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
14th April, 1874. }

SIR,—

As it appears that several rates of pensions exist in the Royal Irish Constabulary, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you to be good enough to inform me as to the regulations, with respect to pension, under which you joined that force.

Your's obediently,

HENRY SHEA, P. S.

PAUL CARTY, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Inspector of Constabulary,  
Newfoundland.

---

 MR. CARTY TO CAPTAIN SHEA.
 

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[Copy.]

 FORT TOWNSHEND, }  
 15th April, 1874. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication attached, and to state, for the information of His Excellency, that I joined the Constabulary Force under an Act passed in 1847, viz: 10 & 11 Vic., Chap. 100, by which members of the Force must serve thirty years before they become entitled to the whole of their salaries.

Under a former Act passed in 1836, namely, 6 & 7 Wm. 4, Chap. 36, Officers and Constables were entitled to the whole of their pay after twenty years' service.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

 (Signed) P. CARTY,  
*Inspector.*

 Captain H. J. F. SHEA, R. A.,  
*Private Secretary, &c., &c., &c.*


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 No. 28.
 

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**Despatch enclosing Order in Council, fixing Dues to be paid in respect to Cape Race Light House and Fog Whistle.**

---

 EARL KIMBERLEY TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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[COPY.]

*Newfoundland,*

No. 59.

 DOWNING STREET, }  
 13th October, 1873. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the erection of a Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, Newfoundland, I

have the honor to transmit to you thirty copies received from the Board of Trade of an Order in Council, fixing the dues to be paid in respect of the Light House and Fog Whistle at that place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 30TH DAY OF  
SEPTEMBER, 1873.

PRESENT :

*The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," it was enacted, that in any case in which any light-house, buoy, or beacon, had been, or should be thereafter erected or placed on or near the coasts of any British possession, by or with the consent of the Legislative Authority of such possession, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, fix such dues in respect thereof to be paid by the owner or master of every ship which passes the same or derives benefit therefrom as Her Majesty might deem reasonable, and might, in like manner, from time to time, increase, diminish, or repeal such dues, and that from the time specified in such Order for the commencement of the dues thereby fixed, increased, or diminished, the same should be leviable throughout Her Majesty's dominions in manner thereafter mentioned :

And whereas a lighthouse was, by and with the consent of the Legislative Authority of the Colony of Newfoundland, erected on Cape Race, in the said Colony, and a light exhibited therein :

And whereas by an Order in Council, dated the sixteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the dues to be paid in respect of ships passing and deriving benefit from the said light, as in the said Order in Council appearing, should be one-sixteenth of a penny per ton of the burden of every such ship :

And whereas a steam fog whistle has been erected at Cape Race, Newfoundland :

And whereas it is expedient, that from the time of the erection of the said steam fog whistle the due now leviabie in respect of the Cape Race Lighthouse, under the Order in Council of the sixteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, should cease, and that one due at the rate of one-twelfth of a penny a ton should be levied in respect of both the said lighthouse upon Cape Race and the said steam fog whistle :

And whereas the several classes of ships following, that is to say :

- (1.) All ships, whether sailing ships or steam ships, navigating from any port or ports in the British Colonies in North America to any port or ports in the United Kingdom ;
- (2.) All ships, whether sailing ships or steam ships, navigating from any port or ports in the United Kingdom to any port or ports in the British Colonies in North America ;
- (3.) All ships, whether sailing ships or steam ships, bound from any port or ports in the British Colonies in North America upon any transatlantic voyage.
- (4.) All ships, whether sailing ships or steam ships, arriving in any port or ports in the British Colonies in North America after any transatlantic voyage ;
- (5.) All ships, whether sailing ships or steam ships, arriving at any port or ports in the United Kingdom from New York or any port in the United States, North of New York ;
- (6.) All steam ships leaving any port or ports in the United Kingdom for New York, or any port in the United States north of New York ;

will pass the said lighthouse and steam fog whistle, and will derive benefit therefrom :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that from and after the erection of the said steam fog whistle, the dues leviabie in respect of the



said lighthouse upon Cape Race, under the said Order in Council of the sixteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall cease; and that from and after such erection the dues in respect of the lighthouse upon Cape Race and of the steam fog whistle, to be paid for by every such ship as aforesaid, shall be one twelfth of a penny per ton of the burden of every such ship, for every such voyage as aforesaid,

But no such dues as aforesaid shall be levied in any Colony unless and until the Legislative Authority in such Colony has, either by address to the Crown, or by an Act or Ordinance duly passed, signified its opinion that the same ought to be levied in such Colony,

(Signed,)

EDMUND HARRISON.

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**No. 29.**

**Circular enclosing Order in Council respecting instructions to Parties Appellant before Her Majesty, as to time of hearing cases.**

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
8th July, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for publication in the usual and most authentic manner in the Colony under your Government, a copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 26th June, requiring parties appellant in causes pending before Her Majesty, to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within a limited time from the Registration of the appeal in England.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 26th DAY OF  
JUNE, 1873.

PRESENT :

*The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas in many Appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council no effectual steps have been taken by the parties or their agents to set down their cases for hearing, although more than twelve months have elapsed since the arrival and registration of the transcript of appeal in this country, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf, Her Majesty : by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and upon a recommendation of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the solicitors or agents for the party appellant in all such appeals now pending before Her Majesty in Council are hereby required to take effectual steps to set down their cases for hearing within six months from the date of this Order, and in all other Appeals to Her Majesty in Council within a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the arrival and registration of the transcript in this country.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Privy Council to report to the Lords of the Judicial Committee the names of the parties and dates of the Decrees in Appeals in which no effectual steps have been taken within the aforesaid periods of time to set down the case for hearing ; and the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall be at liberty to call upon the Appellant or his agent in such cases to show cause why the said Appeal or Appeals should not be dismissed for non-prosecution, and (if they shall so think fit) to recommend to Her Majesty the dismissal of any such Appeal, or to give such directions therein as the justice of the case may require.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order that nothing in the present Order shall prevent the dismissal of an Appeal under the 5th of the Rules approved by Her Majesty on the 13th of June, 1853, in cases to which that rule is applicable.

Whereof the Governors of Her Majesty's Plantations and Dominions abroad, and the Judges or Officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice from which an Appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed,) **ARTHUR HELPS.**

**No. 30.**

**Correspondence giving Currency to Gold Coins made at Sydney, New South Wales, in certain Colonies.**

(General.)

Circular.

DOWNING STREET, }  
6th April, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you copies of two Proclamations by Her Majesty, for giving currency, within the Colonies therein mentioned, to Gold Coins made at the Branch Mint at Sydney, New South Wales, of the like designs as those approved for the corresponding coins of the currency of the United Kingdom.

I have to instruct you to publish these Proclamations in the usual manner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

**KIMBERLEY.**

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION,

*(For giving Currency to Gold Coins made at the Branch Mint at Sydney, New South Wales, of the like designs as those approved for the corresponding Coins of the Currency of the United Kingdom.)*

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas, by an Order in Council, bearing date the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and Seventy-one, We have thought fit to order that the designs for gold coins to be coined at the Sydney Branch of Our Royal Mint, pursuant to Our Order in Council of the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, establishing the said Branch of Our Royal Mint at Sydney, should be the like designs as now are and from henceforth may be from time to time approved by Us, and in force, for the corresponding coins of the currency of this Realm: And whereas, in pursuance of the said Order in Council, it is provided that a coinage of gold coins in accordance with the standards of weight and fineness of the various coins of the currency of this Realm, and of the designs aforesaid, shall be made at the said Sydney Branch of Our Royal Mint: And whereas pieces of money of the above descriptions will be coined at the said Branch of Our Royal Mint, in pursuance of Orders issued and to be issued by Us; We have, therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do ordain, declare, and command, that from and after the publication of this Our Proclamation in the London Gazette, all the said pieces of money so to be coined shall be current and lawful money within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that from and after the promulgation of this Our Proclamation by the Governors or Officers administering the Government of the hereinafter-mentioned Colonies and Possessions respectively, that is to say:—

Antigua,  
Bahamas,  
Barbadoes,  
Bermuda,  
British Columbia,

Natal,  
Nevis,  
Newfoundland,  
New South Wales,  
New Zealand,

British Guiana,  
 Canada,  
 Cape of Good Hope,  
 Dominica,  
 Falkland Islands,  
 Gambia,  
 Gibraltar.  
 Gold Coast,  
 Grenada,  
 Honduras,  
 Jamaica,  
 Lagos,  
 Malta,  
 Mauritius,  
 Montserrat,

Prince Edward Island,  
 Queensland,  
 St. Christopher and its Depen-  
 dencies.  
 St. Helena,  
 St. Lucia,  
 St. Vincent,  
 Sierra Leone,  
 South Australia,  
 Tasmania,  
 Tobago,  
 Trinidad,  
 Turk's and Caicos Islands,  
 Virgin Islands,  
 Western Australia,

all of the said pieces of money so to be coined shall be current and lawful money in Our said several Colonies and Possessions, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money, and be a legal tender in the United Kingdom and the said Colonies and Possessions respectively, from the times aforesaid, at the like values and by the like names as the corresponding coins of the currency of this Realm, and concurrently with any coins now current in the United Kingdom and the said Colonies and Possessions respectively.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fourth year of Our reign.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION,

*(For giving currency in certain Colonies to Gold Coins made at Sydney, New South Wales, of the like designs as those approved for the corresponding Coins of the Currency of the United Kingdom.)*

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas, in pursuance of Orders issued and to be issued by Us, a coinage of Gold Coins, in accordance with the Standards of Weight and Fineness of the Coins of the Currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the like designs as now are and from henceforth may be from time to time approved by Us and in force for the corresponding Coins of the Currency of the said United Kingdom, is being or will be made at the Sydney Branch of Our Royal Mint; We have, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation. And We do Ordain, Declare, and Command, that upon and from and after the promulgation thereof by the respective Governors or Officers administering the Governments of Our Colony of Victoria and all or any other of Our Colonies and Possessions wherein Gold Coins, issued from our Mint in London, are a legal tender, other than the Colonies and Possessions specified in the Proclamation promulgated in pursuance of Our Order in Council of the 14th January, 1871, relating to the aforesaid Gold Coins, all the said pieces of Gold money so coined or to be coined shall be, and shall pass, and be received as current and lawful money, and be a legal tender for payments in our said Colony of Victoria and Our said other Colonies and Possessions respectively from the times aforesaid, at the like values and by the like names as the corresponding Coins of the Currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and concurrently with any coins now current in the said Colony of Victoria and the said other Colonies and Possessions, respectively.

Given at Our Court, at Windsor, this Twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, and in the Thirty-fourth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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 No. 31.

**Correspondence respecting the payment of Money  
on Executive responsibility, without the assent of  
the Legislative Council.**

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 GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL KIMBERLEY.
 

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(Copy.)

No. 16.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
20th March, 1873. }

MY LORD,—

The presentation of the Address, six copies of which, with an equal number of copies of my reply, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, arose from the payment of sums of money on the responsibility of the Government without the concurrence of the Legislative Council, upon Addresses passed by the House of Assembly to the Executive.

2.—I have called the attention of my Advisers to the irregularity of these payments, and pointed out to them the unconstitutional nature of these proceedings, which it is my duty to check, as it would be incumbent upon me to suppress Acts of the Legislative Council calculated to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the Lower House.

3.—I am happy to inform Your Lordship that the views of my Ministers, with respect to the subject in question, are in accord with the tenor of my reply to the Legislative Council.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and  
over the Island of Newfoundland and its  
Dependencies, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The Legislative Council having had under their notice, that various sums of money have been paid by the Government on Addresses from the Honorable the House of Assembly, without any concurrence or assent of the Council being first obtained, respectfully call Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that some years ago the Council had reason to take exception to the course pursued by the House of Assembly of passing Addresses to the Executive for payment of money without asking the concurrence of this House, after the Supply and other money Bills had been passed. Subsequently, when necessity arose for the unexpected appropriation of money, after the passing of such Bills, the Assembly sent up Addresses to this House for concurrence. This practice has in some instances lately been violated.

In connection with this matter, the question of the expenditure of money upon Executive responsibility, without the assent of the Legislature, and except under urgent circumstances, also arose, and in 1859 and 1860 Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN expressed his disapproval of this unconstitutional course in his Speeches to the Legislature.

The Legislative Council has therefore to request that Your Excellency's Government will not assent to the appropriation of moneys not having the sanction of Law, and arising out of Addresses of the other branch of the Legislature, without the concurrence of this House.

EDWARD MORRIS,  
*President.*

Legislative Council, }  
March, 1873. }



## REPLY.

HON. GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL;

With reference to your present Address, the Colonial Secretary states that "the only instances in which the Government "have made appropriations of money in the year 1872, on "Addresses sent up from the House of Assembly, are those of "which a Return was furnished the Legislative Council by the "Colonial Secretary. The Government considered they were "legally bound to pay the claim set forth in the Petition of "BOGGAN; and the amount given on the other Petition and "Address thereon, was a contribution in aid of the funds of a "Charitable Society."

The Legislative Council may rest assured that no Addresses from the House of Assembly, involving the payment of money, will in future be acted on by the Government unless they have obtained the assent of the Legislative Council.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Newfoundland, }  
18th March, 1873. }

(Copy.)  
Newfoundland.  
No. 14.

DOWNING STREET, }  
30th April, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 16, of the 30th March, enclosing an Address from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, together with your reply, relating to certain money payments made on the responsibility of the Government without the concurrence of the Legislative Council

on Addresses passed by the House of Assembly. I approve of the answer which you returned to the Legislative Council in this matter.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

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**No. 32.**

**Correspondence respecting the appointment of Colonial Cadets to Her Majesty's Navy.**

No 59.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
17th April, 1874. }

SIR,—

As there has been but one application made to His Excellency since his assumption of this Government, in relation to Colonial Naval Cadetships, it appears to Colonel Hill that the privilege belonging to the Office of Governor of a Colony with respect to the nomination of Candidates for admission into the Royal Navy, is not generally known throughout Newfoundland. I am therefore to transmit to you the enclosed documents which afford general information as to the aforesaid appointments, and to request you to cause these papers to be laid before the Legislature, with a view to publicity being given to them.

I am to add that His Excellency Governor Hill will at all times be most happy to receive the names of applicants for Cadetships in Her Majesty's Navy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

HENRY SHEA, P. S.

The Hon.

The Colonial Secretary,

&c., &c., &c.

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**REGULATIONS RESPECTING NAVAL CADETS.****FOR THE INFORMATION OF CANDIDATES.**

1. Two examinations for naval cadetships will be held annually under the direction of the Admiralty Director of Education, viz., on the third Wednesday in June, and on the last Wednesday in November, but the appointments, as cadets, of the successful candidates, will date from the 15th July or the 15th January.

The first examination under these regulations will take place in November, 1869.

2. No candidate will be eligible for examination in November whose age will not be within the prescribed limits on the 15th January following, or for examination in June whose age will not be within the prescribed limits on the 15th of July following.

3. The limits of age for examination in November, 1869, will be not less than twelve nor more than fourteen years of age.

For examination in June, 1870, not less than 12 nor more than 13 and a-half years of age.

After June, 1870, no candidate is to be examined who is under 12 or above 13 years of age.

4. The number of naval cadets to be entered at each examination will be determined by the Admiralty, and twice the number to be entered will be nominated to compete for cadetships.

5. Every candidate will be required to pass the medical examination according to the prescribed regulations, and must have been found physically fit for the Royal Navy.

He must be in good health and free from any physical defect of body, impediment of speech, defect of sight or hearing, and also from any predisposition to constitutional or hereditary disease or weakness of any kind, and in all respects well developed and active in proportion to his age.

Any candidate rejected at the medical examination will be finally excluded from the Royal Navy.

6. The candidate will be required to produce (1) a certificate

of birth or declaration thereof made before a magistrate, (2) a certificate of good conduct from the masters of any Schools at which he may have been educated within the two previous years, or if educated at home, from his tutors or the clergyman of the parish in which he resides; and (3) a certificate of good health.

7. The candidates will be required :—

	Marks assigned.
(a) To read a passage from a modern standard English author with intelligence - - -	100
(b) To write English from dictation correctly in a legible hand - - - -	100
(c) To read, translate, and parse a passage from French - - - - -	100

N. B.—The aid of a dictionary will be allowed in this translation.

They will also be required to have a satisfactory knowledge of—

(d) Arithmetic, as far as proportion and vulgar and decimal fractions - - -	150
(e) Scripture History - - - -	100

No candidate will be qualified to compete unless he obtains at least four tenths of the marks assigned to each of these subjects, and 250 marks in the aggregate.

8. Candidates so qualified will be further examined in such of the following subjects as they may select.

(f) Arithmetic. Miscellaneous examples -	100
(g) Algebra. The first four rules and fractions Miscellaneous questions - - -	100
(h) Euclid. Book I. to Prop. XXII. - -	100
(i) French. Translation of English into French	100
(k) Latin. To read, translate, and parse a passage from the first two books of Cæsar de Bello Gallico, or Virgil's Æneid, and to translate easy passages from English into Latin - - - - -	100

	Marks assigned.
(l) English History. From the commencement of the reign of James I. to the present day-	100
(m) The outlines of modern geography - - -	100
(n) Any one living foreign language except French. To read, translate, and parse a passage, and to render an English passage into it - - - - -	100
(o) Elementary drawing - - - - -	100

No marks amounting to less than one-sixth in a voluntary subject will be counted towards the total.

9. A candidate who obtains the number of marks prescribed for passing, but who may not be successful in the competition, will be allowed to compete again at the next examination without a fresh nomination. No candidate will be allowed to compete more than twice.

10. Candidates rejected for the first time at the examination in August, 1869, are to be allowed a second trial in November, without a fresh nomination, but they must then compete with other candidates, and should they not succeed in the competition they will not be allowed another trial.

11. Any candidate who fails to appear at the next examination after he has obtained a nomination, will not be allowed to present himself without a fresh nomination, except in the case of illness certified by a physician or surgeon approved by their Lordships, in which case non-appearance will have the effect of unsuccessful competition, entitling the candidate to present himself at the following examination only.

12. For all cadets entered under these regulations after the examination in August, 1869, the annual rate of payment will be as at present during the year 1870, and afterwards at the rate of 70*l.* per annum for the period in the *Britannia*, and 50*l.* for the year in the sea-going training ship, to be paid half yearly in advance to the Accountant-General of the Navy. But the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve the power of selecting, from among the candidates nominated at each half-yearly examination,

a number, not to exceed 12, being sons of Officers of the Royal Navy or Marines, or of Civil Officers under the Board of Admiralty, with respect to whom the annual payment for the two years in the *Britannia* will be 40*l.* only. In selecting these their Lordships will have regard solely to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents or guardians of the cadets.

13. Candidates who succeed in the competition will be appointed to the *Britannia*.

14. The date of entry of those who pass in June is to reckon from the 15th July of the same year; of those who pass in November from the 15th January of the next year.

15. The period of training on board the *Britannia*, will be, as now, four terms; but there will be two terms in each year instead of three. The first term of each year will be from February to July, the second from August to December.

A week's vacation will be allowed at Easter.

16. There will be an examination at the end of each term, and an intermediate examination at Easter for cadets in their first year.

17. Cadets who join in August and who pass an unsatisfactory examination in December will be warned that they will be discharged at the following Easter if they do not show sufficient improvement. Cadets who join in February and pass an unsatisfactory examination at Easter will be similarly warned with respect to the examination in July.

Any cadet who passes unsatisfactorily at a subsequent examination will be discharged.

ADMIRALTY, }  
3rd August, 1869. }

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET,  
14th May, 1870. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith, for your information, a Copy of a letter from the Admiralty, enclosing Regulations in regard to the Entry, Passage to England, and Pay, &c., of Colonial Naval Cadets, in continuation of those transmitted in my Circular of the 2nd of October last.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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MR. WOLLEY TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

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ADMIRALTY,  
April 20, 1870. }

SIR,—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of Earl Granville, copies of their Lordships' Circular, No. 24, of the 8th ultimo, relative to Colonial Cadets.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. WOLLEY.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

Circular, No. 24.

C.

ADMIRALTY,  
8th March, 1870. }

### COLONIAL CADETS.

With reference to the Regulations respecting Naval Cadets contained in Circular No. 3, of the 6th January, 1870, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to issue the following Regulations in regard to the Entry, Passage to England, and Pay, &c., of Colonial Cadets.

1. Cadets examined in the Flag Ships abroad will, if they pass, be entered as Supernumeraries for Victuals only, and sent home in any Man-of-War or Transport, about to leave for England, to join the *Britannia*. In the event of no such Ship being about to leave for England, Passage, including Mess, at the public expense, is to be provided for them by Mail Packet, or by private Ship; the latter being preferred where the Packet fares are high.

2. They will not count time or receive pay until they join the *Britannia*,—and arrangements are to be made that, if possible, they may arrive in England a short time before the commencement of a term, *i. e.*, before the 1st February or the 3rd August; and Parents are to arrange for the payments, on their account, being received by the Accountant-General, prior to the Cadets joining the *Britannia*.

By Command of their Lordships,

VERNON LUSHINGTON.

To all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains,  
Commanders, and Commanding Officers  
of Her Majesty's Ships and  
Vessels.



Circular (1).

DOWNING STREET, }  
11th June, 1870. }

SIR,—

It has occurred in some cases of recommendations for Colonial Naval Cadetships, that young men have been selected as Candidates for such appointments, who, upon medical inspection, have been at once rejected as physically incompetent for the Naval Service. In such cases the nomination is considered as having lapsed, and appointments have consequently been sacrificed which might otherwise have been available for better qualified Candidates.

In order to guard against such a contingency, it will be desirable, in future, before recommending a Candidate for a nomination, to obtain sufficient evidence of his physical fitness for the appointment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer Administering

The Government of Newfoundland.

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**No. 33.****Correspondence respecting Address of Congratulation  
to the Queen from Legislative Council, on Marriage  
of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.**

GOVERNOR HILL TO EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

[COPY.]

No. 19.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
3rd March, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship an Address of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

I beg, with the most profound respect, to add my humble congratulations to Her Majesty on the recent auspicious event.

I have, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

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 LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.
 

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(Copy.)  
 Newfoundland.  
 General.

DOWNING STREET, }  
 26th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 19, of the 3rd March, enclosing an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia.

I have to request that you will inform the Council, through its President, that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive their Address very graciously.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.,  
 &c., &c., &c.

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**No. 34.**

**Instructions from Lord Kimberley as to the Insertion of Dates in Telegraphic Communications from the Colonies to the Colonial Office.**

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(CIRCULAR.)

DOWNING STREET, }  
 3rd March, 1873. }

SIR,—

As the absence of any indication of the dates of the Despatch of Telegraphic Communications received in this Department from the Colonies may occasion considerable inconvenience, I have to

request that you will give such instructions as may ensure that in all cases the date of the Despatch of each Telegram shall be stated. The safest course will be to embody the date of transmission in the message itself. Similar precautions will be adopted in this Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

The Officer Administering  
The Government of Newfoundland.

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**No. 35.**

**Copy of Correspondence with Government of Saint Peter's relative to Carriage of Mails between St. John's and that Port, &c. &c., (and £500 per annum as subsidy allowed by French Government.**

*Translation.*

(Copy.)

No. 6.

ISLANDS OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, }  
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, }  
ST. PIERRE, 27th Jan., 1874. }

SIR,—

By the letter which Your Excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 24th of June last, No. 133, I was informed that in order to benefit by the conveyance from St. John's to St. Pierre, twice a month, of the Mails arriving from Europe, it was necessary that the Colony of St. Pierre should allow that of St. John's a subsidy of five hundred pounds (£500) per annum.)

In thanking Your Excellency and the Government for the courtesy with which the correspondence has been conveyed during the past year, I have the honor to inform you that I am enabled to

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tender this subsidy of £500, to begin from the time when the service can be recommenced by the Steamers to St. John's.

In accordance with the statements contained in your letter before named, the correspondence of St. Pierre from and for Europe can thus be despatched and received by way of St. John's, and when the Steamer will proceed to Sydney it can also convey for us the letters from the American Continent for St. Pierre.

We will only be deprived of this communication during the months of February. March and April, during which the English Mail will go direct to Halifax, from whence it will be despatched to St. John's by the Steamer *Newfoundland*.

I will be most thankful to Your Excellency if you could arrange that this steamer might land our correspondence at St. Pierre, and I will pray you to state to me beforehand the subsidy that it will be necessary to give for this service.

If the *Newfoundland* could not touch at St. Pierre in going from Halifax to St. John's, and *vice versa*, I hope, thanks to your obliging intervention, that it will be possible, at least, to carry this correspondence to St. John's, from whence it would be despatched by the Steamer which performs once a month, during the winter, the Mail Service of the South coast of Newfoundland.

I will pray you also to be pleased to acquaint me how this Service will be effected, that is to say; the dates of departure of the *Newfoundland* from Halifax.

The gracious offer which Your Excellency has been pleased to make to me in your letter of the 24th June last, makes me hope that I can rely in the present case on your gracious intervention in our favour.

I shall be extremely grateful to you for it.

I pray Your Excellency to be pleased to accept the expression of the sentiments of high consideration of your devoted servant,

The Commandant of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon,

(Signed,) A. JOUBERT.

To the Governor of Newfoundland,  
St. John's.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND TO THE  
GOVERNOR OF ST. PIERRE.

[COPY.]

No. 32.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NEWFOUNDLAND,  
27th Feb. 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch, No. 6, of the 27th January, respecting the Conveyance of the Mails to and from St. Pierre by the Steamers subsidised by this Government, and offering the sum of £500 sterling, per annum, for the performance of this service. The payment of the amount named to commence on the re-assumption of direct communication between Newfoundland and Great Britain.

2.—With respect to that part of Your Excellency's Despatch which refers to the conveyance of letters from St. Pierre to Sydney and *vice versa* by our local Mail Steamer, I find that this vessel is not bound by Contract to call at Sydney. My Government, therefore, cannot guarantee the due performance of that particular Service, but they will be glad to convey your Mails to Sydney, and from thence to St. Pierre, whenever the Steamer touches at the first-named place.

3.—With reference to Your Excellency's request, viz:—that the Steamer *Newfoundland* might land correspondence at St. Pierre, this Government regret that an arrangement cannot be made with Messrs. Allan & Co. to effect this object.

4.—My Ministers, however, will be most happy to undertake the Conveyance of Your Excellency's Mails to and from St. Pierre, by the Direct and Coastal Steamers fortnightly during nine months of the year, and monthly during the months of February, March and April by the *Newfoundland* and Coastal boat. I may here mention that the next direct Steamer leaves Liverpool for St. John's on Tuesday, the 21st April, when, as stated by Your Excellency, the payment of the subsidy in question commences.

5.—With respect to my telegram of the 17th instant, I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to St. Pierre, by the Coastal Steamer, letters which may arrive by the *Newfoundland* (now hourly expected here). I shall also have much pleasure in forwarding your Mails, on arrival at St. John's, to Halifax by the same Steamer, and so continue during the winter months.

6.—I shall at all times feel honoured by any proposal of Your Excellency's in relation to the interests of St. Pierre, and shall always endeavour to comply with Your Excellency's wishes.

7.—Trusting the proposals, which on behalf of my Ministers I now tender, will meet with Your Excellency's approval,

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

His Excellency

M. JOUBERT,

&c., &c., &c.,

Governor, St. Pierre.

P. S.—The dates fixed for the departure of the *Newfoundland* from Halifax for St. John's are as follows, viz: 24th March and 21st April.

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR OF ST.  
PIERRE TO GOVERNOR HILL.

Translation.

[COPY.]

No. 14.

SAINT PIERRE, }  
8th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I thank equally Your Excellency and your Government for the favourable reception which has been given to my request rela-

tive to the Postal Service of St. Pierre, and I conserve a remembrance full of gratitude for its kind acts towards our Colony.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed,) A. JOUBERT.

His Excellency

The Governor of Newfoundland,  
St. John's.

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**No. 36.**

**Report on the Fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1873.**

H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
St. John's, 25th Aug., 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of my fishery reports to the Commander-in-Chief, together with the report of Commander Luttrell to me, also the Medical Report of the Staff Surgeon of the *Sirius*.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

D. MILLER,

*Captain and Senior Officer.*

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,  
Governor of Newfoundland.



H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
 Sydney, Cape Breton,  
 18th July, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward our Report on the Fisheries, up to 18th July, 1873.

As the reports of my immediate predecessors contain such elaborate statistics, it will be unnecessary to encumber my Report with information that you are already in possession of; the fishery news of the season, any remarkable change in the foregoing statistics, and complaints, &c, only will be stated.

#### ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Arrived on the 14th June. We found a good many small icebergs about the coast, and while at St. John's one nearly blocked up the mouth of the harbour. A great deal of ice was reported to the northward; fishing had begun at St. John's about the usual time, and had been average, with good hopes. The first bait, caplin, had arrived from Conception Bay, on the day we left St. John's, June 19th; here we engaged Mr. O'Sullivan as pilot. Abundance of prime salmon was selling for 3d. to 4d. per lb., caught in nets in the sea outside the harbour.

#### ST. JOHN'S TO CROC.

Several icebergs seen the first evening after leaving St. John's, but none afterwards until sighting the land near Hare Bay; the latter part of our passage, wind from 6 to 7, north-easterly, and thick weather, but cleared within 7 or 8 miles from land, leaving the fog bank outside. A good many icebergs were grounded about the coast, which looked very wintry and desolate; snow had not cleared off the land about Hare Bay.

#### CROC.

Arrived 3 30 p.m., June 22; sailed 5.30 a.m., June 24th. Found three French brigs here, they had not yet commenced fishing; the *D'Estaing* had left for St. John's, June 19th, and the store-ship *Eurydice* was expected. Two British schooners, the *Ostrich* and the *Welcome Return*, of Carbonear, were also here and

sailed the following morning for Labrador. There was a good deal of ice in the harbor. On the 23rd of June the French got their first bait, caplin, caught in the harbour, and commenced fishing; up to 23 of June no fish had been caught by the British inhabitants.

### CROC TO QUIRPON.

A lovely day, bright sun and light airs; a great deal of ice about, some snow on the land. Many boats fishing, generally close into the rocky shore; nearly all French; they did not appear to be taking any fish, and seemed to be taking it very easy.

### QUIRPON.

Arrived 1 p.m., June 24th; sailed at 5.30 a.m. June 25th. A lovely day, quite calm up to 10 a.m.; a bright sun and clear weather; temperature of sea  $32^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, of air  $36^{\circ}$ ; a great deal of ice about. Steamed over to the Labrador shore, intending to go to Red Bay; found the coast blocked up by an impenetrable barrier of ice; went down to Cape Norman, and found the Straits completely barred by an impassable wall of ice; turned back to Quirpon about 10 a.m.; an easterly wind sprung up, changing to a southerly; a dense fog bank rose to the eastward, and gradually enveloped Belle Isle and the top of Quirpon island, but fortunately came no further.

26th,—A fresh breeze for part of the day from W. N. W.; ice travelling to the eastward in the Straits; at noon temperature of air  $53^{\circ}$ , of sea  $34^{\circ}$ .

27th.—Strong breeze part of day, from W. by N.; much ice travelling to the Labrador in the Straits; mouth of harbour by afternoon completely barred by ice; temperature of air at noon  $68^{\circ}$ , of sea  $36^{\circ}$ .

28th.—Moderate breeze from W. N. W. part of day. By 4 p.m. the harbor became nearly entirely densely packed with ice, (we were entirely surrounded,) drifted in by the mouth, the ice for the most part not being more than three or four feet out of water, and the largest pieces about a quarter of an acre; all

outside the harbour densely packed with ice. At 3.30 p.m., temperature of air  $43^{\circ}$ , of sea  $30^{\circ}$ ; rain in afternoon, with fog.

29th.—Harbour densely packed with ice, and as far outside as could be seen from the deck; temperature at noon, air  $54^{\circ}$ , sea,  $28^{\circ}$ .

30th.—In the afternoon observed a dark cloud, like steamer's smoke over on Labrador direction, and at 4.40 the French Commandant's ship *Kersaint* made her appearance off the harbour, a narrow channel having cleared between Quirpon Island and the ice but finding the harbour blocked with ice, she, after exchanging numbers, steamed back. I sent a boat which managed to get through the ice, to the south of Quirpon Island, to try and cut her off, anticipating she would make for one of the harbours on the east, which must be clear of ice from the direction of the winds we had had, but the boat was too late, the *Kersaint* having passed four or five miles, and was standing out to sea to the south-eastward.

2nd July.—Harbour greatly cleared of ice but the mouth blocked; wind W. N. Westerly, fitful, strong in gusts, probably blowing fresh out in the Straits; fog. The first bait (caplin) was caught June 30th, but no fish (cod) had come in yet. Some fine salmon were brought on board, caught in nets in the sea near St. Anthony's harbour, the fishermen informing me that as there were no French, they, the British, ventured to use nets. The seal fishery had been bad at Quirpon and neighbourhood; they say the screw-sealers take all the business from the others. Many schooners put into Quirpon and adjacent harbours while we were here, waiting to get up to Labrador, the ice preventing them.

I was applied to by several fishermen for the law in the case of fishing; wrote to French Commandant about some cases, correspondence appended. I left here with the French Prudhomme, to be sent to the *Kersaint*, by first opportunity, my letter, enclosure No. 6, together with the orders entrusted to me by the French Commander-in-Chief. I made up my mind not to go after the *Kersaint* to Croc, because,—

(1.)—He must have received similar orders to those I was the bearer of long before this, and when sighting us, coolly steamed off

without making any appointment by signal; he might have put into Griguet Harbour and communicated overland, (only 2 miles) if he had had any desire to do so.

(2.)—Commander Luttrell told me that when he met him at Sydney, and spoke to him on the subject of meeting me, he could not get anything out of him; he showed no desire to meet and go round with me.

I suppose I shall get an answer from him when we get to St. John's, and if he feels inclined, he can come or send a vessel round with me on the second cruise.

The people at and about Quirpon say they have nothing to complain about with regard to the French, except the fishing rights.

There are two French rooms at Quirpon, two at Manor Bay, none at Griguet Harbour, two at Deguts Cove; a brig and schooner (French) were at Quirpon, a barque and brig at Deguts Cove, and a barque and brig at Manor Bay.

There is no schooling about these localities, except what little some of the parents give; no doctor ever visits them except the French doctor; a clergyman comes once a year from White Bay. The people are very healthy as a rule.

Mr. Frederick Pynn, fisherman, is the only well-to-do man here; he has a good home, six glazed windows in front; keeps a cow, (he lost 4 last season from some unaccountable disease), pigs; has a wharf, schooner, fish-house and a stage for drying, &c. He says they are employed all the winter sealing; he wanted books very much. His house and buildings are close to the water, for convenience; before building them, 25 years ago, he obtained verbal permission from the French Commandant to do so, but he may be turned out any day by any cantankerous French officer or Prudhomme, although the French premises do not occupy more than about one hundredth part of the coast line of the harbour. A medical report will be appended to my fishery report. Many were vaccinated here, from Quirpon and adjoining harbours, but some of the parents object to vaccination. Pork, I was told, sold at from £5 to £7 per cask, although a fisherman told me he heard it was selling at the same time at St. John's for 40s.

## MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

Swore in Mr. Frederick Pynn a Special Constable, for one year. John Hurley complained of Henry Tucker, for taking the windows out of his house (unoccupied); Henry Tucker summoned, complained that Fred. Butler, (of whom John Hurley bought the house) owed him 9s. 6d., and he took the windows accordingly. Henry Tucker reprimanded; ordered to restore the windows, and bound over to keep the peace for one year.

John Simmons complained that two of his puppies had been stolen by a schooner then in the harbour, and would not give them up.—Captain of schooner summoned, unless he immediately restored the puppies. Puppies restored.

A few quintals of cod had been caught at Griguet's Harbour before we left.

## QUIRPON TO RED BAY.

Sailed finally from Quirpon, July 3rd, 5.30 a. m. Lovely day, calm with light airs. A great many icebergs in the straits, mostly apparently grounded, and thus we saw that the current was running to the eastward. A thin fog part of the day. Dropped a boat at Greenish Bay to visit the salmon river there. The Officer reported mosquitoes and flies very troublesome; no inhabitants. The river, stated in the report for the preceding year, as a "large salmon river," not entitled to a better appellation than a stream, with very little water in it. Not water enough (according to salmon fishers' views at home) to hold salmon.

## RED BAY.

Arrived 3rd July, 3 p. m. Four brigantines and five schooners here. Swarms of enormous mosquitoes here on shore. They do not seal here during the winter, the straits being frozen solidly across, while at Quirpon the Atlantic waves break the ice up. No caplin or cod yet arrived. A school kept by Mr. Bayly; no medical man; a clergyman belonging to the Quebec diocese visits occasionally and performs divine service in a small wooden church; the last visit was in March. A Wesleyan Minister also calls here, and is now waiting passage to Indian Tickle; he has a small

wooden meeting-house. No remarkable change in population; health good. Several schooners and brigantines in harbour waiting for a wind to go to Blanc Sablon. An intelligent fisherman told me the season is too late, there will be great losses. No cattle kept here or sheep. Potatoes will not ripen they say, only turnips and cabbage. A cask of pork £7 to £7 10s.; cask of flour £2 10s.

The fishermen say that two shoals, not marked on the charts, exist, on which they often fish, one S.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from W. Bay Point, termed by them Beller Amour,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fms. at low water springs; another S. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from W. Bay Point, termed by them the Louse, 5 fms., rock.

#### RED BAY TO BLACK BAY.

Weighed at 4 p. m., 4th July. A fog, but could see a mile towards land, sometimes more. Towed 3 brigantines and 4 schooners, which were waiting for wind; it only decreased our speed about a knot and was a great thing for them. When past Carrot's Cove, a S. Westerly breeze, 2 to 3, came on and dense fog, could not see  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile; steamed on till we reckoned we were off Black Bay; cast off the tow and told them to make the best of their way. Lowered a whaler, sent it ahead to sound and look out; steered in for the land, anchored in 12 fms.; lowered boats, found we were about 4 cables to leeward of the rock of East Pt. Modeste; fog cleared. 5 a. m. next morning weighed; found both flukes and part of stock of anchor gone; bottom rock, but cable double bitted when let go. Steamed into Black Bay; several icebergs in Black Bay.

#### BLACK BAY.

Arrived 7 a. m., July 5th. A brigantine in the bay; several schooners at Pinweir and W. Point Modeste, waiting to go W.

#### PINWEIR.

No fish yet (cod); good haul of salmon in the river, which for about 11 or 12 miles from the mouth is of some size and depth; many nets set, all according to law. Mr. Ellworthy, who fishes the mouth, says he never knew them to take a fly; the river above what I have stated, is strong and shallow for the most part. A

government school, kept by Mr. Odell; no doctor; occasionally visited by a clergyman. Mr. Ellworthy grew some good potatoes.

#### WEST POINT MODESTE.

No seal, salmon, or caplin; a good haul of cod yesterday, July 4th. No school; children sent occasionally to the Pinweir school; no doctor; occasionally visited by a clergyman. Health of Pinweir and West Point Modeste, very good.

#### EAST POINT MODESTE.

No seal, salmon, cod, or caplin yet. No doctor; no church or school. While at Black Bay, an iceberg very nearly as high as the fore yard, drifted foul of us, but being smooth, did us no harm.

#### BLACK BAY TO FORTEAU.

Weighed at 8.30 a. m., July 6th. Calm, fog to seaward; no ice seen, except a few small bergs grounded in shore. When about 5 miles off Pt. Amour Light-house, a dense fog came on; steamed slow, in about an hour fog lifted in shore; saw the light-house and point; steamed into Forteau, anchored off the fishing establishment on W. shore; a brig and brigantine from Jersey here; a few icebergs in the bay.

#### FORTEAU.

English Point, no seal or salmon, very good cod and caplin within last two days; no herring. No school or doctor; occasionally visited by a clergyman. No cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry; a few potatoes, turnips, radishes and cabbages.

#### L'AINSE AMOUR.

No salmon or herring, a few seal, very good cod and caplin the last three days. No school-master or doctor; occasionally visited by a clergyman. No cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry; a few potatoes, lettuces, radishes and turnips.

#### POINT AMOUR LIGHT-HOUSE.

In a fog, when they cannot see a mile, they fire a 9 por. gun. charge 2 lbs., every hour; when blowing hard a charge of 3 lbs. is used.

## FORTEAU PROPER, (W. OF RIVER.)

About 150 seals were taken last spring ; no salmon are caught here and there are no nets ; several salmon were seen rising in the river, but they would not take an artificial fly. Cod and caplin just come in, about 50 quintals taken on Saturday and 25 already this morning, (July 7th) ; no herrings yet. No school, doctor, or minister of religion here ; all the inhabitants are Protestants, and there are about 50 children ; a few are vaccinated, but mostly the elder people. No cattle, sheep, or garden produce ; a few poultry. The people are very anxious about a school-master, but do not know how to get one.

While at Forteau, the master of the *Hans Schmidt*, Norwegian ship, (from Gottenberg to Quebec, in ballast, ran on shore on Forteau Point, July 4th, in a fog), came on board to ask for assistance to save his rigging. I sent a boat's crew to assist him, (11 men and an officer) during the day we were here, and offered to take him and his crew to Sydney, if he wished. I told him that his rigging was not worth saving ; the people here could not afford to knock off their fishing to work at saving his rigging, and if saved, no one here would buy it probably, and it would cost more to take it to any civilized place than it would fetch at a sale. He made his protest before me as to the loss of the ship, for transmission to his owners. The ship was lying hopelessly bilged. A leadsman would probably have saved him.

## FORTEAU TO BLANC SABLON.

Weighed at 5.30 a. m., July 8th. A lovely morning ; towed a schooner which could not get to its fishing place for want of wind, and as these poor people lose greatly if they cannot do so, and the season is late, I did so, the loss of speed to us being a very trifle. Came to at Blanc Sablon at 7.30 a. m. A barque, brig, brigantine, and 14 schooners there ; boats coming in from outside Woody Island laden with cod-fish, they had a splendid catch to-day.

## BLANC SABLON.

A few seals this season ; no salmon or herring ; cod and caplin very good ; they fish with seines, hooks-and-lines. Health very



good ; no doctor ; occasionally visited by a clergyman ; no school ; no *permanent residents* vaccinated. A few cattle, (brought from the Magdalen Islands during the season) sheep, pigs, poultry and vegetables. The river, so called, we found only a shallow stream or rivulet, with no water to hold salmon, according to a British salmon fisher's views ; but of course salmon will run up a small brook if they cannot get a better place to spawn. The Judge was soon expected.

#### ST. CLAIR'S BAY.

A few seal ; no salmon or herring ; first cod and caplin to-day, July 8th ; fish with seines, hooks-and-lines. Health very good ; no doctor ; occasionally visited by a clergyman ; no school ; none vaccinated. No cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry ; a few vegetables.

#### GREENLY ISLAND.

No seal, salmon or herring ; cod, as yet, very fair ; caplin very plentiful ; fish with hooks-and-lines and seines. Health very good ; no doctor, school or clergyman ; no stock ; a few vegetables ; none vaccinated.

#### WOODY ISLAND.

No seal, salmon or herring ; cod fair ; caplin very good ; fish with seines, hooks-and-lines. No doctor, school, or clergyman. None vaccinated. A few fowls and vegetables.

#### BRADORE.

No families live here all the year round, but at present, with Newfoundland fishermen, there are about 50 people. About 30 seals were taken in the spring ; no salmon or nets in the river ; very few cod taken at present ; no herrings ; caplin in great numbers. No doctor, school, or minister. No cattle, poultry, or garden produce ; the permanent residents are not vaccinated ; they fish with seines, hooks-and-lines, and bait.

#### GUTELE COVE.

A Jersey room ; a few seals were taken in the spring ; a few salmon ; cod just coming in ; caplin in great numbers ; most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics ; Jersey people, Protestants ; no

minister, doctor or school. No cattle, sheep or poultry; a few pigs and potatoes, No children born here are vaccinated. The Newfoundland fishermen take the cod with seines for the most part; the Jersey men with hooks-and-lines. Captain L'Fevre, of the Jersey room, complained of the seine fishing very much, saying it was destroying the fishing on the coast. About 35 hands employed in the Jersey room; the permanent inhabitants about 5 families. Prospects of the season not promising.

While at Blanc Sablon, Guillaume Jegout, (so far as I can spell his name, as he could not himself), complained that last March, Jean Mangis, (so far as I can spell his name), both French subjects, but residents here, stabbed him in the lower part of the belly, and then tried to kill him with an axe. I issued a warrant for Jean Mangis, who said that he never did such a thing, but that Guillaume Jegout assaulted him. Jean Mangis cautioned as to his conduct for the future, and both sworn in to keep the peace to one another for one year, after which they began squabbling, in words, in my presence, and I had to remind them that they had to keep the peace in words as well as deeds.

We heard here that the Straits were barred with ice at the time that we endeavoured to get from Quirpon to Red Bay. After leaving Forteau, we found the Straits quite clear of ice, except a small berg here and there in shore. The Labrador shore all along our route presented a barren and desolate appearance, a few scrubby trees growing in sheltered spots. It never can be anything but a mere fishing station, unless valuable minerals are discovered. The soil, a thin covering of spongy, mossy, peaty, marshy stuff.

Blanc Sablon is the great fishing station along this shore.

#### BLANC SABLON TO ST. BARBE'S BAY.

Sailed at 5.30 a. m., July 9th. A lovely morning, calm, with latterly a light breeze from eastward; all the fishing boats at work along the Labrador and Newfoundland shores; came to at Saint Barbes at 8.15 a. m., July 9th.

#### ST. BARBE'S BAY.

French government store-ship made her appearance in the offing in the forenoon, July 9th; exchanged numbers; she was work-

ing to the eastward. We carried away one arm of our anchor stock here, (rocky bottom) although the cable was double bitted. Anchor marks, Anchor Cove Pt., N. 57° E.; Current Island, S. 42° W.; Entrance to Barbe's Bay, S. 23° E.

The harbour is very snug and soft bottom, but the pilot did not like to take a vessel of our size in; the settlers say that with strong westerly winds the bay breaks right across. I sent on shore to the settlers to come on board and confer with me, (Senior Officer's Instructions, Art. 5) but none came before we sailed. The brooks in St. Barbes Harbour are very shallow, but by marks on the banks, are sometimes about 3 or 4 feet deeper, at the melting of the snows I suppose.

BEAR COVE, SEAL ISLAND, FRENCH ISLAND HARBOUR, FLOWER COVE, SAVAGE COVE, AND SANDY BAY.

July 9th.—A few seal and salmon; no herring this season; caplin very plentiful; cod very poor, and every prospect of an indifferent season. First haul of fish last Friday; seines, jiggers, and hooks-and-lines used. Health very good; no children vaccinated; no doctor, clergyman, or school.

At Flower Cove and Savage Cove, a few vegetables, fowls and cows. The Rev. Mr. Dobie formerly resided at French Island Harbour, where he kept a school and visited the above named places, but he left last fall, since when there has been no clergyman or school. About three years ago they suffered a good deal from Typhoid fever, but were not attended by the French doctor; he has occasionally visited Seal Island, French Island Harbour, Flower Cove, and Savage Cove, attending any sick, and always coming from St. John's Island, when visiting there, on being sent for. There has been no return of the fever. No French at either of the above places.

CURRENT ISLAND.

About 5 families live here; no seal, salmon or herring yet; a few cod. Most of the people are vaccinated; the French doctor has never been here. A few years ago he was at St. John's Bay, and attended any sick who went to him, but they say he was well

paid for so doing. Health here very good, have not had the typhoid fever here. No cattle, sheep or poultry; no doctor, school or minister of religion:

#### GENEVIEVE BAY.

One family; no cattle, sheep or poultry; a few potatoes. The young children are not vaccinated; no school, doctor or minister. A few seals were taken in the spring; no salmon or herrings; a few cod.

#### GENEVIEVE RIVER.

Mr. Drudge has the fishing and has taken a few small salmon this season; the nets were, in mesh 4 in. or  $4\frac{1}{8}$  in., instead of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in., per Act; warned him thereof; he stated that his nets were made before the new Act, but that he will make his new one according to Act. The river was a poor place.

#### DUCK ISLAND.

A few families; no seal or herring; a few cod and caplin are in. The salmon nets are the same as at the Genevieve River, under size, but they say their new ones will be made according to the Act. No school, doctor, or minister of religion. Potatoes and a few greens, a fair garden; no cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry; no one vaccinated. At Black Duck Cove the salmon nets were the same as above; warned Mr. Drudge:

#### ANCHOR COVE, WINTER COVE, ST. BARBE'S HARBOUR, BLACK DUCK COVE, (ALL IN ST. BARBE'S BAY.)

Between 300 and 400 seals have been taken this season; salmon, cod and herring fishing just commenced, and a few taken; the season late, because the bay had been blocked up with ice until a few days ago; the fishing generally commences about 20th June; salmon mostly taken in W. River, (brook.) No French fishing establishments here; One French schooner here. Health very good, some have been vaccinated. Mr. Genge says that the French doctor has been continually visiting the different settlements, and attending the British settlers in cases of fever, &c., and speaks very highly of him; no other medical attendant; no school.

The *Medway Bell*, trading schooner, was at Anchor Cove, the *Java*, of Halifax, trading schooner, at St. Barbe's Harbour, and the *Surprise*, of Blanc Sablon, at Black Duck Cove. The French Ship of War *Diamante* seized some nets here last year; left a salmon and herring Act in charge of Mr. Genge.

Having reason to suppose that there was something wrong with our anchor, and having finished our business, we sailed at 5 p. m., July 9th, and anchored at St. Margaret's Bay at 8.30 p. m., same evening. It is always desirable in these latitudes to go on while the weather is clear.

#### ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

We found, as a rule, less water than the chart shows, and not regular anchor marks. Bay Point, N. 45° W.; Peninsular Point, N. 40° E.

#### NEW FERROLLE.

A large fishing establishment, (French), two British families; a very few cod taken; no seals, herring or salmon. No cattle, poultry or garden produce; no doctor or minister of religion. 17 French vessels at anchor and 3 British schooners.

#### ST. MARGARET'S BAY TO ST. JOHN'S ISLAND.

Weighed at 5.15 a. m., July 10th. Calm, but threatening fog; many boats out fishing near the point of New Ferrolle, but did not see them catch many. Dropped a boat at Castor's River to examine it. Anchored at Good Bay, St. John's Island, at 8.30 a. m., July 10th. Did not find the soundings agree quite with the chart, rather more water than the chart gives.

#### ST. JOHN'S ISLAND.

Four French rooms here, three French brigs and a schooner at anchor. Caplin abundant, cod very slack as yet. French fish principally with buftows and hooks-and-lines. Three British families, the men away fishing on the Labrador coast. The French doctor occasionally visits here from Quirpon; none vaccinated. No live stock; a few vegetables; no residents during the winter.

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**CASTOR'S RIVER.**

One family (Humber) fish the river, have taken about 9 barrels; his nets were right and river clear, but it is a poor place, shallow, strong stream.

**ST. JOHN'S ISLAND TO PORT SAUNDERS.**

Started 2.15 p. m. Wind northeasterly, fine, but misty towards land and southward; came on shortly to rain hard, and thick, but could see the land two or three miles off. Many boats out fishing near Port au Choix, a few schooners also; did not see the boats catching anything. Anchored at Port Saunders at 4.30 p. m. A French barque and brig at Keppel Harbour, and fishing establishment. Port Saunders very snug anchorage.

**HAWKE'S HARBOUR.**

The two streams, (the Torrent and N. E. stream) very likely looking salmon streams; saw many salmon leaping, but saw no men at the streams; there was a hut at each, some barrels with salt in them and 4 dogs.

**GARGAMELLE COVE.**

No French here; a few seal and salmon; caplin abundant; about 9 quintals of cod as yet; no herring, doctor, school, clergyman, or live stock; a few potatoes, cabbages and turnips. Two families, 7 in all.

**PORT AU CHOIX.**

Four French rooms, 2 brigs and 2 brigantines; 2 rooms in Barbace Cove, but no vessels or English fishermen. The French are very civil and obliging and do not interfere in any way. A few seal and salmon; no herring; caplin abundant; cod, fair as yet, Mr. Marr the principal inhabitant, having about 40 quintals already. There is a French doctor here who attends the British when called on; no school; a Quebec clergyman sometimes calls here. No live stock; a few potatoes and turnips. None vaccinated. Seven British families here, about 35 all told; left a copy of the salmon and herring Act with Mr. Marr. When Dr. Denis (Kirpon French Doctor) was at St. John's, he attended the British sick here during the fever, and did not charge anything; since then he

has always charged a heavy fee whenever he was called and attended any one. A fisherman named Langdon told me his fee was £5.

#### POND'S RIVER, MALL BAY.

Noticing in my predecessor's report, that the French had monopolised Pond's River, ordering off all British fishermen, and the fishermen of Genevieve River having complained that it was very hard that British fishermen should be ordered off their own rivers by the French, their nets confiscated by the French (and even by the British men-of-war, if not the right sized mesh) and their weirs destroyed; whereas the French were allowed to use their nets or bar the river if they thought proper. I detached Lieutenant Hamond, from Port Saunders, to visit Pond's River, (my instructions to him, his report and notice served, appended) he found the river barred, so that no salmon could get up or down, and it appears it had been so for two years. A Frenchman, agent of Langilune, French fishing captain at St. John's Island, was in charge. The salmon trying to get up were caught in a staked trap, and there were some in the water above the weir, which had been unable to get down for two years, and were in such condition as to be unfit to take out of the water. Served the Frenchman with a written notice to quit, and remove his weir before we came round again.

There are two English families living here; one man, Charles Pain, complained that last year he had a salmon net down opposite his house, on the sea coast, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to W. S. W. of the mouth of the river, and that a French man-of-war boat took his nets away, at the same time telling him that if he did not leave his house in 5 days, they would burn it down; his nets were, however, returned to him on his going on board to remonstate. I have written to the French Commandant, stating the foregoing circumstances.

#### PORT SAUNDERS TO BONNE BAY.

Left at 4 p. m., July 11th. Fine clear weather, but came on to rain hard in the night and hazy; continued such weather until we anchored at the extreme south end of Southern Arm; deep

water, mud, but very snug anchorage, about 5 or 6 fathoms deeper than marked in chart.

### BONNE BAY.

Anchored 8.30 a. m., July 12th. A thriving settlement. The Sound very picturesque, bold abrupt hills, almost entitled to the term mountains; those immediately bordering the Sound clothed with woods of birch and pine. Our vaccine was exhausted, so could vaccinate no one, and we had as yet none from our own people, two having failed to take. No French in the bay; a good many salmon and cod have been taken this season; many of the men are away at the Labrador; none vaccinated. No church, (but one building) doctor, school, or minister of religion. A few cows, sheep, and garden produce enough for their own consumption—excellent potatoes; they cut enough natural hay to keep their cattle through the winter.

The French fishermen when here do not interfere with them, but the French man-of-war generally. No French man-of-war has been here this season, but last season at Rocky Harbour, they stopped the settlers fishing at all last year, boarded the British boats, took their herring nets and threw their fish, which were salted and pickled, overboard. The settlers applied to have their fishing rights defined, which I did, (document appended.)

Intended to weigh July 13th, but very thick in morning and blowing hard; violent gusts of wind, carrying the spray several fathoms up in the air; heavy rain and great floods in the small streams, which caused a considerable weather current; excellent holding ground.

### BONNE BAY TO YORK HARBOUR, BAY OF ISLANDS.

Weighed at 5.30 a. m., July 14 Blowing fresh from N. westward, turned fine after getting outside. A rock, which is by the Admiralty charts placed a little outside of the line joining the outward extremities of Tweed and Guernsey Islands and marked a wash, is stated by Admiral Cloue to have no existence; if it had been a wash or nearly a wash, we must have seen it. 1.30 p. m., anchored at York Harbour; although it is open to the Bay of Islands to the N. east to a great extent, no great sea could come in;



there is plenty of room and excellent holding ground. No inhabitants.

#### LARK HARBOUR.

Six families here; a few cod, very few caplin, no salmon or herrings; a very bad season. No French establishment; they fish off the neighboring coast early in the season and with hook-and-line; they allow the British to do the same sometimes, but not to use the seine; they do not allow large vessels, (schooners) to fish here. The Bishop is up Humber Sound, making his visit. The children are not vaccinated; a few salmon and seal taken at Humber River this season. One family at Petit Point, no one at Cajolin or Miranda Cove, or Woody Harbour; two families at upper end of Harbour Island; three families at Frenchman's Cove. Morris Durgon and some others came on board while we were at York Harbour, to complain of the French authorities refusing to let him fish last season and this one; depositions and letter to French senior officer, appended. I left with Morris Durgon a similar paper to that which I left at Bonne Bay.

#### YORK HARBOUR TO ST. GEORGE'S.

Weighed at 5.15 a. m. Lovely morning; a few British boats fishing off Miranda Cove. At noon passed the *Gulnare*, surveying steamer, standing to the northward; several boats fishing off Red Island, and one schooner in the anchorage after rounding Cape St. George. Sky clouded over from southward, barometer had fallen 15 between 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., wind from southward. At 6.30 p. m., anchored at St. George's; found *Spartan* and *Woodlark* here. Continued rain from about an hour before our arrival, for about 27 hours; wind from south by the east, to the northeast; thick weather. Four schooners here.

#### ST. GEORGE'S.

No clergyman here at present. Mr. Warren left about a month ago, but is expected again shortly. No French here, their nearest station is Red Island. No seal or caplin; salmon and herring very good; cod scarce; fish with bultows and hooks-and-line. Mr. Bennett fishes the main river and Mr. Bluwair the Herries Brook; I hear they do not fish according to Act; directed Commander Lut-

trell to see to it. No magistrate here for 15 years. The children are not vaccinated; a doctor occasionally comes here; health very good, no school. The general produce is very good; plenty of cattle, pigs, poultry and sheep; not much farming beyond keeping their cattle. A lead mine was opened this spring, by a Mr. Bennett, at Belmont Cove, about 15 miles from here. There are coal mines expected to be opened soon, one at Little Barachois, on the south side, and about two miles from Indian Harbour, on the north side. A copper mine is also expected to be opened at Port-au-Port.

### ST. GEORGE'S TO SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

Weighed at 5.15 a. m., July 17th. Fine N. easterly breeze; met *Royal Alfred* a few miles outside; received our mails from her.

Went alongside coal wharf at Sydney, 6 a. m., July 18th.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. MILLER,

*Captain and Senior Officer.*

Vice-Admiral

E. G. FANSHAWE, C. B.,

Commander-in-Chief.

### **Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries, 1873. (Continued from 18th July.)**

H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"

At St. John's, Newfoundland,

August 25th, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to make the following continuation of my Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries, continued from 18th July, 1873.

## SYDNEY, FROM 18TH TO 21ST JULY.

Received 153 tons coal alongside wharf, which was 18 feet at low water, in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  working hours; they lower a scaffold over your deck; and run a truck containing 3 tons coal over it, and trip on your deck; the coal had risen since our last visit in June, 50 cents a ton. A red buoy marked the extreme of N. W. spit, and a black one the extreme of S. E. spit; a light-house showing a red light stood also on the shore abreast of the S. E. spit; two large steamers belonging to the Telegraph Maintenance Company were here, about to lay a cable from Placentia Bay to the west of entrance of Sydney harbour.

## SYDNEY TO HALIFAX.

Having received orders from the Admiral to go to Halifax to complete provisions, sailed at 5 a. m., July 21st, and arrived at Halifax 23rd July, 1.10 p. m.; westerly breeze from 2 to 3, and clear weather.

## HALIFAX TO LAPOILE.

Sailed 7 a. m., July 28, weather thick, wind south easterly; next day fine and clear, although breeze south easterly, a foggy wind, but came on thick at night; very thick also on 30th. At 11.45 p. m., sounded in 50 fathoms rock, which, by the chart, put us close in shore, but by our reckoning we were about 20 miles off shore; put her head off shore and went slow a mile or two and stopped; weather calm; sounded about once an hour, found soundings very irregular, and not at all according to the chart, such as 86 fathoms rock, next east without moving except by what current there may have been, 130 fathoms, no bottom. 7.20 a. m., 31st, fog lifted, saw land about 12 miles off; 12.30 p. m., came too at Broad Cove, La Poile Bay; anchor marks, Kennedy Point, S.  $35^{\circ}$  W., Vinegar Island, N.  $80^{\circ}$  E.

## LAPOILE BAY.

Anchored at Broad Cove, July 31st. A magistrate, Mr. Reed, at Great Harbour, also a Custom-house officer; the principal person otherwise in the Bay is Mr. Clement, merchant and partner of Geluchy, Renouf & Co., of Jersey. To the westward there is a magistrate at Rose Blanche. Seal fair; cod very good; salmon indifferent; no caplin; herring very fair; squid very plentiful, just

come in, and leave in September. Caplin generally come in from June to July; herring all the season, except dead of winter; salmon from May to July; cod all the year round; the streams not fished, but large trout in North Arm; cod fished for with hook-and-line. No school or minister of religion, although a Church (shut up); a few cows, sheep, and poultry; garden produce good; population slightly decreased. No Americans or French have been here this season. Flour from 38s. to 48s. per cask; pork from \$20 to \$28 per cask. Inhabitants fish all through the year; not much done in hunting or trapping.

#### L'APOILE TO BURGEO.

Weighed at 5 a. m., August 1st; dropped down to Little Harbour and vaccinated the children, then sailed for Burgeo. Very fine and warm, calm, and light airs from different quarters; boats out fishing from different parts along the coast. Anchored at Burgeo Island 2.30 p. m.; sand and rock. Much fish about as we came along near the surface of the water, and one very large whale.

#### BURGEO ISLAND.

Dr. Hunt, resident, vaccinator. Rev. J. Cunningham, Church of England, lives here; has a church; there are two schools; Andrew Parsons, Custom-house officer. No seal; salmon very bad; squid very moderate; cod fair; caplin scarce; herring very scarce; a few halibut, turbot, and lobsters. Cod comes in from March to June; salmon, May to July; squid, July to October; caplin, June to September; herring all summer. A few cows, sheep, pigs and poultry; no farming; garden produce very good. They fish with hook-and-line, seine and bultows; fishermen fairly off. No Americans or French called here this season. A cask of pork costs about £8; flour 50s. The fishermen receive about 21s. currency per quintal for their fish. The inhabitants are very quiet and well conducted; population between 700 and 800. In the winter they fish; a little hunting and trapping. The bad salmon season is attributed to Granby's Brook being barred by the Indians, and the brooks or rivers in White Bear Bay being barred by the Telegraph men. A magistrate here, Mr. Jordan, receives

no salary, but keeps a school. A light house is projected on Bear Island.

#### BURGEO TO RAMEO ISLAND.

Heavy rain with fog in middle watch, and morning of August 2nd, but cleared towards 8 a. m. 8.45 weighed and proceeded under steam; calm and fine, but fog hanging about in the distance. Anchored at 10.40 a. m., off the passage between the two principal Islands, and northward of it; 18 fathoms, rock and sand. Bear Island N. 41° E., Cape LaHune, S. 59° E.

#### RAMEO ISLAND.

None vaccinated; our Assistant Surgeon vaccinated several. No seal or salmon; squid just coming in; cod very scarce; no caplin or herring. No minister of religion or school, magistrate or merchant. Mr. Thomas James is the head man here; he supplies the fishermen, and has a few boats of his own. A few cows, sheep and fowls; garden produce very good; population about 130. No French or Americans have been here this season. A little hunting is done in the winter, no fishing or trapping. Very little is known of White Bear Bay, except that there is a telegraph station and three men there, and a few families at the mouth of the harbour; but mosquitoes and black flies swarm in such numbers as to be a perfect torture. At Little River there are about six or seven families, and the flies there are very bad.

#### RAMEO ISLAND TO BAY OF DESPAIR.

Sailed at 5 a. m., August 5th; could not start before on account of fog; there has been an unusual amount of fog and rain on the south coast this season. Day cloudy, but clear; wind about east 3; a few boats out fishing as we passed along, here and there; a very desolate looking coast. Anchored in Great Jervis Harbour 2.15 p. m.; 21½ fathoms mud; excellent anchorage.

#### GREAT JERVIS HARBOUR, BAY OF DESPAIR.

They have had the measles about a month, gave them medicines and directions; they say it is bad at Rencontre Bay, and also to the eastward. No seal; salmon very poor; cod fair; no caplin; squid just coming in; herring scarce; they fish in the Bay in 120

fathoms water as well as outside. Salmon from June till August; cod and herring all the year round; squid from August till September; no shell-fish this part of coast. They fish in winter, with a little hunting and trapping; only one life lost by drowning within last two years. No magistrate, minister of religion, school or doctor. Mr. T. Penny is a merchant; the people are poorly off; the French do not come here at all. A school, clergyman and doctor at Hermitage Cove, about 10 miles from here; they visit here occasionally. Two men who had been vaccinated by the doctor in the vicinity a few years ago, having died of erysipelas in the arm, and several more who had been vaccinated having been taken with erysipelas, the people have an objection to vaccination. A Custom-house officer here.

#### NORTH BAY, BAY OF DESPAIR.

August 6th. Excellent anchorage; mud, 7 fathoms. Indian Point N. E., 4 cables. There is a Telegraph Station here; the river is said to be not fished, it looks a likely stream for salmon to go up. Four families of Indians (Micmacs), four white families, and three families at the station. The inhabitants do not do much fishing, but make oars and barrels, and such like lumbering on a small scale. Hunting and trapping in the winter; deer and ptarmigan plentiful in winter. No doctor, school, or minister of religion. They were not vaccinated, our doctor operated on several of them. No cattle or sheep, a few poultry and pigs; garden produce enough for their own use. Turbot are caught up here, but they are not like European turbot, being a longer fish in proportion to breadth.

#### EAST BAY, BAY OF DESPAIR.

August 7th. No ship of war, so far as I can learn, has ever been up here for a great many years. About 7 families live at the lower end of the Bay, and occupy themselves with fishing throughout the year when the ice does not prevent them; the water being smoother up here than further down the Bay, and there being more fresh water, (especially on the surface,) from the rivers, ice forms right across generally. They have not seen a clergyman for four years; the doctor from Hermitage Cove comes when sent

for, but of course poor people like these cannot afford to send for a doctor all that distance except in cases of great emergency. They hunt and trap in the winter when they cannot fish. Four years ago, I was told, the deer were in tens of thousands, (they were probably speaking figuratively,) on the north side of the Bay, since then they have been scarce. They were not vaccinated. The river at the head of the bay is the best looking river we have seen; it is apparently not fished, but there appears to be nothing in it, an absence of small trout even, which would not pay anyone to poach; it has probably been fished out. Excellent anchorage; mud up by the islet marked in the chart; Cook's chart is an excellent guide.

#### SHIP COVE, BAY OF DESPAIR.

August 8th. No fishing done; a little farming done; about a dozen head of cattle, a few sheep, pigs and poultry; garden produce very good; principal occupation lumbering and making hoops; a little hunting and trapping. Population 5 families; they appear much better off than the majority elsewhere. Health very good; visited once a year by a clergyman; no school. Some of their cattle were killed by wolves not long ago.

#### CONNE RIVER.

T. Collier, a relative of the Ship Cove people, lives here; he fishes the river and has a schooner; complains of the salmon fishing; says he took about a dozen barrels in June; complains of the Indians poaching, and the Indians complain of his doing the same; they probably both poach; carries on lumbering on a small scale. Little River, they say, was a good river, and fished by one man.

#### INDIAN POINT, (AT THE MOUTH OF RIVER CONNE.)

A Micmac chief and a few families of Micmacs live here, and two or three families of whites besides; they live by lumbering on a small scale, making hoops and barrels, hunting and trapping. Four years ago, they said, the deer were in thousands in the winter, but since then they have been scarce. Wolves exist in the neighbourhood at all times of the year, and must be a great detriment to cattle or sheep farming, besides the loads of hungry dogs

generally kept. Caplin were abundant up here ten years ago, now they do not come, but in the last two years squid have come, the beach was strewed with them. A neat little chapel, (Roman); the priest from Harbour Briton comes about once a year.

#### TELEGRAPH STATION, BAY OF DESPAIR.

This station, called the Conne River Station, is not on Conne River, but on a stream to the North-eastward. There is no fishing here at all, except in July, when a few salmon are taken for their own use. Health very good; no doctor or school; no farming, a few cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry; garden produce very good; a few goats. At the station are two families who work it. Scattered about are four British, one Indian, and one Canadian (French), they live by lumbering and hoop-making, hunting and trapping during the winter. The clergyman from Hermitage Cove occasionally visits here.

#### SHIP COVE TO GREAT JERVIS HARBOUR.

August 9th.—Started at 9.30 a. m., but by the time we had got to the west end of Long Island, it had become very thick, so put into Great Jervis Harbour; wind from Southward; they had had several additional cases of measles, but no deaths had occurred.

#### HERMITAGE COVE.

August 11th.—Weighed from Great Jervis Harbour, 5 a. m.; calm and fine, light breeze from Westward; anchored 8 a. m. The doctor and clergyman who live here are away at Gaultois. At Harbour Briton they have had the measles very badly; two lives lost; health here good. No particular change in population; no particular news from neighbouring coves. There is a magistrate at Harbour Briton and Gaultois; the people here comfortably off; a school, kept by the clergyman's daughter; no merchant here, but one at Gaultois. A cask of pork £3 to £5 10s.; flour 45s. to 48s.; no farming; 12 head of cattle, 44 sheep, a few pigs and fowls; garden produce very good. No seal; a few salmon; squid and herring very plentiful; no caplin; cod in June very good, since then very scarce; no halibut or turbot. They fish with hook and line all the year round.



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**HERMITAGE COVE TO HARBOR BRITON.**

Weighed 10.30 a. m., and anchored at Harbour Briton 4.30 p. m.

**HARBOUR BRITON.**

They have the measles here, therefore could not communicate except by asking a few questions from a chance person. There are two doctors here, a clergyman, and Roman priest; a school here and magistrate. The season has been good for fishing. There is a light, (red), on the Point next inside Friar's Point; it is supposed to be seen eight miles.

**HARBOUR BRITON TO FORTUNE.**

Weighed at 5 a. m., August 12th; impending fog early, but very fine otherwise; boats out fishing from different parts as we went along. Anchored at Fortune 8.45 a. m. They have had no measles here; the people are vaccinated. A doctor resides here; health very good; a magistrate also here. No clergyman of Church of England, but a Wesleyan, and a school well attended. No seal; about 20 quintals salmon; no squid, halibut or turbot; caplin abundant; cod good, about 5,000 quintals, season 1st May to 31st October; herring abundant; no loss of life from drowning. About 100 head of cattle, 50 sheep, 100 pigs, plenty of poultry, no goats, garden produce very good. Mr. John Lake the principal merchant here. No French have been encroaching; there has not been much sale of bait. The French have had a good season.

**FORTUNE TO LAMALINE.**

Weighed 11 a. m., 12th August. Counted thirteen French boats trespassing on British limits; boarded six of them, they had all been fishing, (the remainder escaped under sail), and excused themselves by saying that it was the custom for British boats to go over to the French side and fish when they liked, and the French boats to fish on the British side when they liked. Warned them off, and wrote to the Commandant of St. Pierre stating the fact, (letter appended). On arriving at Lamaline, Mr. Benning, the magistrate, informed me that so far from the British boats fishing

on the French side, the French authorities would not permit it for an instant, and that the French boats are continually encroaching. It appears to me that during the fishing season it would be full employment for a schooner to keep off French trespassers in the neighbourhood of Cape May.

#### LAMALINE.

Great numbers of schooners here, and several outside fishing; great numbers of boats were also outside catching squid. The anchorage was full of herring nets, we had great difficulty in keeping clear of them. The inhabitants are vaccinated; health good; no resident doctor, but the clergyman acts as such; he is, however, going away to Portugal Cove. A Romish priest; one school; population about 960. No seal; about 12 barrels of salmon were taken at Salmonier River, and about three barrels at Percy River. Mr. Benning, the magistrate, complains that the Salmon Act does not prevent the Salmonier River near here from being completely emptied of all fish, as the tide flows right up to the falls, and the seines are drawn close under them, taking all trout and salmon out of the river. The season has been bad for those who use cod seines, but a very good one for the schooners who fish with bul-tows; a great many caplin were sold to the French, but few herring or squid. No halibut or turbot. No boats lost or people drowned this season, and very few as a rule. The French have had a fair season. A good deal of farming done, and prospects very good, especially hay. About 400 head of cattle, and a 100 sheep, also a good deal of poultry; garden produce generally more than enough for their own use. Three merchants here, (on a small scale.)

#### GREAT ST. LAWRENCE.

Weighed from Lamaline, August 13th, 9.30 a. m. A great many boats and several schooners out fishing as we passed along the coast. Anchored in Herring Cove 3.20 p. m. Observed some French boats off the point and inside the harbour. The measles are here, therefore did not communicate except by word of mouth at a safe distance. No doctor; none vaccinated. One Roman and one Protestant clergyman; two schools. No salmon; squid scarce; cod very fair; caplin good; herring good; fish chiefly with nets;

do not fish in winter, but only from May to September; no loss of life from drowning. Not much bait has been sold to the French, but found four French boats in here buying bait. Fishing at Lawn has been poor. A little farming; 200 head of cattle, 200 sheep, a few pigs and poultry; garden produce enough for own consumption.

#### BURIN.

August 14th.—Weighed from Great St. Lawrence, 5.30 a. m., threatening fog; sometimes could not see one side of the harbour,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cables off, while the other side was clear; wind W. N. W.; many boats out fishing outside. Anchored at Ship Cove, Burin, 8.20 a. m. Health good; there is no quarantine between the healthy places and those with measles. There are two doctors, one of whom is stipendiary magistrate. No seal; salmon below average, and declining every year; squid very plentiful; caplin very plentiful for the short time they are here, viz., from end of June to end of July; cod fishing commenced second week in May and lasts until end of October, and hitherto has been very good; herring scarce; no halibut or turbot. In the early part of the season they fish principally with bultows and hook and line, some very large cod being caught by the bultows; later on they use nets, the latter being very destructive of the fishing, owing to the small size of the mesh; a great many small cod are taken which are thrown away. One Roman, one Church of England, one Wesleyan clergyman, three schools, one of each denomination. Some farming, good crop of hay expected, plenty of live stock, garden produce very good, some sale of bait. At the Great Salmonier river, near here, the tide flows up to the falls, and about a fortnight ago the pools below the falls was netted, taking everything out of it, (about 40 or 50 salmon). How is the salmon fishing to be preserved with that style of proceeding?

On the South coast, where there are Magistrates, they have no sort of police, and can do nothing to prevent lawless proceedings; witness the impotency of the Custom-house officer at Great St. Lawrence against French encroachers; as for special constables, the whole population is out fishing.

## BURIN TO COLINET HARBOUR, (ST. MARY'S BAY.)

Weighed 5 a. m., August 15th, intending to go to Placentia, but a dense fog coming on shortly after we had sailed, put the ship's head out of the bay. About noon the fog having cleared off, stood into St. Mary's Bay. Many schooners out fishing with bul-tows off Cape St. Mary's, and apparently very successful. Anchored in Colinet Harbour 6.15 p. m., ahead of the channel that divides Pinch Gut Island from the main; good anchorage, 7 fathoms, mud.

## COLINET HARBOUR.

There are a few settlers, (seven families,) up at the head of the Bay who get their living partly by fishing and partly by cultivating the ground and mending the road, which here passes over Rocky and Colinet rivers, by two good bridges; it is 58 miles from here by the road to St. John's; in the other direction the road goes on to Placentia.

A few salmon were taken here this spring; a good season for cod; (they go outside in schooners and large boats, no cod fishing being done at the head of St. Mary's Bay); very few herrings, farming enough for their own consumption; a few sheep and cattle; no doctor or school; all Roman Catholics. A Fishery Warden lives near the bridge over the mouth of Colinet river; he gets \$20 per annum, and does not know the extent of his jurisdiction. Colinet river was a small brook, but has, no doubt, on the melting of the snow, plenty of water to let salmon go up. North Harbor river is much the same. Rocky river has considerably more water in it than either, but about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from its mouth, there are falls, up which, I should say, no salmon could get, although the Fishery Warden said he had seen them above the falls; another settler, however, who sold smoked salmon, no doubt caught by himself, and, therefore, who ought to know something about it, said they could not get beyond the falls; there appeared to be nothing living in the river.

## SALMONIER RIVER AND SETTLEMENT.

Health good; no doctor or magistrate. All the population (about 700,) Roman Catholics; one priest; two schools. A large

stock of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry; abundant crops of hay, and very good garden produce. Cod season very good; they fish principally with bultows and hook and line; use also codseines, but have not done much with them this year. Herring fishery not prosecuted to any extent; no sale of bait; squid very plentiful, but caplin scarce; no fishing at the head of the Bay. The river is fished by four families, John McDonald, Martin McCrea, John Harley, and Matthew Carew; the latter is fish warden, and gets from £25 to £30 a year; the take this year has been very poor, and yearly declining. There is a good carriage road from here to St. John's; a fortnightly mail-cart runs in the summer, and once a month in the winter; a telegraph station at the head of the river. In the winter the people are chiefly employed in building boats, and preparing for the fishing season.

#### COLINET HARBOUR TO TREPASSEY.

Weighed 7.30 a. m., August 18th. Had intended to go to St. Mary's, but having heard that the measles and malignant fever were bad there, did not go. Many schooners fishing with bultows off Cape Pine, and smaller boats in shore. Fired at a target. Anchored at Trepassey 4.55 p. m., 7 fathoms, mud, up by Daniel's Point; very good anchorage. The place looks a very well to do place, and is so I believe; boats well fitted out.

#### TREPASSEY.

No Magistrate; the Custom-house officer, Mr. Simms, is fish warden; George Sutton, tide-waiter and constable. Measles are here, but chiefly confined to the children; no fatal cases; no doctor; health otherwise good. No seal; a few salmon; herring scarce; about 14,000 quintals of cod up to the present time; squid just coming in; caplin were very plentiful when here, no turbot or halibut, no crabs or oysters, plenty of lobsters and muscles, indeed lobsters abound all along the coast, but it is odd that oysters appear to be quite absent all along the coast, although at Cape Breton they are so abundant. There is no loss of life from drowning. They are, for the most part, vaccinated, doing it themselves generally. A few small farms; plenty of live stock; the hay crop poor; garden produce very good. All Roman Catholics here I believe, with the

exception of Mr. Simms, and it may be one or two more. One priest and school; population about 700.

Biscay Bay, about 4 miles from here, is a celebrated place for trout-fishing; some salmon are also caught. Although late in the season and much fished with rods, there were a wonderful number of trout in it, sea trout principally and salmon peal, brisk little fish, in excellent condition, running from one ounce up to 2 lbs.

Two gentlemen from Halifax who had been here had caught 130 dozen during the 8 days they had been here, but they told me that the river is poached very much. While here, however, we found nothing the matter with it. Mr. Simms told me he has seized nets for being illegally set and sold them, but it is impossible to prevent it. One family fish it, and have taken about 2 tierces of salmon.

#### TREPASSEY TO ST. JOHN'S.

Left Trepassey at 4.30 a. m., August 23rd., arriving at St. John's, Newfoundland, 6 p. m. the same day.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. MILLER,

*Captain and Senior Officer.*

Vice-Admiral E. G. FANSHAWE, C. B.,  
Commander-in-Chief.

#### Medical Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries, for 1873.

H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
August 23rd, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honour, in compliance with your request, to make the following Medical Report of the various fishing stations visited

by H. M. S. *Sirius* on the south coast Labrador and Newfoundland, and to append a list of those who were vaccinated.

H. M. S. *Sirius* left St. John's, Newfoundland, for the fisheries, June 19th, 1873, and arrived at Croc Harbour, June 22nd. The residents were healthy, and only two individuals applied for medical aid, viz., one for Bronchitis, the other for Cynanche.

June 24th.—Sailed from Croc Harbour and arrived at Kirpon Harbour the same evening. The following complaints were prescribed for at this place, viz.: Asthma, Fracture of the Patella of the left leg, Rheumatism, Indolent Ulcers and Sprains. Four men and three children were vaccinated.

The Ship was detained at Kirpon until July 3rd, by the ice, on which day she left for Red Bay, Labrador, where she arrived the same afternoon. At this place about fifty people were treated for Hæmoptysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Cynanche, Tonsilaris, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Otitis, Sprains, Strains, Dyspepsia, Pityriasis, Psoriasis, Ophthalmia, Tænia Solium and Abscess. Teeth were extracted and twelve children vaccinated.

It is well to observe here that the residents of the coast, seen just after the seclusion and hardships of the winter months, evidence that sex makes a difference in the preservation of health; the men maintaining better health and also appearing to have endured the difficulties of the winter season more easily than the women. Children of both sexes may be classed with the women. Some diseases were of several months duration, others were of a more recent origin, none were epidemic, but in the beginning of June, Influenza prevailed in the epidemic form.

July 24th.—The ship left Red Bay and arrived off Black Bay the same evening. The place was healthy. The following complaints were treated:—Spurious Anchylosis, Rheumatism, Constipation, White Swelling of knee, Cynanche Tonsilaris, and Abscess of the breast. Four children were vaccinated.

July 6th.—Left Black Bay and arrived the same afternoon at Forteau Bay. The following complaints were treated:—Ulcers

ted Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Gastritis, Amenorrhœa Ophthalmia, Abscess and Sprain. Three children were vaccinated.

July 8th.—Left Forteau Bay and arrived the same day at Blanc Sablon Bay. The residents at this place were healthy. Some venereal disease existed among the fishermen from Quebec. The following diseases were treated:—Dysmenorrhœa, Palpitation, Rheumatism, Wounds, Lumbricales, Syphilis, Gonorrhœo and Sprains. Four children were vaccinated.

July 9th.—Left Blanc Sablon and arrived same forenoon at St. Barbe, Newfoundland. The residents of the various hamlets in this Bay were all healthy, and have been so since the late outbreak of Typhus Fever amongst them. No people vaccinated at this Bay. St. Margaret's Bay was visited the same day, and July 10th, Good Bay and Port Saunders; all which places were healthy. Two cases of Eocema and cases of Ulcer were treated. One woman and four children were vaccinated.

July 11th.—Left Port Saunders and arrived next day at Bonne Bay. The following diseases were treated:—Phthisis, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Abscess, Necrosis, Hæmatemesis, Wounds and Cystitis. The last mentioned disease was of three or four years standing, and the man died a few hours after being visited. At this Bay many required vaccination but none were done as the vaccine supplied at St. John's was expended as well as the ship's supply. Teeth were extracted.

Left Bonne Bay July 14th, and arrived at Bay of Islands the same day. The residents were healthy, only one case of Osteosarcoma was treated at this place.

Left Bay of Islands July 15th, and arrived at St. George's Bay the same evening. A number of individuals required vaccination, some had been recently done, but it had not succeeded.

Left St. George's Bay, July 17th, and arrived at Sydney, C.B., July 18th, where a supply of vaccine was procured. July 21st, left Sydney, and July 23rd, arrived at Halifax. Further vaccine was obtained at this place; and July 28th the ship left for Newfoundland and arrived at La Poile Bay, July 31st. The people



here were healthy and only the following complaints were prescribed for:—Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and dislocation of shoulder-joint. Twenty-five persons were vaccinated.

August 1st.—Left La Poile Bay and arrived the same day at Burgeo Islands.

Left Burgeo Islands, August 2nd, and arrived at Rameo Islands the same day. The following diseases were treated:—Spurious Anchylosis of right knee joint, Sphemera, Nephritis, Subacute Gastritis, and a large Hydrocele was acted upon. Fifty-nine people were vaccinated.

August 5th. Left Rameo Island and arrived at Great Jarvis Harbour, Despair Bay, the same day. Here the eruptial fever, measles, was prevalent, said to have been brought from Harbour Breton; ten out of one hundred inhabitants were attacked, and fresh cases were occurring. Information was obtained from a boat sent off, and by it medicines was sent on shore to the sick. This fever prevailed also at New Harbour and Bonne Bay. No vaccination could be done at any of these places.

August 6th. Left Great Jarvis Harbour, Despair Bay, and arrived the same forenoon at North Harbour. No measles existed at this place. Nine people were vaccinated.

August 7th. Left North Harbour, Despair Bay, and same day moved to the East Arm. A prejudice exists among the people of Despair Bay against vaccination, as in the summer of 1871 a number were vaccinated, a large proportion of whom subsequently suffered from Erysipelatous inflammation of the arm. Two died, Matthew Lee, fisherman, of Bonne Bay, and an old man, name not ascertained, belonging to Pass Island. In the first instance, after amputation of the arm, these untoward results were attributed by some to the vaccination having been done when the individuals were exposed to hardships and wounds while fishing, added to the irritation occasioned by the vaccination, others also blame the vaccine matter that was used.

August 8th. Left East Arm and moved to Ship Cove. There was no measles in this place. The following diseases were prescribed for:—Amenorrhœa, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Hæmoptysis,

Aphomia, Otorrhœa, Ophthalmia and Fistula, Lachrymalis, a large wound of the right knee was dressed. Eight people were vaccinated.

August 9th. Left Ship Cove and moved to Great Jarvis Harbour. Mr. Camp, Collector, &c., came alongside for some medicine, which was given. He reported those already attacked by measles as recovering, and that six fresh cases had occurred.

August 11th. Left Great Jarvis Harbour and moved to Hermitage Cove, Hermitage Bay. There were no measles at this place, and the inhabitants were healthy. Left Hermitage Cove the same day and arrived in the evening at Harbour Breton. From the information obtained, the measles seemed to be still prevalent, and nearly every person had them. No communication with the shore was allowed.

August 12th. Left Harbour Briton and visited Fortune Anchorage, which was healthy and free from measles, and anchored at Lamaline the same evening. The people were healthy at the latter place.

August 13th. Left Lamaline and arrived the same day at Great St. Lawrence Harbour. Here measles were epidemic, and at the time thirty or forty children were ill of them. Some medicine was sent on shore, and communication with the people stopped.

August 14th. Left Great St. Lawrence Harbour, and arrived at Ship Cove, Burin Island, Placentia Bay, the same day. There were no measles at this place; but malignant fever and measles, in many cases fatal, were reported to be prevalent at St. Pierre. The people living at Burin were healthy, but a few cases of fever were said to exist in the outlying districts.

August 15th. Left Burin Island and arrived same day at Colinet Harbour, St. Mary's Bay. St. Mary's Harbour was reported to have both measles and malignant fever. The other settlements in the Bay were healthy. The following diseases were prescribed for:—Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, and Hemiplegia. Four persons were vaccinated.

August 18th. Left Colinet Harbour and arrived same day at Trepassey Harbour. Measles were reported to be amongst the

people here, but in isolated instances ; intercourse with the shore was prohibited. A number applied for medical relief alongside, and the following diseases were prescribed for, viz :—Phthisis, Amenorrhœa, Chlorosis, Dysmenorrhœa, Hysteria, Bronchitis, Cynanche, Tonsilaris, Abscess, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Heart, Rheumatism, Sprains, Tongue Tie, (2), Cystitis, Hemiplegia, and one case of profuse Hœmorrhage from a severe wound of the instep of the left foot, which was stopped by the prompt attendance of Dr. Stiell, Surgeon H. M. S. *Sirius*, otherwise it would probably have ended fatally. There was evidently great want of a medical resident at this place.

August 23rd.—The ship left Trepassey for St. John's, Newfoundland.

And I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PETER MITCHELL ROE,

*Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*

Captain MILLER, R. N.,

*H. M. S. Sirius.*

## A List of the people Vaccinated on the Coast of Newfoundland &amp; Labrador, 1873.

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX OR OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
June 26	Henry Tucker ... ..	32	Fisherman.	Kirpon Harbour, Nfld.
" "	William Adams ... ..	21	"	Cape Union, "
" 28	Fred. Bartlett ... ..	23	"	Mauve Bay, "
" "	George Crutch ... ..	22	"	Trinity Bay, "
" "	Albert Summons ... ..	8	Boy	Kirpon Harbour, "
" "	Willis Summons ... ..	12	"	" " "
" "	Archibald Summons ... ..	5	"	" " "
July 4	Eliza Gillingham ... ..	12	Girl	Red Bay, Labrador.
" "	Kate Pike ... ..	16 m'ths.	"	" "
" "	Clarina Robson ... ..	3	"	" "
" "	Agnes Pike... ..	2	"	" "
" "	Mary Pike ... ..	11	"	" "
" "	Mary Canning ... ..	6	"	" "
" "	Lucy Yeatman ... ..	5	"	" "
" "	Thomas Ainsworth ... ..	3	Boy	" "
" "	Judson Yeatman ... ..	1	"	" "
" "	Campbell Yeatman ... ..	1	"	" "
" "	Geo. A. Canning... ..	2	"	" "
" 5	John Charles ... ..	3	"	Elizabeth, Con. Bay.
" "	Wm. H. Elsworthy ... ..	10	"	Black Bay, Labrador.
" "	George Elsworthy ... ..	8	"	" "
" "	Elizabeth Elsworthy ... ..	4	Girl	" "
" 7	Charles Davis ... ..	10	Boy	Forteau Bay, "
" "	John Davis... ..	6	"	" "
" "	George Davis ... ..	8	"	" "
" 8	George Philips ... ..	7	"	Blanc Sablon, "
" "	Nap. Boudoin ... ..	5	"	" "
" "	Dumouriez Boudoin ... ..	2	"	" "
" "	Josephine Boudoin ... ..	3	Girl	" "
" 11	Mary Shennocks ... ..	14 m'ths.	"	River Pond, Nfld.
" "	Esau Shennocks... ..	7	Boy	" "
" "	Annie Shennocks ... ..	11	Girl	" "
" "	Mrs. A. Shennocks ... ..	35	Woman	" "
" "	Matthew Styles ... ..	18	Fisherman.	" "
August 1	Bridget A. Cox ... ..	24	Girl	LaPoile Bay, Nfld.
" "	Emma Cox... ..	16	"	" "
" "	Harriet E. Cox ... ..	18 m'ths.	"	" "
" "	Thomas Cox ... ..	12	Boy	" "
" "	Philip Cox ... ..	8	"	" "
" "	George Cox... ..	5	"	" "
" "	Charlotte Cox ... ..	10	Girl	" "
" "	William Cae ... ..	7	Boy	" "
" "	Julia Cae ... ..	4	Girl	" "

## A List of the people Vaccinated on the

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX OR OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
August 1	Alice Cae ... ..	1	Girl	LaPoile Bay, Nfld.
"	" Eliza Major ... ..	17	"	" "
"	" Mary Rogers ... ..	17	"	" "
"	" Phœbe Major ... ..	3	"	" "
"	" Eleanor Chant ... ..	13	"	" "
"	" Thomas Chant ... ..	7	Boy	" "
"	" Charles Chant ... ..	5	"	" "
"	" Joseph Eastcot ... ..	8	"	" "
"	" Anna E. Bunney ... ..	15	Girl	" "
"	" Sophie Bond ... ..	2	"	" "
"	" Thomas Bond ... ..	6	Boy	" "
"	" William Bond ... ..	9	"	" "
"	" Alfred Bond ... ..	4	"	" "
"	" George Ajar ... ..	1	"	" "
"	" Virginia Bond ... ..	1	Girl	" "
"	" Francis Bond ... ..	6	Boy	" "
" 2	Louisa James ... ..	12	Girl	Rameo Islands.
"	" Morgan Payne ... ..	11	Boy	" "
"	" Anna Payne ... ..	5	Girl	" "
"	" Sarah J. Payne ... ..	8	"	" "
"	" Alice M. Payne ... ..	3 months	"	" "
"	" Alexander Payne ... ..	6	Boy	" "
"	" Morgan Giles ... ..	2	"	" "
"	" Leonia Giles ... ..	2 months	Girl	" "
"	" Charlotte Marsh... ..	9	"	" "
"	" Thomas Marsh ... ..	6	Boy	" "
"	" Britannia Scott ... ..	14	Girl	" "
"	" Eliza Candle ... ..	3	"	" "
"	" Grace Candle ... ..	8	"	" "
"	" Ann Candle ... ..	10	"	" "
"	" John Candle ... ..	6	Boy	" "
"	" John Candle ... ..	4	"	" "
"	" Susannah Morris ... ..	15	Girl	" "
"	" Mary Kippon ... ..	18	"	" "
"	" Thomas R. Kippon ... ..	3	Boy	" "
"	" Robert Kippon ... ..	3	"	" "
"	" Ellen Kippon ... ..	1	Girl	" "
"	" Marian Kippon ... ..	3 months	"	" "
"	" James Kippon ... ..	5	Boy	" "
"	" Selina Etcher ... ..	9	Girl	" "
"	" Mary J. Etcher ... ..	5	"	" "
"	" Christiana Etcher ... ..	6	"	" "
"	" Charles Etcher ... ..	10	Boy	" "

## Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1873.

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX OR OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
August 2	James Etcher ... ..	6	Boy	Rameo Islands.
"	Mrs. Etcher ... ..	32	Woman	" "
"	Thomas W. James ... ..	19	Fisherman	" "
"	Francis McDonald ... ..	4	Boy	" "
"	William McDonald ... ..	6	"	" "
"	George McDonald ... ..	12	"	" "
"	Henry McDonald ... ..	9	"	" "
"	Julia McDonald... ..	17	Girl	" "
"	Charles Evis ... ..	6	Boy	" "
"	William Payne ... ..	9	"	" "
"	Jave Grace ... ..	15	Girl	" "
"	Henry Marsh ... ..	12	Boy	" "
"	Elizabeth Evis ... ..	17	Girl	" "
"	3 Lizzie Evis... ..	19	"	" "
"	George Evis ... ..	23	Fisherman	" "
"	William Evis ... ..	27	"	" "
"	Mrs. A. Candle ... ..	32	Woman	" "
"	George Candle ... ..	11 m'ths.	Boy	" "
"	Robert Marsh ... ..	8 "	"	" "
"	Ellen Marsh ... ..	26	Woman	" "
"	Ann Kippon ... ..	22	"	" "
"	Mary Kippon ... ..	46	"	" "
"	Annie Kippon ... ..	36	"	" "
"	Mary Payne ... ..	32	"	" "
"	Timothy Etcher... ..	38	Fisherman	" "
"	Charles Etcher ... ..	39	"	" "
"	V. McDonald ... ..	37	"	" "
"	4 William Candle ... ..	28	"	" "
"	George Candle ... ..	20	"	" "
"	Robert Candle ... ..	34	"	" "
"	Timothy Morris ... ..	28	"	" "
"	David Morris ... ..	19	"	" "
"	6 Precina Ford ... ..	16	Girl	North Hr., Despair Bay.
"	George Angle ... ..	18 m'ths.	Boy	" "
"	Richard White ... ..	16 "	"	" "
"	John White... ..	3	"	" "
"	John Morris ... ..	10	"	" "
"	Benjamin Morris ... ..	6	"	" "
"	Diana Morris ... ..	2	Girl	" "
"	Rosa Morris ... ..	4	"	" "
"	Rebecca Willcott ... ..	17	"	" "
"	8 John Collin... ..	2	Boy	Ship Cove.
"	Charles Collin ... ..	6	"	" "

**A List of the people Vaccinated on the Coast of Newfoundland & Labrador, 1873.**

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX OR OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
August 8	Michael Organ ... ..	7	Boy	Ship Cove.
"	" Nicholas Yedore ... ..	1	"	"
"	" John Denis Yedore ... ..	4	"	"
"	" Noel Yedore ... ..	6	"	"
"	" Joe Yedore ... ..	7	"	"
"	" Agnes Yedore ... ..	10	Girl	"
" 16	Albert Davis ... ..	6	Boy	Colinet Harbour, Saint
"	" Susannah Davis... ..	11	Girl	Mary's Bay.
"	" Mary J. Davis ... ..	3	"	"
"	" John T. Davis ... ..	9	Boy	"

**PETER MITCHELL ROE,**  
*Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*

### Newfoundland Fishery Report.

H. M. Gun Vessel "WOODLARK,"  
 At St. John's, Newfoundland,  
 23rd August, 1873. }

SIR,—

1.—My predecessors having so ably and accurately reported on all the produce, capabilities, and other matters connected with the different fishing ports visited, I feel that anything I could say on that subject would be mere repetition. I shall therefore confine my Report to the state of the Fishery, as I found it during my round of visits this season, to the following places, thus:—

Arrived 20th June at Trepassey; left 22nd June and arrived 22nd at St. Mary's; left 23rd and arrived at Burin 23rd; left 24th and arrived 24th at Lamaline; left 26th and arrived 26th at Grand Bank; left 26th and arrived 26th at Harbour Briton; left 29th and arrived 29th at Great Jervois Harbour; left July 1st and arrived 3rd July at Lapoile; left 7th and arrived 7th at Port-au-Basque; left 8th and arrived 8th at Codroy; left 9th and arrived 10th at Sydney, C. B.; left 13th and arrived 14th at St. George's Bay; left 19th and arrived 20th at Red Island; left 20th and arrived 20th at York Harbour; left 21st and arrived 21st at Petipas Cove, Humber River; left 22nd and arrived 23rd at Gregory River; left 23rd and arrived 23rd at Trout River; left 23rd and arrived 23rd at Bonne Bay; left 24th and arrived 24th at Cow Cove; left 24th and arrived 25th at Hawke Bay; left 29th and arrived 29th at St. John's Island; left 29th and arrived 29th at Old Ferrole Harbour; left 29th and arrived 29th at St. Barbe; left August 1st and arrived 1st at Blanc Sablon; left 5th and arrived 5th at Forteau Bay; left 8th and arrived 8th at Red Bay; left 9th and arrived 9th at Spear Harbour; left 12th and arrived 12th at Chatteau Bay; left 14th and arrived 14th at Croc Harbour; left 16th and arrived 16th at Rouge Harbour; left 17th and arrived 19th at St. John's, Newfoundland.

2.—At Trepassey, St. Mary's and Burin, fishing had been very good up to the date of my arrival, the caplin having made their



appearance two days before ; the averages at the latter place have exceeded the last few years by from 30 to 40 per cent., but this was accounted for in a great measure by the erection of an ice house in the place by Mr. Geo. Frecker, an American merchant at St. Pierre, which enables the fishermen to take ice to sea to preserve their bait in, and remain out a week instead of having to return for a fresh supply, as has hitherto been the case.

3.—At Lamaline the report was not so favorable, but this on the other hand was accounted for, not from scarcity of fish, but to a new method of fishing by stake nets, which was adopted last year by a few men with great success, and so induced others to try it this, but so far it has proved rather a failure than otherwise ; however as the great catches last season were later, they all hope to be equally fortunate this year.

4.—At Grand Bank, Harbour Briton, and Great Jervis Harbour, the report was also favorable, the average for the last few years having been exceeded. The bultow and seine were more or less used at all the above-mentioned places with the exception of Harbour Briton, where the fishermen would not permit it amongst themselves. While at these places I made particular enquiries if there were any complaints of French encroachment, and with the exception of a few very trivial ones, was invariably answered in the negative.

5.—In consequence of a dense fog which lasted five days and kept me from making the land, I was unable to visit La Hune Bay and Burgeo Island, which I had intended doing had my time and weather allowed.

6.—At La Poile and Port-au-Basque I had good reports of the catch of fish, not so at Codroy where cod fishing had been a perfect failure, the caplin not having made their appearance ; consequently I fear there will be great distress during the winter. Salmon fishing had been fair.

7.—With the exception of warning Michael Collier, at Conn River, Despair Bay, and William Kiddle, at Port Basque, who had been in the habit of setting their nets across the rivers for salmon, the only magisterial case I had before me on this part of the coast

was an assault by three Brothers—Benjamin, John and James Simms, on Samuel Kendle, his wife, and daughter. John and James appeared, Benjamin did not; the former was found guilty, and bound over to keep the peace in two sureties of £10 each, for 12 months, the latter dismissed with a reprimand, as he only threatened.

8.—At La Poile, a very sad case of distress came to my notice, under the following circumstances: Thomas Moore, a native of Hinton, St. Mary's, Dorsetshire, was living in a wretched little hut near the anchorage at the N. E. Arm; he is entirely alone, 9 miles from any human being, his age is between 60 and 70, quite a cripple and unable to work, and has to exist on a few fish he manages to catch, with 25s. currency a quarter, allowed by Government. He told me he was promised a passage home by Government both last fall and the year before, but there he is still and is in great fear he may be passed over again this year. Should he be forgotten, I fear he will never survive the winter in his wretched state of poverty.

9.—The health of the people all along the coast appeared generally good, and I saw no cases of extreme poverty, except the one mentioned.

10.—Having completed with coal at Sydney, I sailed on the 13th, arriving at St. George's Bay on the 14th July. The cod fishery here had been very bad, and herring and salmon fair. Several complaints were here made to me of the rivers being barred, which I have no doubt was true, although they were clear when I visited them. I therefore gave notice to the people complained of, viz:—John Menouf, M. Huland, — Parigi, Thomas Evans, and J. Delaney, that if it occurred again, they will be fined; for this purpose, as also for the general maintenance of the peace, I swore in as an especial constable, William Seaworth, the year's time for those sworn in by Captain Hoskins having expired, he appearing to be a very intelligent fellow; he volunteered the service and is very anxious to do all in his power to prevent barring rivers, in addition to his other duties. I had also some disputes about land which I easily settled satisfactorily by giving my opinion as to who was right. Sailed on the 19th.

11.--Red Island, 20th July. Fishery had been very bad; the inhabitants are now all French, the few English who used to reside there having left.

12.—Coal River I was unable to visit in consequence of dirty weather, but I ascertained that it is considered a fair salmon river, and is said to abound in large trout, but I have been so disappointed by reports of other rivers, that I am rather sceptical as to their produce. It is fished by a man named Michael Wheeler, but whether he bars it or not I am unable to say, probably he does as most of them do if they have a chance, and as a namesake, John, of his fishes and is said to bar a river in the South Arm of the Bay of Islands, I imagine Michael is no exception. I warned the latter (John) that he would be dealt with according to law if it occurred again.

13.—Anchored in York Harbour, Bay of Islands, for the night, not having daylight to proceed further up the river. It is an excellent anchorage, well sheltered, and large enough to hold a fleet, in from 7 to 12 fathoms.

14.—In the Humber River I anchored in Petipas Cove, just off a merchant of that name's house. It is a good anchorage, though small, in from 11 to 9 fathoms. Cod fishing had been very bad; herring not commenced, and salmon fair. I visited all the rivers and found the nets properly placed, indeed barring the main river would be impossible, on account of strength of current and depth of water. The people seemed quiet and orderly, so I had nothing to do in a magisterial way. I also visited the saw mills, worked by Messrs. Tupper & Co., of Halifax; they appeared to be flourishing and in a fair way of eventually paying. Very fine lumber is brought down the river to be worked up; this, together with working the mills, gives labor to many who would otherwise be badly off, owing to the recent scarcity of fish.

15.—Off Gregory River, 23rd July. I sent Sub-Lieutenant Knowles to examine the river. He reports it to appear a fine looking river for salmon and trout. There are a few houses at the mouth, and some nets were set which contained plenty of trout, but no salmon. The inhabitants were not to be found, therefore he could obtain no information about the river.

16.—Trout River I visited the same day ; it is fished by four families, named Crocker, who all reside in the Cove. They report very well of the river, both for salmon and trout ; the latter abound and are very fine. I saw no salmon, but was told they had gone higher up. It appears a nice river, and easier to fish than many. There is a fair temporary anchorage both there and at Gregory River, in from 9 to 7 fathoms ; the former, just inside the point ; the latter, just out ; but with the wind in shore neither are safe.

17.—Bonne Bay, 23rd July. Anchored off Woody Point in 8 fathoms ; two schooners were in the best anchorage, and it was with difficulty that I could get an anchorage under 15 fathoms. It is by no means a safe place to lay, as heavy squalls come down the valleys, in one of which we dragged our anchor off the bank, and the weather continuing bad, stood out to sea in preference.

18.—I was unable to communicate with the shore at St. Paul's and Broom River, in consequence of a strong westerly wind, but I ran close past them, and seeing no sign of settlers, I imagined they were not fished, which I was told at Cow Cove was the case. They were both fished until about 5 years ago, when the people failed, and no one has fished there since. I was also informed that no other river between these and Mall Bay is fished, they being considered too small ; therefore, the weather being against it, I did not visit them.

19.—Cow Cove. Fishing had not been very good, in consequence, I was told, of roughness in the weather. There were no complaints or sickness.

20.—Hawke Bay, 25th July. The salmon fisheries at the head of the bay had been bad up to this date ; the rivers are fished by one—the Eastern by Bryant, the other by Eastman ; the nets were all properly placed, and from there being plenty of salmon up the rivers, I imagine they have not been barred.

21.—The French, I was informed, had been doing very well with the cod-seine and bultow. A barque and brig were at anchor in Keppel's Harbour. The English have done very badly ; they complain that the French not only prohibit their using either seine

or bultow, but object to their fishing at all. One man, Robert Allen, of Daniel's Harbour, who had gone entirely by himself in a small boat to fish off Old Ferroll, complained to me that the French had cut his grapnel three times, and that the officer in command of a French ship of war had ordered him off, telling him he had no right to fish anywhere except off the bay where he lived. He was in a wretched state of poverty on account of losing his fishing.

22.—On reaching Keppel's Island, I saw a large ship on shore between Point Rich and Port Saunders. On communicating she proved to be the *Scotia*, 1500 tons, from Quebec to Liverpool, with lumber, Wilson Robson, master, belonging to Mr. Ross of the former place. She ran on shore in thick weather at 2. p. m. the day before, the 24th. I could give her no assistance, so did not remain.

23.—Strong westerly winds which continued to blow the whole time I was in Hawk Bay, prevented me from visiting Pond River in that bay, so I was unable to ascertain whether the bar had been removed or not.

24.—At St. John's Island and Old Ferroll, cod fishing had been very bad, there were four vessels at the former place, and several at the latter, in different harbours; Brig Cove containing four brigs. I heard of no complaint or sickness at either of these places.

25.—St. Barbe has also failed for cod this season, and the salmon have been very scarce, which no doubt is in consequence of Genge's having been in the habit of barring the rivers, for which he was warned both last year and the year before. There were no nets down when I visited the rivers, but there was every appearance of nets having been set across the eastern brook, so I imagine he does the same elsewhere directly a man-of-war leaves.

26.—Blanc Sablon. Cod fishing had been only fair up to the date of my arrival, but during my stay there the fish struck in, and great captures were made with the seines. One man I heard of catching 180 quintals in one haul. Besides Messrs. De Quettville's and Boutellier's establishments, there were at least sixty schooners; three Americans, the others from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia,

all doing well. I had no complaints here, except from a man named Gaspar Schwartz, from Nova Scotia, who says several schooners are in the habit of cleansing their fish on the fishing ground, which drives the others away. I told him I knew of no law against it but that fishermen should agree amongst themselves on those subjects. The people were generally healthy. Sub-Lieutenant Knowles visited Bradore in the cutter, and reports very badly of the fishery there, but the people were healthy and quiet.

27.—At Forteau, L'Anse Amour and Red Bay, cod-fishing had been fair, but a large shoal of fish striking into Forteau Bay the day before my departure, improved the average very much, as a great quantity were taken. The fishermen say the fish are travelling east.

28.—The rivers in Bradore, Blanc Sablon and Forteau are not fished, and few salmon have been taken on the coast, except at the Penweir River, where a good catch has been made.

29.—I did not visit L'Anse Loup or Black Bay as the weather was threatening, but as Fishery Commissioner, Mr. Duder, whom I communicated with at Forteau had just come from there, and reported everything to be in a satisfactory state, I did not consider my presence necessary.

30.—Although the weather was moderately fine and warm, there was a good deal of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle. I counted 52 bergs on the 9th of August round the ship.

31.—At Spear Harbour, Seal Bight and Murray's Harbour, cod fishing had been a total failure, and salmon very bad; the latter in consequence of the numerous icebergs which had prevented the people from setting their nets. There are only three families who reside in this vicinity throughout the winter—two named Chubb and one named Pole; but upwards of 35 come for the summer fishery, chiefly from Carbonear; a Mr. Forward of that place being the principal. Spear Harbour is beautifully sheltered, with capital holding ground in from 7 to 8 fathoms, but is too small for any vessel larger than the *Woodlark* class, and the entrance between the Islands is extremely narrow, which is reduced very much

by a shoal projecting off the inside point of the islet on the port hand going in. On the starboard hand there is three fathoms within one fathom of the shore, which if kept in as close as possible will clear all danger. Without a pilot, however, who thoroughly knows the place, it would be dangerous for any vessel to attempt to enter.

32.—Chatteau Bay. Anchored in Temple Harbour. Cod fishing had been very bad, and had it not been for an unusually good catch of salmon in June and July, the people would be very badly off for the winter. A complaint was here made to me by Mrs. P. Clarke that the Government schooner *William Stairs* fouled her salmon nets in working out of harbour, causing damage to the amount of £2, besides being the cause of her losing a part of the season's fishing. From the statement of another witness I believe to be true, she is a widow and supports herself and family entirely by the salmon fishing, so her loss is great. There were several applications for the doctor, but nothing of a very serious nature.

33.—At Croc, Rouge, and Conche Harbours, the cod season had been very bad; not so the salmon, which had exceeded the average of many years all along the coast. The latter place has not been fished by the French for a few years, and has now an English population of some 200. The French establishment at Rouge is very extensive; ten barques and brigs were laying there at the time of my visit. The French man-of-war *Kersaint* arrived there the same evening as myself, the 16th.

34.—I was anxious to visit the salmon fishery of Canada and Hare Bay, as I heard rumours of a dispute having arisen about fishing the latter, but our pilot not knowing either place, and not having any plans of them on board, I gave it up. From the reports I have received I have no doubt the French have had an indifferent season so far, all along the coast they fish, except in the vicinity of Kirpon, where I hear some good catches have lately been made.

35.—With the exception of the complaint at Hawke's Bay, which I have mentioned, I have heard of no disagreements between the French and English fishermen, in fact they seem to get

on together very amicably, considering the unsatisfactory position in which the English are in from the unsettled disputed points of the Treaty, which disables an officer from telling them distinctly what are their rights and what are not. I have had several enquiries from English fishermen at different places on that subject, which is difficult to answer; but I have invariably told them that if they do not interrupt the French and leave the ground when they are asked, they have a right to fish anywhere on the shore, which has seemed to satisfy them better than one would imagine.

36.—I left Rouge Harbour in the afternoon of the 17th, and arrived here on the 19th instant.

37—With regard to your memorandum of the — ultimo, I enclose the report of Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Oules, who surveyed the harbour at St. Barbe, as directed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. F. LUTTRELL,

*Commander.*

Captain DAVID MILLER,

*H. M. S. Sirius, Senior Officer.*



H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
 St. John's, Newfoundland,  
 6th October, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, copies of the Reports on the Newfoundland Fisheries, of H. M. ships *Sirius* and *Woodlark*, embraced in their second cruises, together with the respective enclosures attached thereto.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient Servant,

D. MILLER,  
*Captain and Senior Officer.*

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,  
 Governor of Newfoundland,  
 &c., &c., &c.,

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**Fishery Report, 1873.**

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SECOND CRUISE.

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H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
 St. John's, Newfoundland,  
 6th October, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that I left St. John's on September 7th. On September 8th passed the *James Jardine*, of Liverpool, water-logged and abandoned, sails blown away, about 30 miles south of Cape St. Mary's. Arrived at Sydney 10th September ; could not get coal that day.

September 11th.—Went alongside coal-wharf at 6 a. m. ; completed coal (183 tons) by 4 p. m., and moved out. The remains of the late gale were visible in numbers of vessels high and dry and trees blown down. A captain of a vessel 40 years at sea, said he had never seen anything like it before.

The *D'Estaing*, French corvette, entered Sydney the same time as ourselves.

#### SYDNEY TO ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

Being thick in making St. George's Harbour, obliged to have two boats down feeling our way.

#### ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

The cod season has not been good owing to a lack of bait, but latterly, since squid have been in, the fishermen have been doing very fairly. Mr. Bennett, prime minister, has opened a lead mine at Port-au-Port. A Mr. Magraw is going to open a coal mine at Indian Head the ensuing spring. A Canadian Company have also a coal mine on the south side at the Marachois, about 20 miles from here. No defileurs, (French who follow the fish along the coast in their vessels) have been here ; they do not generally call here at all. The French had one fishing-room here about 30 years ago ; they do not interfere at all here ; they did not experience the late gale here.

Arrived September 14th, sailed 6.30 a. m., 15th September.

#### ST. GEORGE'S BAY TO HUMBER SOUND.

Saw no boats out fishing as we came along the coast, except four boats in St. George's Bay. The French had apparently left Red Island ; a solitary schooner occasionally making her way along the coast. Anchored in Humber Sound, (Birchy Cove) 2.15 p. m., 16th September.

#### HUMBER SOUND.

No French fishing-rooms in the Sound nor on the Islands in the Bay of Islands, nor in the adjacent Coves, and they never had any within the memory of present residents ; their defileurs do not come up the Sound, but two or three go into Lark and Little

Harbours every year; they do not interfere with the settlers up the Sound, but have done so with the Lark Harbor settlers. There are no cod in the Sound, but plenty of herring in May and again from October to May; they are caught in the winter in nets under the ice. Squid generally appear from August to November; lance all the summer. The settlement is very prosperous; there is no doctor, and at present no clergyman, but Mr. Curling, late an officer in the Boyal Artillery, is coming here. Last season was a very good season.

#### HUMBER SOUND TO YORK HARBOUR.

Sailed 5.50 a. m., 17th September, but one of our bearings breaking down just after sailing, obliged us to put into York Harbour, and a first rate anchorage it is, plenty of room and excellent holding ground; dirty weather.

#### YORK HARBOR TO BONNE BAY.

Sailed 5.30 a. m., 18th September. Misty, damp, wintry weather; arrived at Woody Point 1.30 p. m.; got all the information we wanted and sailed without anchoring. There never were (in the memory of present inhabitants) any French rooms at Bonne Bay, but the last two years they have had a vessel at anchor in Rocky Harbour, just at the entrance of Bonne Bay. No French defileurs have been in here at all. The season here has been poor, squid come in but no lance. Sailed 2.30 p. m., 18th September.

#### BONNE BAY TO PORT AU CHOIX.

A beautiful evening, and night calm and clear; made Point Rich light 3. a. m., 19th; dropped a boat at Port au Choix about 7 a. m. A middling fishery season here; plenty of squid came in the last week in August and remained about a fortnight; no lance; herring very plentiful. The French leave about 10th and 11th October; 3 brigs and a brigantine here, (one brig a North German,) and 2 schooners, a brigantine, English. The inhabitants here appear to get on very well with the French, owing to judicious French fishery captains. Many French boats were out fishing, and many bultows set. Observed 3 French brigs and 1 brigantine at anchor in Savage Island and Old Port-au-Choix; one French room and one schooner, English.

## PORT AU CHOIX TO ST. JOHN'S ISLAND.

Sailed 8 a. m., arrived 9.10 a. m. Bad cod season ; herring and squid just come in. Three brigs, one brigantine, and one topsail-schooner, French, and one English schooner, the *Lady Dufferin*, of Quebec. Several French boats out fishing, and nets set both here and at Port-au-Choix.

## ST. JOHN'S ISLAND TO NEW FERROLLE AND ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

Left St. John's Island 10.30 a. m., 19th September. Passed between Flat Island and St. John's, and to northward of Twin Island. This bay requires surveying very much, the sailing directions are useless, except Cloué's.

Saw a large steamer on shore on Ferrolle ledge, the *Medway*, Capt. Harris, tonnage 1896, barque rigged ; cargo, wheat, flour, pork, potash and wool ; British, from Montreal to London ; 7 passengers, all saved ; 7 of crew lost, remainder left for Blanc Sablon the day before yesterday. She went on shore in a thick fog, blowing hard ; ten minutes after she struck, filled and heeled over on starboard side and is now breaking up ; cargo has been sold by auction ; she struck last Saturday week.

Hove to off New Ferrolle at 1.45 p. m., and sent a boat in. French all gone ; three British schooners here , a very poor fishing season ; plenty of caplin ; a few squid and herring. Four British families reside here. Anchored at St. Margaret's Bay 4 p. m.

## ST. MARGARET'S BAY TO ST. BARBE'S BAY AND RED BAY.

Weighed at 5.30 a. m., 20th September. Fine, but falling glass. At 8.15 a. m., hove to and sent a boat into Black Duck Cove ; a very bad fishing season here. There have never been any French rooms at St. Barbe's Bay within the memory of the inhabitants. No defileurs have been here this season, some seasons one or two may call in. A French man-of-war passed here, going to eastward, the day before yesterday. Saw three French boats out fishing off Old Ferrolle as we passed, and in the harbour.

At 9.30 a. m. proceeded for Red Bay; when off Black Bay came on thick, with rain. At 3 p. m. anchored in the inner harbour, Red Bay. The fishery here, and as far as Indian Harbour, has been very poor; from Indian Harbour, north, very good; and from here to Blanc Sablon, very good. Squid have been here in abundance since August 5th, but they very seldom come in.

Having our feed-valves out of order, we remained here until 5.30 a. m., 25th September. The glass fell as low as 29.23 while here, with heavy rain and blowing fresh from W. S. W. to North. A few boats out fishing along the coast.

#### RED BAY TO KIRPON.

Weighed at 5.30 a. m., September 23rd. Saw only four small icebergs in the Straits with a few smaller pieces of floating ice. An Allan steamer, British colors, passed us going northward. Anchored at 12.30 p. m. in Kirpon. One French brig here. The French are packing up to leave; they have had a very good season, better than they have had for 20 years; the British settlers have done well also. Plenty of squid have been in but no lance. A very good season at Griguet Harbour. There has been one French room between this immediate neighbourhood and Cape Norman, at Cape Onion; two rooms at Degrat Cove, two at Pigeon's Cove. No defileurs have been here, but one vessel from the banks. The French have had no rooms in Griguet Harbour for the last ten years.

A good many salmon have been taken out of the stream in Pistolet Bay, and the river was barred by a man named Joseph Brown.

Since we were here last, a Wesleyan missionary has established himself at St. Anthony's Harbour, and visits the adjoining harbours. Mr. Pinn tells me that the Bishop has decided to have a church built here and a resident clergyman, but this, according to the French views as propounded by Captain De Boissondy, is an infraction of the French rights which it is his mission to maintain.

The French are leaving a number of large boats behind them, as is their practice, I believe, but appears to me to be not included

in the Treaties. If any damage was done them during their absence, I suppose they would make it a grievance. My predecessors have said that the fishermen on the coast generally understate their success, and I believe it. While here, a fisherman, off his guard, I suppose, told our first Lieutenant that he could go out now, (although so late in the season,) and catch from four to five pounds worth (currency) of fish in a day. They appear, when they have made what they call a good voyage, that is to say, a satisfactory take of fish for a season, to cease, or nearly cease for that season. Considering that they can have as much land as they choose to cultivate, and can rear, if they choose, pigs, poultry, sheep, and cows, with industry and prudence they ought to be very comfortably off. What with magisterial duties and thick weather, we were detained here until the morning of the 29th.

The French brig, with all the last of the French, sailed on the 28th, and a horrible noise and screaming they made the night before; they must have been all drunk.

Two magisterial cases, which appeared serious on deposition, turned out trumpery, and were dismissed; the other, Jordan Sheppard and William Dacres, were cited for taking up the nets of Jacob Eddison, and stealing his grapnel-rope; case proved as to the grapnel-rope; sentenced to pay an indemnity to the complainant, 30s., or its value; William Dacres to pay £1, and Jordan Sheppard 10s. Mr. Frederick Pinn went security for the payment in the course of one month.

#### KIRPON TO ST. LUNAIRE AND CROC.

Sailed 6 a. m., 29th. Many schooners returning from Labrador. 8.50 a. m., anchored in St. Lunaire, a good harbour; only two families here; vaccinated 11 children. The season has been very fair, (that is to say, I believe, very good.) About ten years ago there were six French rooms here; no defileurs come here. Here is one case among many showing the preposterous pretensions of the French. A fine harbour, excellent fishing ground, not been occupied, (the harbour) by the French for 10 years; perhaps will not for the next 20 years, perhaps never; yet it is, according to their views, to remain perfectly unsettled all that time, in order

that they may, when they think proper, come and set up a room or two, and fish for three or four months in the year.

Left St. Lunaire at 11 a. m. A few native boats out fishing along the coast; no French; one iceberg in sight; weather fine and clear, but came on thick and rainy as we entered Croc.

Anchored at Croc, 4 p. m.; harbour empty, except one schooner coming to an anchor; five others afterwards came in on account of the bad weather at sea.

There have been two French rooms here this season; no defileurs come here; the season has been bad. We heard here that there is one very good salmon river in Hare Bay; it was fished this year by a Newfoundlander. We also heard that there is a rock at the entrance of How Harbour on which a French man-of-war went on shore 3 years ago. There are a few settlers on the North side of Hare Bay. All the French have left Croc for the season.

#### CROC TO ROUGE HARBOUR.

Weighed 6 a. m., October first. No boat out fishing along the coast; several schooners from Labrador going south; one iceberg in sight.

Anchored at Rouge Harbour 8.30 a. m.; the French left last Thursday; they have had nine rooms here this season and one in Sugar-loaf Cove. The total French population in the season is about 400; they have a priest and two doctors; they leave their boats behind. No defileurs come here; cod season bad, salmon good. The French do not allow even their guardians to use the codseine.

Sent an officer over to Conche Harbour; the fishing has been indifferent there. No French rooms, nor have they had any for six years. No defileurs frequent the place.

Appended is a deposition of Patrick Bromley, concerning the seizure of his herring nets by a French man-of-war last season, supposed to be the *Diamant*.

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**ROUGE HARBOUR TO CANADA BAY.**

Sailed 10.30 a. m., October 2nd. Anchored in Biche Arm about two or three miles up from Inglee Island, at 3 p. m. Several people came up from Inglee Island for medical treatment. The French have no rooms in Canada Bay, nor have they had any for seven or eight years. The French frequently rob or break their nets. The season has been a very poor one, not 20 quintals per man; we saw no boats out fishing, and they say that although the fish remain till about Christmas, the weather will not let them fish much longer than the present time. A few seal are caught, beginning about Christmas. The herring season has been poor; squid and caplin come here, but no lance. There is one good salmon stream here and another pretty fair, fished by British; they grow potatoes and vegetables and some of them keep pigs, cows and poultry; those who keep cattle complain of the dogs of others attacking their cattle, and asked my advice. I told them to warn the owners of dogs, and if they did not adopt means to restrain their dogs, to shoot the said dogs the next time they attacked the cattle; it is not the only place where the same complaint has been made. If the settlers would domesticate some of the native caribou they would make excellent draught animals for hauling wood, superseding the necessity for dogs; would make excellent cattle for supplying meat and milk, and could be fed much easier than the packs of dogs that are kept. Caribou are not difficult to tame, I have heard.

There being nothing to detain us further on the fisheries, we weighed from Canada Bay 6 a. m., October 3rd. The first snow fell, wintery looking weather.

Mr. David O'Sullivan I consider to be a valuable man to have with one as a pilot, and from his knowledge of the fishing customs.

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**CONCLUDING REMARKS.**

With reference to paragraph 3, October 5, of the printed instructions to the Senior Officer on the Newfoundland coast, I do



not think that any definition of the limits of the French fishery in the rivers would satisfy the fishermen of the two countries—the French are too satisfied with their exclusive rights.

The British fishermen consider that the French have no right to the rivers, and think it very hard that British men-of-war should come around breaking down dams or weirs, made by British settlers for the purpose of catching salmon, and seizing their nets if used in a manner contrary to the Salmon Act of Newfoundland, while the French are allowed to do as they like. The thing will cure itself ere long, for both parties fish in such a senseless manner, that soon it will not be worth anybody's while to fish the streams.

As salmon in the streams here appear to run up at once as far as they can go, which is generally into some pond or lake, perhaps many miles up, it appears to me, by Captain De Boissondy's instructions or views, that the French consider they have a right to fish for salmon up in the heart of the country if they think fit. a view which I do not see at all warranted by any language in the Treaties.

The opinions of Mr. Pinsent, Q. C., Crown Lawyer of Newfoundland. concerning the right of the French to prohibit certain modes of taking fish by the British, (and if they have the right to prohibit, they must have the right to seize,) appears to me, opposed to answer No. 6 to Captain Brown's questions, (appendix No. 7, Senior Officer's Box,) and opposed to Act 6 of the printed instructions to the Senior Officer, Newfoundland.

In Act 9, of the convention between Great Britain and France, 1859, which never passed into law, it is stipulated that "the Naval Officer of the French Government shall be entitled to enforce the said French exclusive rights of fishing as defined in Act 1, by expulsion of vessels or boats attempting concurrent fishing in the case of their being no British cruising vessels in sight, or made known to be present within a distance of five marine miles."

Had the French believed, at the time of making this convention, that they already possessed the power of expulsion, there

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would have been no need for this stipulation. No mention is made of a right to *seize*.

Many missionaries, I believe, in the present day are qualified medical practitioners; a gentleman of this description stationed at the principal places along the coast, might combine the functions of magistrate, warden of fisheries, receiver of wrecks, and might institute, along the coast, schools conducted by pupil teachers, his own family or others, and would do a great deal of good; no doubt for a few pounds a year some fishermen would be glad to act as constables under him, using their own boats when required.

The people appear an orderly well-disposed set, but it is a lamentable thing to see whole families grow up perfectly ignorant of everything but fishing, "like heathens." as a well-to-do fisherman said to me.

On some parts of the south coast where the water is very deep, a certain amount of cod fish remain all the year round, and cod-fishing is carried on throughout the winter; but the great mass of fish which supply the fishermen come in from the ocean, and appear to come in streams or rivers, as it were, of fish which are more or less erratic in their course, as may be seen by the fishery reports from the different places.

It is natural to suppose that they follow the bait, but sometimes the bait is present in abundance with little or no cod fish. The enormous quantity of fish in these streams or rivers of fish, may be inferred from the success of the process of jigging; our pilot, who has had great experience on the coast, says that in letting down your jigger you can often feel it striking the backs of the fish as it goes down.

On asking our pilot, who has had great experience on the fisheries, what is the greatest amount of fish he has known one man catch in a day, he said that he has himself, with one other man, caught 32 quintals, and that he does not know of more having been caught; this of course is exceptional success; selling at a pound per quintal it is very good work.

H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
 St. John's, Newfoundland,  
 October 3rd, 1873. }

SIR,—

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following Medical Report of the visits of this ship on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, between September 14th and October 3rd, 1873.

All the various places visited were healthy, but many people were seen and treated for chronic diseases, such as skin, biliary and glandular affections.

The vaccination done on former visits was successful in the greater majority of instances, and at one station, Red Bay, Labrador, vaccine was left for use with several infants, who, for various causes, were unsuited to it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

PETER MITCHELL ROE,  
*Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.*

Captain DAVID MILLER,  
 H. M. S. *Sirius.*

In the public archives, there must, one would fancy, be some document, such as correspondence with the Governor of Newfoundland at the time of making the Treaties, and since that time, which would throw a light on the views and practice of both parties during the 18th century, since the Treaty of Utrecht says—“but it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and to dry them on land;” in the absence of all historical records, one would naturally infer from the language that sea fish was meant, and that the French views as expounded by Captain De Boissondy, of fishing the rivers, (he assigns no limit how high up the river) are untenable.

A British fisherman, guardian to the French rooms at one of the principal places along the coast, told our First Lieutenant that he would like to lodge certain complaints against the French, but that he was afraid, and there is no doubt that they would have turned him out of his berth as a guardian, out of his house and buildings, and worried him out of the place.

Many of the anchorages in the fisheries have a rocky bottom; we lost two arms and two stocks of anchors in quick succession at the beginning of the season, although the cables were double bitted, after which we adopted the following precaution, and never had another loss:—

When near the anchoring ground we put the slip stopper on before all, eased the anchor down from the cat-head by a slip hawser until it hung by the slip stopper, and then let go from the slip stopper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. MILLER,

*Captain and Senior Officer.*

Vice-Admiral

E. G. FANSHAWE, C. B.,

Commander-in-Chief.

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Captain DAVID MILLER,  
 H. M. S. *Sirius.*

**A list of the people Vaccinated on the Coast of Newfoundland & Labrador, 1873.**

DATE.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
Sept. 14.	Geo. T. Parsons.....	11 m'ths.		St. George's Bay.
" "	Ada. Ann LaRue.....	3 yrs.		"
" "	Welford LaRue.....	14 m'ths.		"
" 15.	John Condon .....	10 yrs.		Bay of Islands.
" "	Wm. Keough .....	12 "		"
" "	Ellen Keough.....	9 "		"
" 29.	Solomon LeDrow .....	3½ "		St. Lunaire.
" "	William G. LeDrow ....	15 "		"
" "	S. Patey .....	18 "		"
" "	Willis Patey .....	5 "		"
" "	Phœbe Patey.....	5 "		"
" "	Kate Patey .....	10 "		"
" "	Wm. John Patey .....	4 "		"
" "	John Patey .....	3 "		"
" "	Stephen Patey .....	6 "		"
" "	William Patey.....	5 "		"
" "	Levi Patey .....	1½ "		"
Oct. 1.	Alexander Pine .....	2 "		Rouge Bay.
" "	Anastatia Pine.....	4 "		"
" "	Bridget Pine.....	7 m'ths.		"

PETER MITCHELL ROE,  
Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.

*Deposition of PATRICK BROMLEY, fisherman, taken at Conche Harbour, 1st October, 1873, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Newfoundland.*

Patrick Bromley, sworn, states:—In August last year a French man-of-war came into Conche Harbour, lowered a boat and took up a herring net belonging to him, and laid by him for herring; they did not anchor; the name of the ship not known, supposed to be the *Diamant*, the same that took up the other nets along the coast; there were no French fishing in the Bay at the time, the rooms not having been occupied for the last six years.

(Signed,)

W. H. M. MOLYNEUX,  
*Justice of the Peace*

#### COMMENTS ON FISHERY TREATIES AND THEIR INTERPRETATIONS.

The Treaty of Utrecht, which is the basis of all subsequent Treaties, and to which they all refer, is very plain in its language; it lays down in the most decided manner that Newfoundland and the adjacent islands shall in future belong wholly of right to Great Britain: "Nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs, successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter lay claim to any right to the said island or islands or to any part of it or them, but it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and to dry them on land in that part only, &c."

Here is only the permission to fish and cure fish on the shore. A fishing proprietor, in giving leave to another to fish in his waters, does not truly abandon his own right to fish, nor his right to give leave to others to fish. This must always have been the view of the British Government, as they gave leave to United States citizens to fish in the same waters by the Treaty of 1818, which the French must have been perfectly aware of and never protested against, therefore they at that time must have held the same views as ourselves.

The Definitive Treaty, Paris, 10th February, 1763, so far as Newfoundland goes, merely confirms the Treaty of Utrecht, and in addition, "The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to His Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen ; and His Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery, and to keep a guard of fifty men upon them for the police."

It is necessary to call attention to the language of the cession of St. Pierre and Miquelon; here is exclusive right given (under certain conditions) and it is put in unmistakable language, very different language from that giving the right of fishing on the west and north-east coasts of Newfoundland, on which the French *now* claim the *exclusive* right of fishing.

The Definitive Treaty, Versailles, 3rd Sept., 1783, confirms, to the King of Great Britain, his right to the Island of Newfoundland and adjacent Islands, as stated in Treaty of Utrecht, "excepting the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present Treaty to His Most Christian Majesty." The limits for the French fishery are also altered, and are now from Cape St. John on north-east coast, by the north, to Cape Ray. "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."

Attention is especially called to the latter part; it will be observed that no further fishing privileges are accorded to the French beyond what they possessed by the Treaty of Utrecht. The limits are certainly altered, and St. Pierre and Miquelon ceded to the French, but on the west and north-east coasts, where all the difficulties have occurred, they possess no privileges beyond those they enjoyed by the Treaty of Utrecht.

#### BRITISH DECLARATION, VERSAILLES, 3RD SEPT., 1783.

This declaration issued after the foregoing definitive Treaty, and by its preamble purporting to be a document which would prevent future disputes as to the meaning of the previous Treaties, (which are very clear and could not well be misunderstood) has been the



cause of all the subsequent difficulties, and is no doubt a very strong point on the French side.

“To this end” (the prevention of disputes) “and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, H. B. Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will for this purpose cause the fixed settlements which shall be found there to be removed. H. B. Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.”

The 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has been at all times acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of H. B. Majesty on their part not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.” “The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen and in full confidence that their possession will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations, and that the fishery between the said Islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.”

The 1st and 2nd paragraphs of this declaration, as cited above, contradict each other; for by the 1st the French are accorded especial privileges which have given rise to their claims to exclusive rights, and the King declares, (not that the fixed settlements which *do exist* shall be removed) but that the fixed settlements which *shall be* formed there shall be removed, thereby giving rise to the present French view that there should be no British residents on the shores of their fishing limits to the end of all time, except those whom they may think proper to tolerate. Whereas, the 2nd

paragraph refers to the Treaty of Utrecht as to the mode in which the fishery shall be carried on ; now the Treaty of Utrecht only gives the French a right to fish, and gives them no precedence over British subjects, and not only does it not decree the removal of British settlements, but it asserts in the most positive manner the territorial rights of Great Britain to the whole of Newfoundland and adjacent Islands.

Is this assertion of territorial rights (and acknowledgment on the part of France) to go for nothing? Of what value is it if we are never to be allowed to exercise any territorial rights? Newfoundland, although possessing a poor soil, and during a great part of the year a rigorous climate, is capable of supporting a considerable population in comfort, by farming. The prime minister, who has spent a large part of his life in exploring the coast of Newfoundland, considers that the greater part of the west coast is rich in minerals ; he is working a copper mine at Tilt Cove, on the north-east coast, and has just commenced a lead mine in Port au Port, concerning which Captain DeBoissondy complains as an infringement of French rights. Two other mines near the same place are, I hear, about to be opened—one a copper mine, and the other a coal mine.

Mr. Murray, the Government Geologist, considers Newfoundland rich in minerals. As by the Treaties permanent residence is forbidden to the French, and only fishing privileges are accorded to them, are those dog-in-the-manger views to be tolerated, and no mining or farming operations to be undertaken forever? Are they, in fact, to prohibit the existence of tens of thousands of British subjects, in order that they may fish when they think proper, or desist when they think proper,—the country remaining, in the mean time, forever a wilderness; would any nation in the world, with power to resist, submit to such pretensions?

It may, on the British side, be said, with justice, that as the only question before the contracting parties was that of fishing, no industrial pursuits, up to the time of making the Treaties, having existed on the part of the coast of Newfoundland in question, except fishing, that both parties could only have had fishing in their minds at the time of making the Treaties, and that therefore

they cannot reasonably be considered to apply to anything but fishing ; and there can be no question but that, supposing the French possessed undisputed exclusive right to the fishing, yet that farming and mining operations might be carried on to any extent by the British, without in any way interfering with the fisheries of the French, for there would still on the shores and in the harbours be ample room for the French to cure their fish, and for requisite wharfage for the farming and mining population.

FRENCH COUNTER-DECLARATION, VERSAILLES, 3RD  
SEPTEMBER, 1783.

The only point of importance in this Declaration, is the last paragraph. "In regard to the fishery between the Island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party but to the middle of the Channel, and His Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen." I was on the fisheries about 38 years ago. I believe British men-of-war were at that time not regularly stationed on the coast of Newfoundland, and the French did pretty well what they liked ; their encroachments were great and their arrogance extreme ; such as threatening the British settlers on the *south coast*, pulling down or threatening to pull down houses for fuel, &c., &c. We seized a considerable number of French boats in the neighbourhood of Lamaline, and detained them, and did not release them until a French officer came over from St. Pierre to promise that they should not be allowed to encroach again. On coming round the coast this season we counted thirteen French boats encroaching on British limits about Lamaline ledges. Six were boarded and had all been fishing ; they were not seized but warned off ; they excused themselves on the plea that it was the custom for British boats to fish in French limits, which, on arriving at Lamaline, I heard from the Magistrate was false, as the French would not allow for an instant anything of the kind. It will also be seen by my Report that the Custom-house Officer at Great St. Lawrence complained that the French boats encroached very much ; that he has often warned them off, but that they would not go.

time or other disputed, if there is maintainable ground for contesting them ; and for these reasons, when negotiations have intended to grant exclusive rights, it has been their invariable practice to convey such rights in direct, unqualified and comprehensive terms, so as to prevent the possibility of future dispute or doubt. In the present case, however, such forms of expression are entirely wanting, and the claim put forward on the part of France, is founded simply on interference and upon an assumed interpretation of words."

And so one may search the Treaties in vain for the words "exclusive," "reserved," as assumed by French authorities ; whereas, in the Treaty of Utrecht, the basis of all the after Treaties, the term is "allowed." "But it shall be *allowed* to the subjects of France to catch fish, &c."

*Report of the Attorney General of Newfoundland, relative to Saint George's Bay, &c., &c., September 13th, 1849.*

"In reference to the subject of appointing a resident Justice of the Peace at St. George's Bay, I have to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, that I know of no strictly legal objection to such an appointment. The sovereignty and dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies are in the Crown of Great Britain, and the laws of England are equally in force at St. George's Bay as in other parts of the Island."

*Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to the rights of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland and the neighbouring coasts, January 14th, 1857.*

In this convention, which never became law, we first find the term *exclusive* right to fish, stipulated for and accorded to the French, and we find it stipulated that the French naval officers should be entitled to enforce the said French exclusive right of fishing, by expulsion of vessels or boats attempting concurrent fishing.

Article XVI says, "The privilege of French subjects to cut wood for the repair of their fishing erections and fishing vessels from Cape St. John to Rock Point may be exercised as far as required for the purpose, but not on private land, without consent

of the occupier." It appears, therefore, that at the time of this convention being drawn up, the French government did recognise our right to occupy land on the shore in question.

*Address from the House of Commons, Newfoundland, to House of Commons, Great Britain.*

"The herring fishery is not within the Treaty of Versailles."

*Extract from United States Statutes at Large, Chap. LXVII, an Act to declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States. Volume 1, page 578, Statute 11, February, 1798.*

"Whereas, the Treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed, have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas, under authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence, infracting the said Treaties and hostile to the rights of a free and independent people. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: that the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the Treaties and of the consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France, and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States."

#### REMARKS ON THE SALMON ACT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

This Act has no clause limiting its operations to any particular part of Newfoundland, consequently is law for the whole of Newfoundland, and is furnished to the Senior Naval Officer on the Newfoundland station for his information and guidance; it is his duty therefore to see it obeyed.

The French instructions to the Senior French Naval Officer, as set forth by Captain De Boissondy (vide correspondence), are dia-

metrically opposed, and if each officer carries out his instructions, collision must result.

EXTRACTS FROM AND REMARKS ON SENIOR  
OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Captain Loch, 1848, Page 18.—“When on the point of sailing, the son of Mr. Grange, of Anchor Point, Newfoundland, came on board to complain that the French had stopped his father fishing a salmon river that has been in his family for upwards of a century; that after much opposition on his father's part he had to yield to the French one-half and afterwards two-thirds of the produce of the river. This year they had taken it from him altogether.”

A marginal note by Captain Hamilton states that the river in question was the Pond's River, Mall Bay, concerning which Captain De Boissondy asserts (vide correspondence) that the French had fished it for 160 years.

Concerning this same river, Commander Pasley, 1869, says :—  
“A complaint was made by a Mr. Grange that the French had prevented him from fishing the River Ponds, netting the same themselves. The complaint about the river of Ponds was made by Mr. Grange's father to Captain Loch in 1848, but it remains the same.”

Captain Parish, 1868.—“At Croc I communicated with the French Naval Officer relative to a report that the French fishing captains intended preventing our fishermen on the coast hauling herring. Had this threat been carried out, it would most certainly have brought about some serious disturbances, as our fishermen residing on that coast were determined to resist by force an act which they considered illegal, more so as they had not been interfered with up to the present.”

Captain Brown, 1871, page 19.—“And lastly, the majority of these 3000 Englishmen” (between Cape Ray and Point Rich) “have expended their labour 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 the 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 the winter.”

“Another man in the Bay of Islands informed me that a Frenchman said 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.”

Commander Knowles, 1871, page 32, under head of Conche Harbour.—“The people complain that the French would not allow them to fish for salmon in Hare Bay or any of the rivers.”

Page 53.—“He states that in 1870, a small vessel, tender to the French man-of-war, came into Castor’s River and broke into his house, firing several shots through the door, the door of which Mr. Burr saw, and forcibly took several articles from the house.”

Commander Knowles, 1873.—“Lieutenant Carey, in conversation, appeared to think that the French have an exclusive right to the sea fishery on this shore, as well as to that on the salmon rivers, and that they intend if possible to enforce it in future.”

This appears to corroborate the statement made in a long article in the *Times* last May or June, saying that M. Thiers’ Government had given express orders to enforce French views; and I have been told by good authority that Captain De Boissondy and Lieutenant Carey were decorated by M. Thiers’ Government for their achievements after last season.

Commander Knowles, 1872, page 13.—“An officer who I detached to visit Griguet and Forteau Harbours, reported that several nets belonging to people at these places had been seized by the *Diamant* about the 15th August, and that no French were fishing near there at the time.”

Captain De Boissondy did not condescend to answer my questions put to him in a very plain and straightforward manner, excepting, in a very off-hand manner, that they were all *a cote de la verite* (opposed to truth). The above case was one of the depositions, on oath, by the fishermen, which I forwarded to him.

Commander Knowles, page 16.—The only French establishment in the Bay of Islands is at Petit Port or Little Harbour, where there is one room; they have as yet only interfered with the English fishing at the outskirts of the bay, but threaten, both here and at Bonne Bay, to drive all the people off the shore next year.

Commander Knowles, 1872, page 19.—“The state of affairs on the French Shore is very unsatisfactory and is likely to become still more so, so long especially as the questions of exclusive rights to the sea fishery, that to the salmon river fishing, and the engines or means allowed to be used by the English settlers, are still in dispute. It is a matter of fact, that, whether unreasonably or not, the French do object to and prohibit to the English the use of cod seines, salmon or herring nets and bultows, (all of which engines they themselves use); they are therefore restricted to the use of the hook-and-line and jigger alone, except in the case of the guardians to the French rooms, who, in some cases, are allowed extended privileges. Many abandoned fishing establishments are being re-occupied; rumours of the English settlers being driven off the shore next year are rife along the coast, and the inhabitants are extremely anxious to have their rights (if any) distinctly defined.”

Page 20.—“During my second cruise in September, I found that the French naval officers were taking more active measures to prevent the inhabitants encroaching on their rights, having made several seizures of nets, cutting moorings, &c., even in places where their own people were not actually fishing; these steps were causing the unsettled feeling already existing in the minds of the settlers, to increase in a way which I have reason to fear, may before long be productive of serious results. I am glad to be able to state, however, that not a single complaint has reached me during my cruise of any depredation having been committed on the French rooms, during the past winter, by the crews of the sealing and herring vessels.”

Captain Hoskins, 1872, page 35.—“They (the French) are quite aware that the anomalous state of affairs now existing is partly their own fault, from the system, after the peace, of encou-



raging one or two settlers to live in each harbour to act as guardians in their absence, and after two or three generations there is a large population in several parts who cannot in justice be removed; it is also due in some measure to their system of drawing for the different harbours every five years, by which a complete periodical change of people may occur, who are frequently not at all satisfied with the privileges granted to the English by their predecessors."

For a proper consideration of this subject, it is necessary to point out that the coast between Cape Ray and Ingornachoix Bay is on a somewhat different footing from the rest of the French Shore, while it is the part which is probably the most valuable to us; which, owing to soil and climate, already possesses and constantly attracts numerous settlers; which has forests of fine lumber, and probably considerable mineral wealth; it is at the same time a part which the French make scarcely any use of for fishing stations.

In the spring they pass up the shore from St. Pierre to their more valued stations to the north of Hawke's Bay, fishing as they go; but they have no rooms or establishments, nor as far as I can ascertain have ever had any except at Codroy and Red Island, the former of which this year fitted out about 20 men, the latter about 70. This appears to be all the use made by the French of these 200 miles of coast; and it is for that the country is kept closed, and all development either prevented, or, if attempted at all, done so at the risk of the promoters being at any moment called upon to give up their works and remove."

Page 39.—“In the earlier part of my report, I have alluded to the good sense and good feeling usually shown by the French Naval Officers charged with the protection of their fisheries, in dealing with our people settled on the French Shore, and their readiness to meet us halfway in preventing the unparalleled state of affairs created there by the Treaties, from resulting in national animosities and acts of violence.”

“I must regret that the Commander of the *Diamant* has thought fit to depart from this wise course, and to make a raid on

the nets of our fishermen throughout, as far as I can learn, the whole of the French Shore, without asking for the intervention of one of our vessels, and without (in many cases certainly) any warning or notice having been given to the sufferers."

"The animosity which has been aroused by these proceedings, leads me to fear, that during the autumn and winter, they will be retaliated on the French rooms and stages and on the gear which, in contravention of the Treaties, it has been the custom of the French to leave on the shore, in charge of the guardians; and when the Labrador fishermen are coming down the coast in their schooners, by hundreds, it will be (with the utmost desire to observe good faith on our part) almost if not quite impossible to detect and punish the perpetrators."

Page 40.—"Each such departure from the conciliatory policy hitherto pursued, must accelerate the inevitable crisis, and if, as appears probable, the French having put a construction on the Treaties at variance with the wording, and entirely in their own favor, are preparing to enforce their claims in their own way, and without consulting us, that crisis cannot be far off."

A gentleman of position and great experience at St. John's, told me that the original Treaties were made out in French, and that the word we translate *Fish* was in the original *Marne*, which, if true, would give a death blow to their salmon fishing pretensions.

The Newfoundland fishermen to this day by *Fish* understand only *Codfish*; all other kinds of fish are designated by their particular names.

D. MILLER,  
*Captain and Senior Officer.*

DIVISION NAVALE DES ANTILLES ET DE  
TERRE NEUVE.

Frigate LA "MAGICIENNE,"  
ST. PIERRE,  
8 Sept., 1873. }

MONSIEUR,—

J'ai reçu en arrivant a St. Pierre, la letter qui vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, le 27 Aout. J'ai comme vous la certitude que nos Gouvernements respectifs prendront au sujet de la peche, des mesures qui s'viteront a l'avenir tout different entre les officiers des deux nations, en station sur la cote de Terre Neuve.

Agreez, monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

(Signe,)

Le C Amiral Comm'dt. en Chef.

E. J. THOMMASSETT.

Monsieur le Commandant  
de H. M. Ship "Sirius,"  
&c., &c., &c.

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**Newfoundland Fishery Report.**

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**SECOND CRUISE.**

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H. M. S. "WOODLARK,"  
In St. John's Harbour, Nfld.,  
3rd October, 1873. }

SIR,—

1.—In compliance with your orders of the 4th, I left St. John's on the 6th ultimo, and visited the following places:—

Arrived 10th Sept. at Curlew Harbour, and visited Sandwich Bay, Gready, Long Island and Cape North, by boat, on 11th Sept.; left 12th and arrived 12th at Cartwright Harbour; left 16th and arrived 16th at Indian Tickle; left 17th and arrived 17th at Domino Run, and visited Griffin Harbour and Spotted Island Harbour, by boat, on 18th Sept.; left 19th and arrived 19th at Occasional Harbour; left 22nd and arrived 22nd at Fox Harbour; left 22nd and arrived 22nd at Deer Harbour; left 24th and arrived 24th at Islet Harbour, and visited Sizes Harbour, Charles Harbour, Battle Harbour and Camp Island, by boat, on 24th; left 29th and arrived 29th at Chatteau Bay; left 29th and arrived October 3rd at St. John's, Newfoundland.

2.—Cod fishery at Curlew, Gready, Cape North and Long Island, had been very bad, from 30 to 40 quintals a boat having been the average capture. Salmon and herring very good, particularly at Cartwright and its vicinity, where Messrs. Hunt and Henley's establishment had far exceeded their usual take, the former, securing 600 tierces salmon. They have also an establishment at Eagle River for preserving, which I was told by Mr. Daw, their agent, at Cartwright, had been very successful this season, 40,000 lbs. salmon being put in tins. Although the cod had been very scarce off this part of the coast, I was informed they had been very plentiful farther north; a brigantine named the *Havelock* having averaged over 100 quintals a man in little more than a month, thirty miles to the northward of Hopedale.

3.—At Indian Tickle the cod season had been the worst known for years, 17 to 19 quintals per man being the average catch; whereas at Domino Run it had been so good that the average was from 100 to 120 quintals a man, as was also the case at Spotted Island Harbour; not so at Griffin Harbour, and Bateau, where the catch had only been fair. Herring were numerous at all these places.

4.—At Occasional Harbour, and fishing places in its vicinity, cod fishing had been unusually bad; which was also the case at Fox Harbour, with the salmon; cod they do not fish for.

5.—There are no settlers at Deer Harbour, or fishermen, but it is an excellent anchorage at this time of the year, when the equinoctial gales blow with great violence, and is the only safe one in this vicinity for a vessel of any size to lay in in a gale.

6.—Occasional Harbour is also very good, with first-rate holding ground. We experienced a heavy gale on the 21st ultimo, which we rode out with 50 fathoms of cable without dragging a yard, although the squalls were extremely violent.

7.—At Battle Harbour, Sizes Harbour, Charles Harbour, and Camp Island, cod fishing had been very bad throughout; herring were numerous at the time of my visit, and very fine. A man named Stockley and his two sons (both of whom are unable to work) of Sizes Harbour, were, I was informed, in a sad state of poverty; but as the case was reported by Judge Pinsent, who was there at the time, the place was visited by Sub-Lieutenant Knowles, I did not enter into the particulars.

8.—While at Islet Bay, I was requested by a man named Charles Parsons to settle a dispute between himself and a man named John Keanelly, about encroachment on a piece of land bought by the former from a man by the name of Pynn, all of Carbonear, which I hardly considered was within my province while the Judge of the Labrador was in the immediate neighbourhood; but as Charles Parsons informed me that he had applied to Judge Pinsent, and was told by him I was the proper person to settle the matter, I endeavoured to do so to the best of my judgment, in favor of the complainant. My decision not giving satisfaction to

Keanelly, I referred the case to the Judge by letter of the 27th ultimo, a copy of which I enclose.

9.—At Chatteau there had been some improvement in the cod fishery since my visit there in August, but the season was considered a bad one, about 40 quintals a man being the average. The people were healthy at all the places I visited, and with the exception of a few trivial cases, there were no applicants for the doctor. The magistrate's duties were, I am happy to say, also limited ; except the one mentioned at Charles Harbour, I had no complaints.

10.—I have been frequently asked for copies of the Fishery Act, (Salmon and Herring), both on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, which the fishermen seem to know little about. I therefore venture to suggest that if a number were printed and a certain quantity distributed at the different places by the next ship that goes up, it would remedy this evil.

11.—The weather during the first part of the cruise was exceedingly fine, although the wind hung a great deal to the southward, but from the 20th September (with two day's exception) it was quite the reverse.

As it may be interesting to officers visiting these coasts in future, to hear what places afforded us sport during our visit this summer, I venture to mention them :

*Salmon.*—La Poile, Hawke's Bay (very good), and Forteau.

*Sea Trout.*—Trepassey, (Biscay Bay) St. George's, Trout River, (very fine), Blanc Sablon and Forteau.

I had no sport to speak of anywhere else, although I fished most of the rivers we went to ; but a few weeks earlier or later makes a great difference in the running of sea trout. My experience, therefore, must only be taken as a criterion for the dates of our fishing. Pond trout are numerous almost everywhere, but they are small.

13.—Shooting on the coast of Labrador is practically "nil," except curlew, which are very plentiful from the middle of August to about the 8th September ; we were too late for them, except a

few scattered ones and a few plover. Ptarmigan are said to exist on the barrens, and I believe they do come there in the winter in numbers, but I never saw one although I had a good dog and worked hard.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. F. LUTTRELL,

*Commander.*

Captain DAVID MILLER,

H. M. S. *Sirius*.

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COMMANDER LUTTRELL'S LETTER OF OCTOBER, 1873.

H. M. S. "WOODLARK,"

In Islet Harbour, Labrador,

27th September, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform you that on the 26th inst., Charles Parsons, fisherman, of Charles Harbour, came to me with a request that I would settle a dispute between him and a man named John Keanelly, with regard to encroachment by the latter on a piece of land bought by the former. Not considering it within my province to adjudicate on cases of that description while you were in the immediate vicinity, I directed him to appeal to you; he informed me that he had done so, and that you had requested him to come to me. In that case, rather than the matter should remain unsettled, I went immediately to the place, and endeavoured to settle it to the best of my judgment, in favour of the complainant. My decision, however, does not appear to satisfy John Keanelly, who seems to be a troublesome fellow, and as I am informed by the son of Charles Parsons this morning, has partially destroyed his father's garden fence with a hatchet, no doubt through malice.

As the matter appears to be one for your adjudication and not mine, I have the honor to make you acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. A. F. LUTTRELL,

Commander.

ROBERT J. PINSENT, Esq.,  
Judge of the Labrador Court.

H. M. S. "SIRIUS,"  
St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
5th October, 1873. }

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following remarks as to Magisterial duties by the Naval Officers on this Station :

The directions for the performance of magisterial duties supplied to me are not sufficiently clear and copious. Oke's synopsis, which by a letter (in the senior officer's box) from the then Attorney General, was promised to be supplied, is not among the documents supplied to me, and one of my predecessors remarks that the circumstances are so different from those of Great Britain that it is of little or no use; but if the following questions are answered by the law officers of Newfoundland, it appears to me it will make the subject clear in future to my successors.

1.—Has a Justice of the Peace power to swear in any one whom he thinks proper, as special constable, whether such person object or not?

2.—What is the penalty for refusing to act as special constable?

3.—Is a special constable entitled to any remuneration for his services, and if so, what amount and who has to pay it?



4.—Are witnesses entitled to any remuneration for the loss of their time, and if so, what amount and who has to pay it?

5.—Can a special constable call on any one to assist him in performing his duty, and if so, what is the penalty for a person refusing to obey or not obeying him?

6.—Penalty for not obeying a summons?

7.—Penalty for resisting apprehension?

8.—Penalty for obstructing or impeding a constable in the discharge of his duty?

The time of all the population along the coast is precious to them during the fishing season, and it appears to me that a person making a trivial complaint, thereby calling several people, in the qualities of special constables, witnesses and defendant, from their avocations, causing them to lose perhaps a considerable sum of money, should be made to indemnify in some measure the said persons for the loss of their time and money.

Two complaints of the sort were made to me at Kirpon; in one case one of our ship's boats, with an officer, had to pull about 9 miles in unpleasant weather to bring the defendant and witnesses on board, and the case was dismissed as untenable after all. Thus two defendants, two witnesses and a special constable (who grumbled very much at it) lost their day, and when we consider that a fisherman, according to the statement of a fisherman at Kirpon, could catch from 4 to 5 quintals of fish in a day at that season of the year, the loss was a serious one. The ship, moreover, was detained by this case and thick weather, (which weather we should have escaped had it not been for the case), three days beyond her time. The deposition accused the defendants of cutting complainant's seal nets; the complainant could not be punished for perjury, because they had cut his seal nets, but only because their own net and his net had been drifted foul of each other by the sea, and had unavoidably become so entangled that it was necessary to cut a certain portion to clear them, which portion could have been repaired in half an hour, and the complainant, had he taken any trouble to enquire into the case, would have seen its trivial character.

Another trumpery case was brought before me, at Kirpon, involving loss of time to several people.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient Servant,

D. MILLER,

*Captain and Senior Officer.*

His Excellency

Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B.,

Governor of Newfoundland.

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**No. 37.**

**Report of General Superintendent of Fisheries, 1873.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

October, 1873.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that on receipt of my instructions as General Superintendent of Fisheries, I proceeded in the Schooner *Alma*, on the Seventh July last, for the Straits of Belle Isle, with moderate breeze from W.S.W. At 6 P.M. arrived off Baccalieu, becalmed.

July 8th.—Light winds from the South; crossed Trinity Bay; observed a large Steamship steering Westward, supposed her to be one of the Cable fleet.

July 9th.—Light airs and calm; made but little or no progress during this day.

July 10th.—Light winds from South East; foggy and surrounded with icebergs, At 8 P. M. anchored at Pools' Island.

July 11th.—Light airs from Southward; left Pools' Island; passed a great number of crafts fishing about the Wadham

Islands. Spoke to some of the fishermen, who reported fish plenty, and doing well both with nets and hook and line. Found icebergs very numerous all along this coast. Experienced light airs and calm weather until I arrived off the Grey Islands, when the wind being from the N. E., and blowing a strong breeze. On the 16th, at 6.30 P. M., arrived and anchored at Englee on the French Shore. I found here the Schooner *Musgrave* on a trading voyage, and some few fishing crafts, wind-bound, on their way to the Labrador.

July 17th.—Strong wind from N. E.—Remained wind-bound at this place. The fishermen reported the cod fishery very poor up to the present time, but a good share of Salmon had been taken, and a larger quantity would have been secured had not the ice prevented them from putting out their nets.

July 18th.—At noon, the wind veering to the Westward, I left Englee, and at 9 P. M. anchored at Conche. Found here the Schooner *Sherbrook*, of Brigus, on a trading voyage. The cod fishery here very poor up to this date. Mr. Thomas Casey, a resident in this place, informed me that he had taken about one hundred and fifty quintals cod fish with his seine; others had not done so well. The catch of Salmon had been good,—Mr. Dower having taken about ninety tierces.

July 19th.—Calm throughout this day. I walked to Cape Rouge harbor, at which place I found eight French vessels engaged in the fishery. The Captain of one of them informed me that the fishery had been up to that time very poor indeed.

July 20th.—Calm. Nothing of importance occurred during this day.

July 21st.—Very light airs from the South. Got up the anchor and towed the Schooner out of the harbor with our boat.

July 22nd.—Light airs and calm during this day.

July 23rd.—Light breezes from S.S.W., and at 8 P.M. anchored at Quirpon harbor. The Captains of the French fishing vessels, and also the settlers here, complain of a very short catch of fish.

July 24th.—Light airs from the Westward; got under way and left in Company with some twenty fishing crafts belonging to

Bonavista and Green Bays,—all bound to the coast of Labrador. At noon wind Northerly, and a strong tide setting to the Eastward, which compelled me to return and anchor again at Quirpon; p. m., a French war Steamer arrived from the Straits of Belle Isle; the Commander reports the fish to have been very plenty up the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

July 25th.—Moderate breeze from the Southward. Left Quirpon in company with a great number of fishing crafts. When about half-way across the Straits the wind veered S. W., and increased to a gale, with thick fog. I therefore deemed it advisable to run for Chateau Bay, at which place I arrived at 2 p. m., and gladly took shelter. Mr. Joyce, of Carbonear, who carries on the fishery here, informed me that the Revenue Cutter *William Stairs* had run on shore between this place and Red Bay, and had sustained some damage, and that she had left Henley Harbor this day bound for Cape Charles. The fishing has been very poor about here,

July 26th.—Strong breezes from S. W. with thick fog. Remained wind-bound at Chateau Bay.

July 27th.—The first part of this day calm; latter part light winds from S. S. W.

July 28th.—At 4 a. m. left Chateau Bay under reefed sails, with strong gale of wind blowing from the North, and clear weather. At 9 a. m. arrived off Red Bay, hoisted the Union Jack, and passed on up the Straits. At 10 a. m. the wind changed to the S. W., when I bore away for Red Bay, at which place I anchored at noon.

July 29th.—Strong breeze of wind from S. W., which continued all day. At 8 p. m. His Lordship Bishop FIELD arrived in his yacht.

July 30th.—Wind S. W.; fog and rain all this day. His Lordship held Divine Service, morning and evening.

July 31st.—Wind West, and fine weather. I left Red Bay, and at 4 p. m. anchored at Pinware. I found here a few Nova Scotia fishing craft. I visited East and West Modeste in boats. Fishing poor at the above mentioned places. I also visited Mr.

Elsworthy at the Salmon Brook at Pinware Bar, but did not see him, as he was absent from home at the time. Mrs. Elsworthy informed me that salmon had been very plenty, but her husband did not succeed in catching many, on account of the ice remaining so late upon the coast; he was compelled to take up his nets at the time when the salmon were most abundant. He, however, had secured about thirty tierces.

August 1st.—I left Pinware and proceeded up the Straits. At 3 p. m. anchored at Lance-au-Loup; wind S. W. Here I found six French crafts engaged as usual with the settlers in procuring caplin for bait. No bait, however, was taken while I was at this place. I rowed around the harbor in the boat, and it appeared evident to me that the nefarious practice of bartering with the French was being carried on by the settlers here to a very large extent, and to the great injury and loss of our fishermen, who all express an earnest desire that some immediate steps should be taken by our Government to put a stop, if possible, to this pernicious practice, which, if persisted in, will eventually be the destruction of our fishing interests on this coast. Whilst here I was visited by a Mr. James Welton, from Bonne Bay, who informed me that an officer of a French ship of war boarded his schooner in St. George's Bay last season (1872), and finding there was on board a quantity of herring, the officer ordered his men to throw them overboard. He also compelled all the British craft to leave the place while blowing a gale, and in complying with that unreasonable order, one of the schooners got on shore, and lost chain and anchor, and otherwise received considerable damage; which fact I told him I should not fail to note in my Report to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Watson, who carries on the fishery here during the Summer, informed me that the fishery had been very good up to date, and that he had taken about 2,800 quintals on shore for 22 boats.

August 2nd.—I left Lance-au-Loup; wind S. W., and 6 p. m. anchored at Forteau Bay. I found here a few Nova Scotia schooners, the crews of which complained of a poor fishery this season. I had some conversation with Messrs. Ellis & Rabbits, who carry on the fishery here during the summer, and was informed by them

that the fishery here had been good up to this time,—about the same as that at Lance-au-Loup, a little over 100 quintals per boat.

August 3rd.—Sunday; wind West and fine weather throughout this day. The barque *William Stewart* put in here wind-bound, from Greenock to Quebec.

August 4th.—Strong gale from E. N. E. and heavy rain. Barque *William Stewart* left and proceeded Westward. P. M., sudden change of wind to W. S. W., strong gale. H. M. S. *Woodlark* arrived from Blanc Sablon.

August 5th.—A. M., calm and weather fair. At 10 a. m., I visited Captain Luttrell, of H. M. S. *Woodlark*, and had some conversation with that officer in reference to the Service in which I am engaged. He informed me that it was his intention to remain a few days here, and then would proceed to the Eastward, calling at all the important fishing stations, and meet the Mail Steamer at Battle Harbor. I also visited the branch establishment of Messrs. DeQuetteville & Brothers. Their agents informed me that their average catch of fish to date was about thirty-five quintals per boat, with hook-and-line.

August 6th.—Strong breeze of wind from S. W. There is an improvement in the fishery to-day with hook-and-line. The boats loaded twice.

August 7th.—Wind and weather as yesterday. Fishing very good. At 10 p. m. Captain Luttrell paid me a visit. He wished to know from me if Battle Harbor was a safe place for him to go with his ship. I told him the harbor was small, and at this season of the year almost always filled with fishing craft, and that I thought one of the adjacent harbors would be more preferable for his ship to anchor in, and from which he could easily row in his boat to Battle Harbor.

August 8th.—Calm, and heavy rain. H. M. S. *Woodlark* left and proceeded Eastward.

August 9th.—Strong breezes from W. S. W. all this day.

August 10th.—Sunday. Light wind from S. W.

August 11th.—Light winds and fine clear weather,

August 12th.—Strong gale from S. W. Heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Schooner Jane, of Brigus, arrived from Blanc Sablon with a load of green fish.

August 13th.—At Blanc Sablon; fresh breeze from the S. The fishery here has improved the past week, and many of the vessels have done well with seines; yet the fishing has fallen short of the two preceding years. On the establishment of Messrs De Quetteville Brothers, they had about 4,500 quintals, which is about 1,500 qtls. less than that of last year.

August 14th.—Left Blanc Sablon and proceeded Eastward, touching at Lance-au-Loup, Pinware, and Modeste.

August 16th.—At Red Bay; fishing very poor here.

August 18th.—Left Red Bay for Belle Isle; light air and calm weather; tide setting to the Westward; put into Greenish Bay.

August 20th.—Left Greenish Bay for Belle Isle; wind N. E. At 8 p. m. anchored at Quirpon harbor.

August 22nd.—Wind N. E., and heavy sea, preventing my getting to Belle Isle. I left Quirpon for the Southward.

August 23rd.—At 10 p. m., anchored at Conche.

August 25th.—Got under way at daylight; wind from the N. Robert Whiteway, the master of the schooner, very sick.

August 26th.—Off Horse Islands; calm. Mr. Whiteway still very unwell.

August 27th.—Light airs and calms; winds variable. The vessel's bottom being very dirty, I deemed it necessary to put into La Scie harbor for the purpose of cleaning her. Accordingly I anchored at La Scie at 6 p. m.

August 28th.—Put the vessel on the beach at high water, and at low water cleaned one side of her. I found here four French vessels, the Captains of which report very poor fishing this season. Sent a messenger to Tilt Cove with letters.

August 29th.—Cleaned the other side of the vessel, and took on board some ballast.

August 30th.—Heavy gale of wind from the Eastward. One of the French vessels parted her moorings, and drove across another vessel, and did considerable damage. Mr. Whiteway applied to the French Doctor for medical advice. Mr. Daniel Duggan is the only resident here, and who is the French room-keeper.

August 31st.—Strong breeze from N. W., and rain during the day. Mr. Whiteway much better.

Sept. 1st.—Wind N. W. Heavy sea heaving into the harbor. Got under way to beat out, and when making the last tack at the mouth of the harbor, the vessel made a heavy pitch and the jump-stay parted. When the vessel raised again, the mainmast broke off at the saddle of the boom and fell over the stem, carrying away the taffrail, and broke off the mast-head. I immediately put the helm hard up, and the vessel just cleared the cliff, and I fortunately succeeded in getting back to La Scie harbor and anchored, leaving part of the crew to clear away the wreck. I then took two men with the master, and proceeded overland to Tilt Cove in order to procure a spar to make a mainmast. Having arranged with Mr. Gill, the Agent at the mines, for a spar, and having set two carpenters to make the mast, I then sent the two men and the master overland to make preparations for taking it on board.

Sept. 4th.—The mast being ready, and a trading vessel being here bound into White Bay, I agreed with the master of her to take it on board and carry it to La Scie, which he did the next day.

Sept. 5th.—Took the mast in and set up the rigging; bent the mainsail and prepared to leave.

Sept. 6th.—Moderate breeze from S. W. Left La Scie for the South, and on the 10th arrived safe at St. John's.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES DUDER.

Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,  
Colonial Secretary.



## No. 38.

**Copy of Report of Officer Protecting the Fisheries  
at Belle Isle.**

ST. JOHN'S,  
Sept. 22nd, 1873. }

The Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

SIR,—

According to your instruction, at the time appointed I left this port for Belle Isle, in the Straits; but owing to North and East winds, I did not reach the Island until the 20th July.

I found the fish in in abundance; two vessels which had been there about a week had 150 qtls. each. Three or four days after my arrival, it was not plenty until the 15th August, at which time it became more plenty; and when I left, was most abundant.

No French men visited the Island this Summer, but on passing the Horse Islands, I saw several Batteaux; and at Groais Islands I counted nineteen at one time. These Islands being outside the "three miles limit," I thought it right to report it.

Monday, 21st.—Wind East, rain and fog.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Wind E. S. E.; foggy.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Wind W. S. W.; fine.

Thursday, 24th.—Wind West; fine.

Friday, 25th, and Saturday 26th.—Wind strong from S. W.

Sunday, 27th.—Wind South, light; fine and very warm.

Monday, 28th.—Wind W. N. W.; fine, several vessels from Trinity Bay came in.

Tuesday, 29th.—Strong wind from the West.

Wednesday, 30th, p. m.—Wind South and rain.

Thursday, 31st, a. m.—Fine ; p. m., Strong West wind. Saw a large Steamer pass up South of the Island. Fish scarce.

Friday, Aug. 1st.—Wind W. N. W.; fine. Counted 67 icebergs on the North side of the Island.

Saturday, 2nd, a. m.—Rain; wind E. S. E.

Sunday, 3rd.—Fine; wind West.

Monday, 4th—Wind N. N. E.; heavy rain in the a. m. A large Steamer from sea made the Island and passed up the Straits.

Tuesday, 5th.—Fine; 4 craft from Battle Harbour came in, reports no fish there this Summer. Nine fishing craft in the Cove.

Wednesday, 6th, a. m.—Calm ; p. m. wind W. S. W.

Thursday, 7th.—Wind West; strong breeze.

Friday, 8th.—Wind S. W.; five of the craft left the Island. A large Steamer passed up South of the Island; and a vessel, bark-rigged, came in from sea and went up Southward. Rain in the afternoon.

Saturday, 9th.—Fine; strong wind W. N. W.

Sunday, 10th, a. m.—Fine; light wind West; p. m. N. E.

Monday, 11th.—Fine; wind light from the N. W.

Tuesday, 12th—Wind W. N. W., fine. Two boats from Catalina came in.

Wednesday, 13th.—Strong West wind all day.

Thursday, 14th.—Light wind S. S. W. in the a. m.; p. m. strong West wind. Several fishing vessels in Lark Harbor.

Friday, 15th.—Strong West wind; fine. Two fishing vessels passed South, appeared loaded.

Saturday, 16th.—Wind West, a. m., South p. m. Squids ran on shore in thousands.

Sunday, 17th.—Wind W. S. W.; cloudy all day.

Monday, 18th.—Wind N. E. in the a. m.; fish plenty.

Tuesday, 19th.—Fish plenty; fine all day; wind W. N. W.

Wednesday, 20th.—Wind W. N. W.; sky thick with heavy clouds; p. m. wind N. E., strong.

Thursday, 21st.—Fine; wind S. S. W.

Friday, 22nd.—Fine; wind West.

Saturday 23rd, a. m.—Wind West; p. m. N. N. E., strong; continuing until Wednesday, 27th, when it seemed to slack a little, but kept up all day, and until the p. m. of Thursday, when it went round to the Southward.

Friday, 29th.—Wind W. N. W. in the a. m., with a very heavy sky; a large brig, under close-reefed topsails reached up and across the Straits.

Saturday, 30th.—Wind W. S. W. in the a. m.; calm about 3 o'clock, when it freshened down from the W. N. W. and blew a perfect gale until Sunday, 31st, about 10 o'clock, a. m., when it began to die off, and in the night veered round to the N. E.

Monday, Sept. 1st.—It became moderate; wind veered South, and I left the Island; all the fishing Vessels had left the Island; still fish was as plenty as any fisherman could wish to see it. But the danger of riding large craft there prevented their longer stay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JABEZ TILLEY,

*Officer in Charge, Belle Isle.*

## No. 39.

**Report Fishery Protection, Cape John, 1873.**

Hon. Colonial Secretary,  
St. John's.

SIR,—

In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Cape John to protect that portion of the Coast from French encroachments. I arrived at the Cape with my Boat and Crew on the 23rd day of June, and remained there until the 14th August; the following are extracts from my Journal kept at the Cape:—

June 26—Two French Cod-seine Boats at Cape.

27—Six ditto ditto

28—Ten Seine Boats and Batteaux at Cape.

29—Nine ditto ditto

30—Sixteen ditto ditto

July 1—Eight ditto ditto

2—Twenty-eight ditto ditto

3—Ten ditto ditto

4—Eighteen ditto ditto

5—Twenty-two ditto ditto

6 to 9—Heavy Sea ; no Boats in sight.

10—Ten French Boats at Cape:

11—Twenty-five French Boats at Cape.

12—Ten ditto ditto

13—Eight ditto ditto

14 to 21—Weather unsettled ; heavy sea on occasionally ; no French Boats in sight during this period.

23—Ten French Boats at Cape.

24 and 25—No Boats.

July 26—Nine French Boats at Cape.  
 27—Six ditto ditto  
 28—Ten ditto ditto  
 29—Ten ditto ditto  
 30—Twenty ditto ditto  
 31—Ten ditto ditto

Aug. 1 to 5—No Boats.

6—Heavy sea on.

7—Four Boats at Cape.

8—Cod Seine Fishery abandoned.

#### REMARKS.

The result of the Fishery has not been a success, so far as I can learn ; the best vessel at La Scie did not secure over 1200 qtls. I experienced no difficulty or interference from the French in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE TOMS.

**Report of Salmon Warden at Collinet, in the District of St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1873.**

No. 40.

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.		Mode of fishing practised.	No of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.	Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
Collinet.	William Davis. Denis Quigley. James Lunnihan. Patrick Bonia. John Waley.	Nets	About 30	Tierces.	27	Barrels.	Pickled.	Sold to Suppliers.	None.		No.		

**THOMAS QUIGLEY,**  
*Salmon Warden, at Collinet.*

St. Mary's Bay, 14th Nov., 1873.

## No. 41.

## Report of Salmon Warden at Bloody Bay, in the Dis-

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Bloody Bay.	John Albert Strowe	By Nets.	Fifteen.	Nine.		3½ lbs. or a fraction over after being salted.

**district of Bonavista Bay North, for the Summer of 1873.**

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
Pickling.	Sold to Mr. Fredk. White, at £4 5s. per Tierce.	None.		Act not infringed	This man caught about twenty Salmon coming down the river this year.

his  
**JOHN X TILLEY,**  
 mark  
*Salmon Warden.*

Witness—  
**GEO. SKELTON.**



## No. 42.

PUSHTROUGH, HERMITAGE BAY, }  
December 15th, 1873. }

HON. SIR,—

Herewith I send my Warden's Report (in duplicate). The Report takes in all Salmon Fisheries from Connaigre Head to Cape La Hune, as near as I could get at it, I have reported the catch and how disposed of; some of the men are very shy of giving answers as to catch and disposal in some instances. I expect the Salmon do not fall into the hands of those who have the chief claim on them. As a whole, the Salmon Fishery on this coast is better than last year, particularly on the South side Hermitage Bay. The run is decidedly smaller; I hold an opinion that such will be the case henceforth; the larger Salmon do not spawn in any of our brooks or rivers, but in such rivers as are found in Piccadilly, Bonne Bay, and Bay of Islands; and as these localities become more populous, so I think large Salmon will become scarce at a distance East of these settlements. At Channel, some years back, a net was never less than 6 inch mesh, and so along the coast 6, 5½ and 5, till you came to Hermitage and Fortune Bays, here the mesh was generally 4¾ to 3¾ inch, Pass Island excepted, here the Salmon were always of a larger run than any caught in the Bays.

It is a well-known fact that Salmon will return to the river where first deposited as spawn, and that large Salmon and small do not run together.

At Garnish, in Fortune Bay, I have fished with a 5 inch net and 4½ at the same time, but I never got one dozen Salmon from the 5 inch in a season, but have taken from 5 to 10 barrels out of the 4½ and 4¼ inch, and I have remarked that when I got a Salmon from the larger net it was a *White Fish*, and sold as Madeira.

With regard to the River Fishery, that at Conn, in Bay Despair, is failing, whether it is owing to the Indians prowling about by night, thieving Eels, and no doubt Salmon, I can't

say, but of course the setting of nets must make a great difference in the catch, as formerly the nets went from side to side, but now are kept within legal bounds.

In looking over an old authentic work on the Fisheries of B. N. America, I find that the Export of Salmon from Newfoundland was—

1805.	1806.	1808.	1810.	1812.	1814.	1816.	1820.	1824.	1826.
Brls. 1912	2049	3272	5747	3831	3425	2499	1726	2456	5554.

And referring to Mr. Hayward's Report, I find—

1865	1866
Brls. 5466;	6478½.

This includes Labrador, &c.

I am,

Hon. Sir,

Your humble Servant,

HENRY CAMP.

Hon. J. L. NOONAN,

H. M. Colonial Secretary,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

### Report of Salmon Warden at Pushtrough in the Dis-

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average Weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Cape La Hune.	Jas. Bagg.	Nets to Shore.	5		25	
"	Geo. Pink.		3		10	
West Cul de Sac.	Stephen Spencer.		3		7	10lbs.
"	Jno. McDonald.		2		3	
"	Matthew Spencer.		3		3	
Francois.	Jas. Marsden.		4		3	
"	George Childs.		3		6	
"	Robt. Durnford.		3		4	
Rencontre.	John Ball.		2		4	12 to qtl.
"	Joseph Earl.		4		6	
Richard's Harbour.	Jno. Hardy.		2		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
"	†Wm. Skinner.		5		12	40 to Brl.
"	Wm. Hardy.	5		9		
Little Harbour.	Fudge & Simms.	4		6	Small.	
Musquito.	Snook Buffett.	2		3	do.	

N. B.—All the above Settlements are in the District of Burgeo & La Poile, taking in 30 miles of Coast Line.

Bonne Bay, Pushtrough and Great Jervis, not worth noticing; very few Salmon salted—5 nets fishing. Round Harbour very slack Fishery this season—4 nets Fishing.

N. B.—North side Hermitage Bay general failure.

Hermitage Cove.	R. Roberts, Sen.	4		10	35 to brl.
South Side H. Bay.	C. & J. Roberts.	6		20	"
"	Thos. Ingram.	1 nt. 80f.		6	"
Grole,	Margaret Taylor	4		14	"
"	Luke Rogers }	3 old			
"	John Petite. }	nets.		2	"
Pass Island.	John Stickland.	2 cd.nts.		3	10 lbs.
"	Robt. Simms.	3 s'n.nts		8	"
"	Bobbett & Ridout.	1 cd. nt.		3	"
		2 s'n.nts			

district of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1873.

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
<p>Split down the back. Salted in tight puncheons. Barrelled by purchasers; generally sold per quintal — 112 lbs.</p>	<p>Grouchy &amp; Co. &amp; Capt. Small, Burgeo, 70s. per 204 lbs. Grouchy &amp; Co. C. Clinton, 37s 6d per qtl. Gorman and Clinton; Lee &amp; Sons; Gorman &amp; Clinton; J. Penny.</p>				<p>Salmon smaller, general remark along the Shore from Cape La Hune to Fortune Bay that, Salmon have been netted going East as frequent as going in the opposite direction; the rule has been always going West, the exception East at Francois. * Robt. Durnford has often weighed 15 to the barrel; now 20 to 25. † William Skinner sees but little difference in size of Fish; finds many running East; attributes this to prevailing winds; he is an experienced hand in the Fishery. Roberts, Sen., considers Salmon Fishery improving; Fish smaller but more abundant than a few seasons past; Salmon Fishery at Seal Cove not properly attended, interferes too much with Cod Fishery, which is carried on here successfully. Sharemen, on one-third, making from £50 to £70 wages.</p>
	<p>Exported to Quebec and Montreal. Newman &amp; Co. J. Penny. Gorman, Lee &amp; Nash; Gorman &amp; Penny.</p>				

### Report of Salmon Warden at Pushthrough, in the Dis-

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Seal Cove.			2 s'n.nts			
Dawson's Cove.						
Great Harbour.						
Connaigre Bay.						
Seal Cove.	Josiah Loveless.		3		5	8 lbs. or
"	John Loveless.					about 25
"	John Ridout.		2		3	Salmon
Dawson's Cove.	Samuel Crew.		4		9	per brl.
Great Harbour.	Jno. Hamp.		3		6	
"	Thos. Woods.		3		5	
Conn River, Bay Despair,	Michael Collier.		3		4	40 to brl.

CONN RIVER.—This Fishery appears to have been granted to Samuel and John Clarke by a Naval Captain in the last century, and sold by them, with their other establishments and Fishery Rooms, to Messrs. Newman & Co., in 1822. The Fishery is fast falling off here. Collier holds it from Newman & Co., in fact had their nets also at a nominal rental on hire.

N.B.—No Mill Dams of any kind in any of the Rivers on this section of the Coast; no infringement of the Act by nets; doubtless the Indians have speared Salmon and will do so even if they go 10 miles up a River to do it. The "Sirius" visited the Conn River past season, and I suppose reported thereon.

**Trict of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1873.—(Con.)**

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
	Penny. “ “ Gorman. “ J. Penny.				

**HENRY CAMP,**

*Warden,*

## No. 43.

**Report of Salmon Warden, Twillingate, 1873.**

(Copy.)

TWILLINGATE,  
December 17th, 1873. }

To Hon'ble COLONIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—

In conformity with my duty as Salmon Warden for the District of Twillingate, I beg to submit the following Report for the information of the Government.

I left Twillingate on the 26th July, and visited the Exploits Bay and Rivers, Indian Arm, Loon Bay and Hall's Bay. I am happy to say that there has not been any serious infringement of the Act in these places during the past season, with the exception of Peter's River, in the Exploits; this river was kept full of logs by the Proprietors of the Mill at Dominion Point during the whole of the salmon season. I walked some considerable distance up the river, knowing well where the salmon usually used to resort, but I did not see a single fish. I also regret to say that the nuisance referred to in my former reports, viz: loose drift timber driving about the fishing season, still continues; the quantities of salmon taken, as near as I could ascertain, was, in the Exploits Bay, 90 tierces; Indian Arm, 12 tierces; Loon Bay, 4 tierces; Hall's Bay, at the Brooks, 15 tierces. The outside or deep sea fishery in this Bay was very poor, in consequence of the drift ice laying about the coast so late in the season, preventing the fishermen from keeping out their nets. Whilst at Indian Arm, this summer, I noticed a large lot of young salmon-peel in the river. I asked Mrs. Horner if she had ever observed the like before; she told me never before this past summer, but that a few days previous to my arrival, the river was full of them. This circumstance leads me to suppose that the salmon are fast returning to this river, and that it ought to be carefully watched for the next two or three years. I called on each fisherman in the Exploits and asked if he had any complaint to make. Heretofore the Cruisers have been in the

habit of annoying the salmon catchers, by destroying any property that may be left in their way, and oftentimes burning any little erection that might have been put up for the use of the fishery. The first season that I visited the Exploits, one poor man had his tilt and all his clothes burned during his absence for a day or so. I am glad to say that nothing of this kind has happened or taken place the last two years.

I have, &c.,  
 (Signed,) **THOMAS PEYTON,**  
*Salmon Warden, District Twillingate.*

**No. 44.**

**Report of Salmon Warden Indian Bay Brook,  
 Bonavista Bay.**

GREENSPOND,  
 October 20, 1873. }

J. L. NOONAN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—

I have inspected Indian Bay Brook, as usual, and I have not found anything going wrong this Summer. The nets have been placed the proper distance apart, and I believe that there is more salmon to be caught by not stopping the nooks than was caught when they were stopped. The first salmon caught this Summer at Indian Bay Brook, on the 12th day June, and the fishery ended 20th July; nets taken up at the above date. Total salmon caught at Indian Bay, 13 tierces, nearly double the four previous years' catch. I trust my fee will be forthcoming as usual; and I would be much obliged if you would pay the amount over to Messrs. James & W. Stewart, St. John's, for me.

Your humble Servant,

the mark  
**JOSEPH ✕ OSMOND.**  
 of



## No. 45.

## Report of Salmon Warden at Salmonier, in the

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Salmonier River.	Michael Kirivan, Martin McGrath, John Hurley, Mathew Carew.	Nets.	3 Nets. 3 " 4 " 1 "	18		3 lbs.

## District of St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1873.

Pick- led.	In St. John's, about £4 per Tierce.	None.	None.	Not infringed	An improvement in the catch, owing to the River being left open.
Method of cure in operation.		How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.		Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.	
		If so, what effect these works have on the fish- ery.		Whether Act has been in- fringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	
REMARKS.					

(Signed,)

MATTHEW CARREW.

## No. 46.

## Report of Salmon Warden at Garnish, in the District

Locality, where situate.	Name or names of party or parties by whom occupied, and under what tenure.	Mode of fishing practised.	No. of Nets employed.	Catch of Salmon the past Summer.		Average Weight of Salmon caught.
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
Garnish.	Thomas Grandy, John Grandy, Wilson Grandy, John Parsons, Wilson Lovell, Mary Banfield,	Nets.	16		45	5 lbs.

**OF Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1873.**

Method of cure in operation.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished,	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to, if Act has been infringed.	REMARKS.
Split and Salted.	Disposed of to Merchants in the Bay, at an average price of \$10.50 per barrel.	None.		The Act has not been infringed, consequently no proceedings had recourse to.	

(Signed,)

G. T. B. SNEILGROVE,

*Fishing Wardens.*

## No. 47.

**Copy of Report of Officer employed in the Protection  
of Herring Fishery, 1st to 12th April, 1873.**

(*S. S. "Greyhound" Journal, from 1st April to 12th April, 1873.*)

April 1st.—Wind E. N. E. to N. E.; weather thick with snow and sleet. *Remarks:* Steamer arrived at Pushthrough, 4 p. m. N. B. To 10 a. m. it had been blowing strong, with snow, sleet, &c. Steamer did not leave Harbor Briton until about 10 a. m.; when about 18 miles from Harbor Briton they lost a man overboard, passing Barreterre Point. Captain informed me he used every available means to save him, but could not. At 4 p. m. boarded her, and started at once for Great Jarvis. 2 seines; Lamble's Passage, 1 seine. Thence through Little Passage to Gaultois, took another man here.

April 2nd.—Wind N. N. E. a. m.; N. N. W. p. m.; blowing very strong. Weather, a. m., snow; p. m., fine. *Remarks:* Left Gaultois at 6.30 a. m.; arrived at Burgeo, 5 p. m. Wind on the beam till noon; afternoon on the bow. 5 seines here; *heard* neither fish or bait from Channel to Rencontre. Coming up the shore carried away iron block; got it repaired in Burgeo.

April 3rd.—Wind E. S. E. Weather, sleet and rain. *Remarks:* Left Burgeo at 6.30 a. m. for Rameo; 2 seines; wind freshening. Left Rameo and brought up in Little River about 10 miles West of Cape LaHune. At 11.45 a. m. very strong breeze and heavy sea.

April 4th.—Wind South 5 a. m.; 7 a. m. S. W.; West from noon. Weather, 5 a. m., very thick; 7 a. m., thick till 9.30. Noon fine. *Remarks:* Left Little River at 7 a. m.; sea lowering *slow* to "Mag Rocks," cleared off little; hauled in for Cape La Hune, 2 seines; thence to entrance of Bay-de-Levre; found no crafts had arrived. On to Richards' Harbor, 1 seine; passed entrance to Dragon and Facheux; no craft in Bonne Bay, 1 seine; Pushthrough, 1 seine. Brought up 5.30 p. m.

April 5th.—Wind, West. Weather, fine. *Remarks*: Left Pushthrough, 5.30 a. m. Entrance Connaigre Bay, found no craft in. Saw 9 schooners steering for North shore; spoke 2 of them. Thence to Harbor Briton, 1 seine, besides 5 Grand Bank schooners. Captain reported at Harbor Briton circumstances connected with loss of James Perry 1st inst. Little Bay, 2 seines; Miller's Passage, 2 seines; Coomb's Cove, 2 seines; Mose Ambrose, 2 seines. Passed English Harbor and St. Jaques. Brought up in Belleoram at 6.45 p. m.; 23 schooners, 15 seines

April 6th.—Wind N. N. E. to N. E. Weather cloudy and fine. *Remarks*: Sunday, strong breeze.

April 7th.—Wind North throughout; strong breeze and smooth water. Weather fine, but cold. *Remarks*: Left at 6.30 a. m.; foul of two anchors,—hove them up. Barrow, 2 seines; Pool's Cove, 2 seines; Turnip Cove, 1 seine; Bay-de-North Brook, 4 seines; Rencontre, 2 seines; Hare Harbor, 1 seine; Stone's Cove, 3 seines; Anderson's Cove, 1 seine, besides 1 Burin seine; English Harbor East, 2 seines; Harbor Mille, 2 seines; Bay L'Argent, 1 seine; Jacque Fontaine, 1 seine. Thence out of the Bay to St. Jacques; arrived at 6.30 p. m. Found here 7 Lamaline and 3 Burin schooners, with 5 seines. Local, 5 schooners and 3 boats with 5 seines.

April 8th.—Wind N. W.; W. S. W. p. m. Weather fine. *Remarks*: In the boat at 5.30 a. m., round the Harbor found Str. waiting; left at 7 a. m. English Harbor, 6 schooners, 5 seines. "Boxey," no craft or seine belonging here; 5 Grand Bank schooners in, and 9 in the *offing*, steering for Boxey. Saint John's Bay, no craft; Coomb's Cove, 2 seines; Jersey Harbor, 1 Placentia boat, with seines. North Arm 7 miles, no craft; back to Harbor Briton 6 o'clock, p. m.

April 9th.—Wind E. S. E.; 6 a. m. N. E. to W. N. W., say N. N. W. Weather: 6 a. m., snow; afterwards fine. *Remarks*: Early morning, stormy; at 6 o'clock, weather lightened a little; left Harbor Briton for Great Harbor, and through Connaigre Bay; found 6 Placentia Bay boats with 3 seines at Great Harbor, but none in the other *arms* of the Bay. From Connaigre Bay to Dragon and Facheux, 2 Grand Bank schooners, 1 seine. Returned East, passed Mosquito, there being no craft arrived. On to Bonne

Bay,—going in saw Henry Nash about three quarters of a mile from his own wharf, with *seine* and seven men, pulling towards Whale Cove (a favorite resort of herring); got alongside, jumped into the skiff myself, and handed up end of seine to Steamer's crew; hauled it on board Steamer at 4.45 p. m. He declared he was not going to haul; told him he had violated 5th Section of the Act, and that I should take the seine to the Stipendiary Magistrate at Harbor Briton. Took it quietly, all things considered. Passed Pushthrough, 2 crafts, 1 seine, and brought up Great Jarvis at 6.30 p. m.

April 10th.—Wind N. E., weather fine; very cold. *Remarks:* Steam up and off at 4.45 a. m. Emanuel's Arm, 2 seines; Grand Bank, 1 seine; (an old offender). Passed Stanley's Cove, in Birchy Cove; 4 Grand Bankers; 2 seines. One of these, a frequent violator of the Act. Crossed the Bay to Goblein; 1 Fortune craft; 1 seine. Lamble's Passage, 3 crafts; 1 seine. Patrick's Harbor; no craft arrived. Sam Hitches and Little Bay; no crafts in either. Out of Hermitage Bay to Pass, thence by Counaigre Bay to Harbor Briton; delivered Nash's seine to Magistrate. Left Harbor Briton at 4.20; saw a craft under White Point, 3 miles East. Proved to be Fortune schooner, 1 seine; (crew cutting wood). Running East spoke sundry crafts, and brought up in Belleoram 7.45 p. m. Went over at least 140 miles this day.

N. B.—These Coves are in the N. E. Arm of Bay Despair, towards Bay-de-Nord.

April 11th.—Wind N. E. to E. N. E.; weather cloudy and cold. *Remarks:* Left Belleoram at 6.45 a. m. Barrasway, 1 seine; Barrow, 1 seine; Corbin, no craft in; Bay Cinq Isles, 16 crafts, 8 seines, (5 Eastern seines); Poole's Point, 1 St. Lawrence seine. Turnip Cove, none. Bay-de-North Brook, 5 seines; Lolly Cove, 1 seine, 3 crafts. Doctor's Harbor, in Belle Bay, 2 crafts, 1 seine. Going to Little Bay, saw a skiff with seine (and punt following); chased her; found seine had been out, kelp and herring meshed in the twine. Seized the seine with both hands, but Thomas and Edward Madigan (of Lamaline) declared I had ten men's lives to take before I should get it; told William Short and Matthew Cox to mark what was said; left them,—proceeded to Cann Harbor, saw 3 seines out, 2

North side, 1 South side, but no men near them. Went South side, found a caplin seine, *set as a bar*, having herring enclosed; began to haul it in the boat when Halley came up; asked him whose seine it was,—said he did not know; hauled it in—took it on board Steamer.

N. B.—This caplin seine was owned by the Maddigan's; it appears they *shot*, but not enclosing very many, got out the caplin seine to *bar* the Little Cove securing the herring, and left with the herring seine to haul more; when, as before stated, I overtook them.

Went across the Cove where other two seines were, but with arms on shore; tried to get near them, but Collins and Halley, both of Lamaline, dared me to approach nearer than I was, which was some 12 or 15 feet from the seines. Which ever way I turned the boat, their skiff and punt would intercept us. I still persisted in endeavouring to get at the seine, when two or three boat-hook stems were raised as if for striking. The men with me got scared. I told them to back the boat in, stern foremost, but could not get near. I then returned to the Steamer, say 400 yards, and asked the Captain if he could go in head foremost, so as to heave a grapnel and small chain into one of the seines, but he thought he could not get out again stern foremost, owing to rather a sharp turn round the pocket of the Cove. I then returned to the seines, and told the Skippers I would bring the Steamer in unless they would let off and capsize their seines. This at last they agreed to do, with the proviso that nothing more should be done in the matter. This I was obliged to promise them; they then capsized the seines, and thus ended the matter, to my great chagrin.

N. B.—Here I was opposed by 20 men, without any means of defence on our parts, not even a spare oar. I may here say that a set of such *foul-mouthed* fellows is rarely to be met with. I do not include the Skippers in this, *they* certainly used *threatening* language, but not abusive, such as their men did.

Left them and proceeded to Southern Harbour, about half mile East, 14 crafts, 7 seines,—none moving here. A great many men in this Cove offered to go with me and take the 2 Seines I



had just left, but I declined their assistance, not liking the idea of leading an unlawful mob.

Pinkey's Store House, East Point, Mall Bay, 3 Boats, 1 Seine. Found this Seine in the landwash, just being closed with, I should say, 200 barrels. Went in and began to capsize it, the men belonging to it assisting. Hailed the Steamer to come in close, seeing there was plenty of water and fair play to back out; got a line from Steamer to the boat and gripped the Seine with both hands, taking a turn over the stern of our boat; got alongside; hauled Seine on board Steamer. Men all civil, circumstances considered.

Hare Harbour, 14 crafts, only 1 Seine to be seen; believe there were 4 Seines here; enquired of one man where their Seine was; told me they had just rowed out with it to look round, but not to haul, and that they had gone to the Eastward; turned round and went a little West to Long Cove, there came up with a Seine just closed in with no Herring. Jumped on board the Skiff, seized the Seine, and declared I would not leave the skiff until I had the Seine secured on board the Steamer. This, after a time, we accomplished, and hauled it on deck; some of the men rather *warm*, but the skipper, Gabriel Goddard, of Burin, civil.

N. B.—Two sea lawyers here,—one declared the Act to be *null and vide*, as he expressed it.

Went in search of 2 other Seines in the bottom of the Cove, said by Goddard and crew to be full of herring, but found only a grapnel and rope with two oars attached. Evidently a Seine or Seines had been there, but whilst we were getting out to the Steamer with Goddard's Seine they must have capsized and left. It should be here noted that the Steamer was half mile or more outside where I found Goddard. The Cove abounds with rocks, and it was now *dark*, consequently not safe to take the Steamer in; as it was we had a narrow escape at slow speed, being no more than 15 or 20 feet from a rock when we saw it, and going direct for it.

Hauled up the grapnel and took in the oars; carried them on board the Steamer; got out *clear*, it being now 9.30 p. m.; we

steamed away for Harbor Briton, and arrived there at 2.30 a. m., Saturday morning, April 12th.

(Signed), HENRY CAMP.

SEINES, &c., landed at Harbor Briton:—

1 Herring Seine owned by Nash and Lees, Bonne Bay, Hermitage Bay, seized 9th April under 5th Section *preparatory*. This, in my view, was a partial violation of the Section.

1 Herring Seine owned by George Dover of Beau Bois, Mortier Bay, District Burin, seized 11th April with Herring in it. A *direct* violation of Section 1st.

1 Herring Seine owned by Goddard & Sons, of Burin Bay, seized 11th April. Another direct violation, although no Herring were enclosed.

1 Caplin Seine owned by Maddigan's of Lamaline, seized 11th April. A direct case of *Barring*, Section 1.

1 Grapnel, with rope and two oars, owner unknown, hauled up 11th April; had evidently been used to moor a Seine. And 2 Seines, capsized 11th April, owned by Halley & Collins of Lamaline.

PUSHTHROUGH, HERMITAGE BAY, }  
April 18th, 1873. }

HON. SIR,—

Herewith I send a Journal of the cruize of S. Steamer *Greyhound* from 1st to 11th April, both inclusive.

During the first few days we had strong winds generally, and sea, but the last 2 or 3 days the water was quite smooth, enabling the Steamer to go over much ground in a short space.

I believe these are the first direct captures ever made of Seines engaged in the French bait trade. More I would have taken had I the means, or rather the muscle to do so; as it is, I trust it will prove to parties that the law is not *that dead* letter many supposes it to be, and that public officers are not those sleepy, easy-

going creatures (only caring to receive salary) they are generally asserted to be.

I trust I have not in any case exceeded my duty; and where I may seem to come short of it, I hope it will be attributed to want of physical power, not to lack of energy.

Hon. Sir,

Your humble Servant,

(Signed), HENRY CAMP,  
*Comm'r. Herring Fishery Protection.*

Hon. J. L. NOONAN,  
H. M. Colonial Secretary,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

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**No. 48.**

**Return from Inspector Carty, relative to Number,  
Pay, &c., of Police Force in Newfoundland,**

FORT TOWNSHEND, }  
1st April, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the attached Returns agreeably to your communication of yesterday. Regarding the organization of the Constabulary, I beg to state there are one hundred and twenty-seven of all ranks under my command—seventy-nine of whom are regular trained men, who wear uniform and devote their whole time to the public service; the remainder are irregular or Local Constables, who receive small stipends and are allowed to follow their ordinary avocations.

As regards the Rules by which the Force is governed, I beg to refer you to the Code and Manual herewith.

The men have the right to resign by giving one month's notice, and the number of resignations, as will be seen by the annexed return, amounted to nineteen since the formation of the Constabu-

lary, May, 1871. There seems to have been no causes assigned for men requesting their discharge more than expecting to better their conditions in life, so that in my opinion the chief cause has been the inadequacy of pay, together with their being no fixed scale of Pension, and considering the wages earned in the various branches of trade, &c.; hence the motive for so many resignations.

His Excellency the Governor in Council kindly granted, on my recommendation, an increase of pay to all grades, from the Acting Sub-Inspector down, which I think will have the desired effect of retaining the services of men likely to prove efficient Constables, seeing that but two sent in their resignations in present year. Please see files dated 18th Dec., '73, relative to scale of Pension, and showing the old scale of pay and present increase rate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. CARTY,  
*Inspector.*

The Hon. E. D. Shea,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

**Number and Pay of the Constabulary Force of Newfoundland, 31st March, 1874.**

STATIONS.	Pay Scales													Total.
	Inspector at \$1440.	Acting Sub-Inspr. at \$500.	1st Class Head Cons. \$400.	2nd Class Head Cons. \$372.	Sergeants at \$320.	Acting Sergeants at \$292.	Cavalry Cons. at \$280.80.	Infantry Cons., of 3 years' service and upwards, at \$280.	Infantry Cons., of 1 year's service and under 3, at \$268.80.	Infantry Cons., under 1 year Service, at \$254.	Irregular Cons. not in uniform, at \$116.	Irregular ditto at \$93.	Irregular ditto at \$56.	
St. John's .....	1	1	2	...	4	1	3	11	15	13	...	...	...	50
Harbor Grace .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	12
Carbonear .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	7
Bay Roberts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Brigus .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5
Renews .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Aquaforte ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bird Island Cove ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bonavista .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Brigus, South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burgeo, Lower .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cape Broyle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Caplin Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Catalina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cat's Cove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Channel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Exploits .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fermeuse .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ferryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fogo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Greenspond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Harbor Briton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hant's Harbor .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Harbor Main .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heart's Content ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Bishop's Cove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
King's Cove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lamalaine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
La Poile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lower Island Cove ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Merashéen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carried forward ...	1	1	2	1	7	2	3	22	23	16	6	4	19	106

**Number and Pay of the Constabulary Force of Newfoundland, 31st March, 1874.—(Continued.)**

STATIONS.														Total.
	Inspector at \$1440.	Acting Sub-Inspr. at £500.	1st Class Head Cons. at \$400.	2nd Class Head Cons. at \$372.	Sergeants at \$320.	Acting Sergeants at \$292.	Cavalry Cons. at \$280.80.	Infantry Cons., of 3 years' service and upwards, at \$280.	Infantry Cons. of 1 year's service and under 3, at \$268.80.	Infantry Cons. under 1 year's service at \$254.	Irregular Cons., not in uniform, at \$116.	Irregular ditto at \$93.	Irregular ditto at \$56.	
Brought forward	1	1	2	1	7	2	3	22	23	16	6	4	19	106
New Harbour .....													1	1
Oderin .....													1	1
Old Perlican .....												1		1
Petty Harbor.....												1		1
Placentia .....											1			1
Placentia, (Little)...												1		1
Port-de-Grave .....											1			1
St. Mary's.....											1			1
Salvage .....													1	1
Spaniard's Bay .....													1	1
Tickle Cove .....													1	1
Toad's Cove .....													1	1
Topsail .....											1			1
Torbay .....												1		1
Trepassey .....													1	1
Trinity .....											1			1
Twillingate .....						1		1			1			3
Western Bay .....													1	1
Witless Bay .....													1	1
Total...	1	1	2	1	7	3	3	23	22	16	12	8	28	127

Dated at St. John's, 1st April, 1874.

P. CARTY,  
*Inspector.*

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

**Return of Constables who have left the Police Force from the date of its formation, 21st May, 1871, to 31st March, 1874.**

NAME OF STATIONS.	Died.	Discharged for Misconduct.	Discharged on Gratuity.	Resigned.	Total.	Number which left in each year as under.				Total.
						1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
St. John's .....	1	16	1	12	30	4	8	16	2	30
Harbor Grace .....	1	1	.....	5	7	1	4	2	.....	7
Carbonear .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bay Roberts .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2
Harbor Briton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hermitage.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Renews .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
St. Lawrence ... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Totals...	4	20	1	19	44	8	15	19	2	44

Dated at St. John's, 1st April, 1874.

P. CARTY,  
*Inspector.*

The Hon. E. D SHEA,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 49.

**Report of Judge Pinsent, Labrador Court, 1873.**

To His Excellency Colonel STEPHEN J. HILL,  
C. B., Governor of Newfoundland, &c.,  
&c., &c.

ST. JOHN'S,  
December 31st, 1873. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to make my Circuit Report to Your Excellency.

I sailed from St. John's on the 17th of June last, in the Schooner *William Stairs*, Hackett, master,—a vessel employed by the Government as a Revenue Cruiser and Circuit Ship on the coast of Labrador.

Messrs. Knight, Collector of Customs, Canning and Stephenson, Sub-Collectors, together with Mr. Frederick Crowdy, a Medical Student of the University of Edinburgh, who was employed by the Government to vaccinate the resident inhabitants of Labrador, were my fellow-passengers.

We proceeded North about, and after harboring several times on our way, owing to contrary winds and obstruction from ice, we arrived at Red Bay, Labrador, on the 8th July.

In crossing the Straits of Belle Isle on the 5th July, in a very thick fog, and surrounded by icebergs, we ran against the cliff, supposed by us to be York Point, Chatteau Bay, but providentially received no material damage. A small piece of the stem of the vessel, with copper on it, was knocked off, which having been picked up by some people on shore gave rise to the report, so generally believed, and which excited so much public feeling and sympathy, that our ship and all on board had perished.

After landing Messrs. Canning and Stephenson at Blanc Sablon, our vessel proceeded Northward, and during the whole sea-



son continued cruising along the coast of Labrador, visiting the various settlements from Blanc Sablon to Hamilton Inlet, inclusive. On the 11th of October we returned to St. John's.

I had the satisfaction to learn that, during the past winter, the resident inhabitants of Labrador had not suffered from want of food, and had been exempt from contagious diseases.

The legal cases brought formally before me during the Circuit were :—5 of Debt, 2 Sureties of the Peace, 2 Injuring Nets, 1 Title to Land, 1 Larceny.

In many matters I am applied to by the people for information and advice, and thus disputes are adjusted and litigation avoided.

Although the cases tried are few, the effect of the annual presence of the Court is beneficial and important in the prevention of offences.

The general conduct both of the residents and of the fishermen, Labrador, during the fishing season, is very creditable to them; few serious offences are committed; and there is on the whole but little intemperance and disorderly behaviour.

This season we went in our vessel where I had not been before, to the Northwest River at the head of the magnificent Bay called Hamilton Inlet, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Crowdy to vaccinate the Indians belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, who have their principal Labrador establishment there, and where Mr. Connolly, their chief officer for the district, resides. It was owing to his representation and request, last year, that the Government determined to send a Medical man to Labrador, for the purpose of vaccinating the inhabitants. Mr. Crowdy performed the operation on all the Indians here assembled, nearly two hundred, men, women and children. These Indians are from Canada, and of the Mountaineer race,—they speak the Indian language and follow the Indian mode of life. It was curious and interesting to see them encamped in their birch-rind-covered wigwams at Northwest River, employed in building and repairing canoes and other work, preparatory to their journey into the interior of the country, for hundreds of miles, on their annual furring expedition, for which purpose they are sup-

plied by the Hudson's Bay Company. In these journies all go, men, women and children; they travel by land and water, ascending rivers, crossing lakes, and passing through woods and over barrens. They start from Northwest River in the Summer, and return the following Spring with their catch of furs. They are Roman Catholics, and are attended to by a Clergyman who comes down from Canada for that purpose every Summer.

These Indians are quite a different race from the Esquimaux who inhabit the Northern coast of Labrador, and who chiefly occupy themselves in catching fish and seals.

Our visit was very satisfactory to all concerned; we ourselves were interested and amused by the scenery and the Indians. Mr. Connolly was gratified by the attention paid by the Government to his application, and the object was well carried out by Mr. Crowdy.

I may here remark that this gentleman was, I consider, very successful in the business upon which he went to Labrador; he vaccinated upwards of seven hundred of the residents during his stay with us, of two months and a half, availing of every opportunity and visiting the people in their houses for that purpose. He also attended, gratuitously, to several cases of sickness brought under his notice; thus rendering medical assistance to people who had no other means of obtaining it.

While on this subject, I beg leave to recommend to the Government what would be very useful and acceptable to the residents and to those resorting to the Labrador during the fishing season,—that a Medical man should be sent in the Circuit vessel for the purpose of attending to cases of accident and sickness, which continually occur among the thousands of people congregated there in the summer. There is no Doctor residing on the coast of Labrador. The medicines supplied by the Government to me, I dispersed as usual among the people, to whom they were of great use and highly valued.

EDUCATION.—Five public Schools were in operation this year at Labrador, viz :—

PLACE.	TEACHER.	TIME.	SCHOLARS.	SALARY.
Pinware .....	Mrs. Odell.....	Summer and winter.....	30 .....	\$80
Red Bay. ....	John Bailey....	" .....	20 .....	80
Cape Charles.....	Laura Young...	" .....	26 .....	40
Battle Harbor....	Thomas Ward..	" .....	36 .....	100
Matthew's Cove..	Mary Marshall..	Summer only ..	70 .....	40
				\$340

There had been placed in my hands, by the Government, the sum of \$40 to pay a Teacher of a School at Little Harbor, but as I found there had been no School kept, I returned the money to the Receiver General.

I supplied all the Schools in operation with books, and paid the Teachers their salaries. The School Reports, furnished to me by the Teachers, I have sent in to the Colonial Secretary.

I distributed educational books and stationery among the resident inhabitants of Labrador, who value them highly, and in their families will make good use of them.

FISHERIES.—The Cod fishery at Labrador this season was on the whole tolerable. In the Straits of Belle Isle, Southward, and from Hamilton Inlet, Northward, the voyage was successful; but in the large intermediate space of coast between those points the fishery was bad.

However, this kind of local disadvantage is not so much felt now as it was formerly, owing to the mode latterly adopted of carrying on the fishery by the employment of a greater number of small Schooners, which are able to go about from one place to another in search of the fish.

The Herring fishery was good;—the fish came in early and steadily, and was principally caught in nets, which is preferable to Seine hauling, as it gives the poorer class of fishermen a fairer

opportunity of catching their share, and the condition of the fish is better for curing.

The Salmon fishery, both on the sea-board and in the Bay, was a good average voyage.

The great number of vessels from Newfoundland resorting to the coast of Labrador, during the fishing season, is truly astonishing. How the thousands of people who come in them and engage in the fisheries, could be otherwise employed and supported, is a problem. Some Canadian and Nova Scotia vessels fish in the Straits of Belle Isle, but do not go down to the Northward.

The people of the United States seems to have given up, as a fishing station, that part of Labrador comprised within the limits of the Newfoundland Government.

The Mail Packet service at Labrador was this season satisfactorily carried out. The Steamer *Walrus* employed was able to do the work properly, and her Master, Captain Delaney, was in all respects well qualified for his duty.

The weather on the coast of Labrador was fine during the early part of the Summer, but wet and stormy latterly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,  
*Judge of the Court of Labrador.*

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ST. JOHN'S,  
December 31st, 1873. }

SIR,—

I beg leave to transmit to you, for the information of the Government, the original Returns made to the Teachers of Public Schools at Labrador last season.

There were five Schools in operation, viz :—

PLACE.	TEACHER.	TIME.	SCHOLARS.	SALARY.
Pinware	Mrs Odell	Summer and Winter	30	\$80
Red Bay	John Bayley	" "	20	80
Cape Charles	Laura Young	" "	26	40
Battle Harbor	Thomas Ward	" "	36	100
Matthew's Cove	Mary Marshall	Summer only	70	40
				\$340

There had been placed in my hands, by the Government, the sum of \$380, for the payment of the Teachers' salaries. I disbursed \$340 as stated above, and returned \$40 to the Receiver General, because there was no School in operation at Little Harbor, for which that sum was intended.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT JOHN PINSENT,

*Judge of the Court of Labrador.*

To the Hon. JAMES L. NOONAN,  
Colonial Secretary.

**School Returns for 1873, from Mrs. Luke Odell, of  
Pinware, Labrador.**

	Reading.	Writing.	Cyphering.
1—Richard Beals.....	Reading.	Writing.	Cyphering.
2—Hugh “			
3—Joseph “			
4—Ezekiel “			
5—Edward Odell	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
6—Hugh “	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
7—Mary E. “			
8—Charlotte “			
9—Mary Jos. “			
10—Richard “			
11—Richard “	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
12—Ann M. “	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
13—Luke “			
14—Catherine “			
15—Lucy Threshy	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
16—Elizabeth Threshy			
17—Edward Threshy			
18—James Marshall	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
19—Samuel Lilly	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
20—Laura “	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
21—George “			
22—Ann “	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
23—Maria Demiresq	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
24—Solomon Demiresq			
25—Elizabeth Demiresq			
26—Henry Odell	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
27—Mary A. Odell	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
28—Elizabeth Odell	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.
29—James Pike.			
30—Margaret E. Odell.			
31—Sylvanus Odell.			

Pinware, Labrador, October, 1873.

**List of School at Red Bay, attended by Mr. John  
Bailey, Master.**

YEARLY SCHOLARS.	.....	.....	DENOMINATION.
Louisa Perham	.....	.....	Wesleyan.
Edith Perham	.....	.....	“
Jane Perham	.....	.....	“
Christopher Perham	.....	.....	“
Fanny Powel	.....	.....	“
Martha Powel	.....	.....	“
William Moors	.....	.....	“
Clarissa T. Pike	.....	.....	“
Thomas Pike	.....	.....	“
Orestes Yetman	.....	.....	“
Ephraim Yetman	.....	.....	“
Lucy Yetman	.....	.....	“
Martha Canning	.....	.....	Church of England.
Margaret Canning	.....	.....	“
Mary Canning	.....	.....	“
Albert Penney	.....	.....	Wesleyan.
Rosasay Pike	.....	.....	“
Levi Growe	.....	.....	“
Enos Yetman	.....	.....	“
George Canning	.....	.....	Church of England.

RECAPITULATION.

Church of England .....	4
Wesleyan .....	16
	—
	20
	—

Red Bay, Labrador, September 28th, 1873.

(Signed,)      JOHN BAILEY.

**Return of School at Cape Charles, Labrador, from  
December 1st, 1872, to May 1st, 1873.**

				Age.	Easy Lessons.	Second Reading Book.	Third Reading Book.	Easy Writing.	Writing on Slates.	Easy Arithmetic.	Individual attendance on days.
1	Maria Ann Pye	...	...	12	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	75
2	William Bellows	...	...	13	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	91
3	William Ash	...	...	12	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	92
4	George Pye	...	...	12	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	82
5	Robert Bellows	...	...	15	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	80
6	Ephraim Pye	...	...	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100
7	John Thomas Pye	...	...	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	60
8	George Ash	...	...	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	63
9	John C. Pye	...	...	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	100
10	Henry Pye	...	...	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	96
11	Jessie Pye	...	...	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	100
12	Albert Pye	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	100
13	Victoria Pye	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
14	Willis Pye	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
15	Lorenzo Pye	...	...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
16	Selina Bellows	...	...	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
17	John Charles Pye	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
18	Ernest Pye	...	...	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
19	Elijah Horwood	...	...	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
20	William Horwood	...	...	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
21	Alfred Horwood	...	...	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
22	Mary Ann Pye	...	...	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	36
23	George Buckingham	...	...	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	28
24	Sarah Ann Cole	...	...	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40
25	Israel Pye	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
26	Maria Ann Horwood	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
					12	11	3	8	6		

TEACHER'S NAME.  
LAURA YOUNG.

No. of School days from Dec. 1st, 1872,  
to May 1st, 1873.....121.

N. B.—The number 121 included 20 days which were not registered, and therefore not included in the individual attendance in days of this Return.



**Return of School at Cape Charles, Labrador, from  
May 20th to September 20th, 1873.**

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Easy Lessons.	Reading in Scriptures.	Writing on Slates.	Writing on Copy Book.	Simple Arithmetic.
1	Ephraim Pye ... ..	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	Henry " ... ..	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	Jessie " ... ..	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	Jacob Gillespie ... ..	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....
5	William Windsor ... ..	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....
6	John C. Pye ... ..	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
7	Loyal Dean ... ..	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	William Pelley ... ..	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Arthur Windsor ... ..	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Israel Pye ... ..	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Albert " ... ..	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....
12	Earnest " ... ..	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	John C. " ... ..	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Emma Pelley ... ..	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....
15	Victoria Pye ... ..	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Ann Maria Gillespie ... ..	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Diana Valley ... ..	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
			11	2	6	2	

TEACHER'S NAME.

LAURA YOUNG.

**Return of the School at Battle Harbor, Labrador, from October 1st, 1872, to September 1st, 1873.**

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Easy Lessons.	Second Reading Book.	Third Reading Book.	Easy Writing.	Dictation on Slates.	Writing on Copy Book.	Simple Arithmetic.	Individual attendance in days.
1	Barfoot, Ann M. ...	9			1		1	1	1	180
2	Barnes, Jane ...	9			1		1	1	1	149
3	" Elizabeth ...	7			1		1	1		202
4	*Butt, George ...	10	1							93
5	Barnes, George ...	4	1							79
6	*Butt, Emma ...	7	1							60
7	Parry, Eliza ...	11			1	1	1	1	1	179
8	Smith, Susanna ...	9			1	1				194
9	" Simeon ...	8		1						190
10	" Isabella ...	14			1		1	1	1	171
11	" Thomas ...	8		1		1				171
12	" Olivia ...	12		1		1				164
13	" Deborah ...	9		1		1				160
14	" Jordan ...	7		1		1				148
15	" Benjamin ...	5	1							168
16	" William ...	14			1		1	1	1	66
17	Shave, Mary ...	12			1			1		131
18	" John ...	8	1							60
19	Sampson, Geo. ...	6	1			1				176
20	Way, Charles ...	11			1		1	1	1	200
21	" Mark ...	8			1		1	1	1	203
22	Ward, Sarah ...	11		1				1		202
23	Rumbold, B. Jas. ...	12			1		1		1	150
24	*Earl, Christopher ...	12	1						1	12
25	*Badcock, Jane ...	10								9
26	*Crane, Geo. H. F. ...	7	1							9
27	*Sparks, Stephen ...	8	1							31
28	*Percy, Elizabeth ...	8								26
29	*Clark, George ...	10	1							1
30	*Sheppard, Thos. ...	12	1							7
31	*Sparks, Wm. John ...	10	1							18
32	*Sparks, Nathan ...	4	1							22
33	Gill, Agnes ...	12	1							36
34	*Earl, Emily ...	8	1							37
35	Smith, Elizabeth ...	5	1							8
			16	6	11	7	9	10	9	

TEACHER'S NAME.  
THOMAS WARD.

No. of School days from October 1st, 1872, to Sept. 1st, 1873...203.

N. B.—Those marked thus \* are children who attend in Summer only.

**Report of the Public School kept by Mary Marshall,  
Battle Harbor, Matthew's Cove, from June to Octo-  
ber, 1873.**

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Peter Russell	Mary A. Russell
Michl. "	Bridget "
Edward "	Agnes "
John "	Mary Ag. "
James "	Juliana "
John Doherty	Johanna "
James "	Elizabeth "
Patrick "	Mary F. "
Michael "	Margaret "
Robert Butler	Joanna "
Patrick "	Johanna Dogherty
William Ryan	Mary "
John "	Ann Tobin
Michael "	Margaret Tobin
Patrick Tobin	Ann Lacy
John Kennedy	Bridget Barry
James Gyer	Mary A. Marshall
William Murphy	Margaret "
Edward "	Johanna "
James "	Mary Murphy
John Larkens	Margaret Murphy
William Costigan	Alice Kennedy
Michael "	Mary A. Ryan
James "	Ellen Cropharol.
William Marshall	

## BOYS.

Robert Marshall  
 Thomas Lacy  
 William Furlong.

## GIRLS.

Robert Holway	Mary Holway
William King	Elizabeth "
James Allan	Martha Snuke
John Cumby	Fanny Rumbolt.
James Pitty	Mary "
Harry Snuke	Elizabeth Cumby
John Rumbolt	Milly Pitty
James Cumby	Martha "
John King	Emily Cumby.

Roman Catholic .... 52

Church of England .. 18

Total number .. 70

(Signed,)

MARY MARSHALL,

*School Mistress.*

School Report of Mary Marshall, Matthew's Cove, Labrador, to Mr. R. J. Pinsent, Judge, Labrador Court, September 19th, 1873. Matthew's Cove, Battle Harbor, Labrador.

Report of MARY MARSHALL,

School Mistress.

## No. 50.

*RETURN shewing the amount, in detail, received by the Colonial Districts in this Colony, under the 16th Sec., 21st Vic., Cap. 7; the District, by the said Society, for*

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Vote by Legislature. Sterling.			No. of Schools in operation.	
		£	s.	d		
St. John's.....	Central Schools.....	75	0	0	3	
	Petty Harbor .....				1	
	Portugal Cove.....				1	
Brigus .....	Brigus .....	25	0	0	1	
Bay Roberts .....	Port-de-Grave .....	50	0	0	2	
Harbor Grace .....	Harbor Grace .....	50	0	0	2	
	Spaniard's Bay .....				1	
	Bishop's Cove .....				1	
Trinity .....	Heart's Content, W. ....	30	0	0	1	
	Trinity, N. ....	60	0	0	2	
Bonavista.....	Bonavista, S. ....	40	0	0	1	
	Salvage.....				1	
	Greenspond, N. ....				1	
	Swain's Island, N. ....				1	
Fogo .....	Fogo .....	25	0	0	1	
Twillingate .....	Twillingate .....	60	0	0	1	
Fortune Bay .....	Bellorem.....	50	0	0	1	
Lamaline .....	Great St. Lawrence .....				1	
		Stg. £	500	0	0	23

and Continental Church Society, from the different Education Boards number of their Schools in operation, and the amount expended in each their support in the year 1873.

Amount expended, Currency.			Contribution by Parent Society.			Tuition Fees and collections received. Currency.			REMARKS.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
864	19	9	£1,186 British Sterling; or, £1,423 4s. 0. Currency.			137	5	8	St. John's expenditure includes Inspector's Salary, (appointed for the Island) as well as School supplies imported for the use of all the Society's Schools. Receipts thus;—Pence, weekly fees, £28 15s. 5d; Depository, (sale of books), £26 19s. 9d; City collections, £81 7. 6.
79	15	9				9	8	3	
73	2	6				0	15	0	
121	3	3				19	1	5	
121	18	0				12	0	0	
192	1	7				38	1	0	
110	0	0				7	4	0	
59	0	6				8	10	6	
74	0	0				9	10	0	
92	5	5				8	12	2	
73	0	0				7	0	0	
22	17	6				7	15	6	
85	1	0				4	0	0	
37	0	0				7	0	0	
50	0	0				9	19	3	
77	19	1	18	19	6				
45	0	0							
42	13	6							
2221	17	10	1423	4	0	305	1	10	Returns not received, Salary £45 per ann. School opened since passing Act 21 Vic., Cap. 7.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 6th April, 1874.

JAMES BAYLY,  
Secretary to Corresponding Committee.

## No. 51.

## Statement of Expenditure for Relief of Poor,

DISTRICTS.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
St. John's Permanent Poor.....	135 11 8	134 19 2	136 12 2	134 3 11	132 2 8	132 5 8
“ Casual Poor	230 5 4	237 3 9	248 15 11	254 4 9	252 13 4	225 5 9
“ Orphanages.....			153 6 6			130 10 0
Incidentals.....						
Brigus.....	214 5 9	17 18 0	44 6 0	271 10 0	92 16 6	15 7 6
Burin.....	15 6 0	29 8 0	116 6 6	37 10 0	80 19 0	143 19 4
Bay-de-Verds.....	71 12 6	34 15 0	11 0 0	59 2 6	358 3 6	44 17 6
Burgeo and La Poile.....		86 3 6	56 10 0	34 15 0	61 15 0	24 5 0
Bonavista.....	85 17 6	4 15 0	23 8 3	55 16 6	331 15 3	259 2 6
Carbonear.....	57 12 6	11 0 0	19 18 6	115 18 6	15 7 0	11 10 0
Fortune Bay.....	4 10 0	23 0 0	16 5 8	20 14 0	63 0 0	12 0 0
Ferryland.....	175 15 6	45 5 0	13 9 0	68 10 0	359 9 6	34 4 0
Harbor Grace.....	356 13 0	87 19 0	6 7 6	432 9 0	72 14 1	24 4 9
Harbor Main.....	78 14 0	15 14 6	32 16 0	66 0 8	113 10 6	17 0 6
Placentia & St. Mary's	10 15 0	31 6 10	63 13 3	54 15 0	371 2 6	119 5 0
Trinity.....	174 8 6	122 15 0	20 5 0	156 2 2	364 11 0	99 10 0
Twillingate and Fogo..	64 15 0	2 10 0	1 15 0		69 10 0	618 12 3
Labrador.....						

during the year ended 31st December, 1873.

JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	AMOUNT.	
131 14 8	130 19 8	133 5 8	132 5 8	131 4 8	132 9 8	1597 15 3	
247 4 3	214 16 0	234 13 8	223 19 3	220 2 6	239 4 10	2828 9 4	
.....	.....	122 10 0	.....	.....	124 10 0	530 16 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 13 0	79 13 0	5036 14 1
196 14 6	66 0 0	6 9 0	211 15 10	86 10 6	59 5 6	1282 9 1	
46 15 0	153 18 0	24 10 0	159 14 0	56 8 0	27 7 0	892 0 10	
108 14 0	45 10 0	34 0 0	194 19 6	92 17 6	57 5 0	1112 17 0	
75 12 6	12 15 0	49 15 0	64 6 0	42 5 0	13 15 0	521 17 0	
80 15 0	18 10 0	22 13 0	116 7 6	89 10 0	54 7 11	1142 18 5	
118 13 0	4 10 0	6 5 0	101 4 0	34 5 0	40 6 0	536 9 6	
9 2 9	27 0 0	4 10 0	46 10 0	55 10 0	38 10 0	320 12 5	
72 10 0	82 7 6	99 5 0	190 9 0	62 17 6	119 9 6	1323 11 6	
375 8 5	47 15 0	74 8 10	399 5 0	76 6 0	114 12 6	2068 3 1	
43 0 3	87 3 6	15 15 0	30 8 6	99 10 6	35 9 6	635 3 5	
43 12 4	33 11 9	31 10 6	247 4 6	323 4 0	177 11 0	1507 11 8	
194 5 10	93 5 0	39 8 11	209 6 0	194 1 0	197 11 4	1865 9 9	
43 19 6	2 13 9	115 1 9	266 2 0	172 1 6	190 9 0	1547 9 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 12 6	.....	6 12 6	14,763 5 11
						£	19,800 0 0

(Signed,)

JAMES A. JORDAN,

Commissioner of Poor.



## No. 52.

**Dr. Statement of affairs of the Newfoundland**

Capital subscribed and all paid up, 1,008 Shares, at \$50 per Share .....	\$50,400.00
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
Balance due C. F. Bennett & Co., £1,255 17 10 .....	5,023.76
“     “     in excess of Liabilities.....	293.24
	\$5,317.00

NEWFOUNDLAND,  
Central District,  
St. John's, To wit. }

THOMAS R. SMITH, of St. John's, aforesaid, Merchant, President of the Newfoundland Screw Tug Company, maketh Oath and saith that the foregoing Statement and Report is correct and true in every particular, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) THOS. R. SMITH.

Sworn before me, at St. John's,  
this 27th day of February, A. D., 1874.

(Signed,) D. W. PROWSE, J. P.

.....

JAMES A. JORDAN (Signed)  
Commissioner of St. John's

---

**Screw Tug Company to 31st December, 1873, Cr.**


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## ASSETS.

Balance in Union Bank £1016 .....	\$4,064.00
“ “ hands of J. Green, Manager.....	156.00
“ to be collected £274 5 0 .....	1,097.00
	<hr/>
	\$5 317.00

E. E.

St. John's, Newfoundland,  
24th February, 1874.

(Signed,)

THOS. R. SMITH, *President.*  
WM. PITTS,  
LEWIS TESSIER,  
ROBERT THORBURN,  
A. M. MACKAY.

## No. 53.

**Expenditure on account of Coastal Steam Wharves,  
for the year ending 31st December, 1873.**

June 25.—To M. Gorman, repairs of Wharf at Burin..	\$300 00
Oct. 18.—“ R. Chapman, purchase Ground, Harbor Briton.....	80 00
“ Labor and Materials for Harbor Briton.	177 60
Dec. 31.—“ Clift, Wood & Co., Timber for Harbor Briton.....	31 75
“ Repairs Portugal Cove Wharf.....	99 80
“ Repairs Carbonear Wharf.....	145 33
“ Placentia and St. Mary's, for labour and materials.....	1200 00
“ Nipper's Harbor, for labor and materials	144 20
“ Freight, materials for Placentia Wharf..	5 00
	<hr/>
	<b>\$2,181 68</b>

Board of Works, 31st December, 1873.

JOHN STUART,  
*Secretary*

**No. 54.****Report of Directors of General Water Company for 1873.**

GENERAL WATER COMPANY, }  
ST. JOHN'S, February, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, a Statement of the affairs of the "General Water Company" for the past year.

In accordance with the Report of a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which sat during the last Session for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of affording a "more liberal supply of water" for the inhabitants of the town, the Directors, through me, communicated with the gentlemen named in the Report on the subject of procuring the services of a first-class Engineer, which resulted in the engagement of Mr. W. Morris of the firm of Kinniple & Morris, Civil Engineers of London and Greenock, who arrived here in May last, and remained until the end of June, and who, during his stay, examined carefully our water works, and sent into this office a very elaborate report, a copy of which was transmitted to the Government.

The Directors having determined to adopt the suggestions contained in Mr. Morris's report, issued advertisements inviting tenders from parties willing to undertake the work of excavating for the removal of the old, and refilling the pipe track on the laying of the new and larger pipes. Several tenders were received;—that of Messrs. Southcott being the lowest, the Contract was awarded to them.

With regard to the purchasing new pipes, the Directors considered it advisable to engage Mr. Morris's services in this matter, believing that the knowledge he had obtained of our requirements while in the Colony would enable him to perform this Agency very

efficiently; and Messrs. Walter Grieve & Co. of Greenock, have been requested to see to the shipment at as favourable a rate of freight as can be obtained.

Mr. Morris having recommended the appointment of an Inspector to supervise defective fittings, and to endeavour as far as he could to check the waste of water, the Directors, on the recommendation of the Company's Engineer, appointed Mr. Moses Crossman; and are of opinion that the creation of this office will be found to be of service to the Company, and will meet the purposes for which it is intended; as economy in the use of water is imperatively necessary, even after the larger pipes are laid, to afford an ample supply for all purposes.

A difficulty, however, has arisen with regard to this officer, which, if he is to be of the utility intended, renders Legislative action necessary by amending the Company's Act of Incorporation, so as to make it obligatory upon consumers to permit him to enter dwellings for the purpose of inspection. In one instance this permission has been refused, and the Ex-Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that our Acts did not confer this power; without it the office of Inspector will be rendered almost nugatory.

The Directors would desire to bring under the notice of the Government a case recently decided in the Supreme Court—viz: that of "*Emerson vs. General Water Company.*" This decision will have the effect of making the Company liable to the risk of being impounded in incalculable damages; there is now no protection from carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of consumers, and it is necessary to amend the law in this respect, by making it compulsory for them to have a Stop-cock inside their premises, that in case of burst pipes they may immediately shut off the water.

The payment for Mr. Morris's services, five hundred pounds stg., as agreed upon between him and Messrs. Grieve and Vail, has been liquidated from the current funds of the Company, together with some other payments on "New Works" account, amounting to £726 19s.; and the Contractors for the "New Works" have received on account six thousand dollars;—this latter amount has

been borrowed from the Savings Bank under an agreement between the Company and the late Directors of that institution, at the rate of four and a half per cent. interest. Further advances at same rate;—the whole to be repaid to the Bank from the proceeds of the sale of the Debentures authorized to be issued under the Act of the last Session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

ROBERT THORBURN,  
*President General Water Company.*

The Honorable  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

**Dr. Statement of the General Water**

To paid annual Grant to Cathedral Fire Brigade .....	£150	0	0	
To paid annual Grant to Phoenix Fire Company .....	150	0	0	
				£300 0 0
“ Labor and wages for watering vessels and cart- age of hose, &c., &c.....				477 17 6
“ Salaries, including that of Engineer and all other Officers for the year .....				725 0 0
“ Cost of new appraisement ..				385 0 0
“ Contingent expenses, including Office rent, stationery, printing, blank forms, Law charges, coals, repairs to work-shop, and sundry small accounts .....				218 13 0
“ Interest on Capital Stock, £91,500 at 5 per cent .....	£4575	0	0	
“ Interest on new Loan	212	17	6	
				£4787 17 6
—Less interest out- standing .....				61 0 0
				4726 17 6
“ William Morris, Civil Engineer of London, for Examining Water Works, and advising the best means to be adopted with regard to obtain- ing additional supply of water to the town ..				606 14 0
“ This amount on account of new works .....				120 5 0
Balance due by Commercial Bank.....				242 0 8
				£7802 7 8

E. & O. E.,

Examined and found correct.

(Signed.) RICHARD HOWLEY,  
*Auditor.*

**Company for the year 1873.**

**Cr.**

By amount due by Commercial Bank, as per Statement, 1872.....	£388	8	5
“ received from Receiver General for duty on coals and Water-rates on Shipping during the year 1873 .....	2888	17	11
“ Water-rates and Assessments collected during the year .....	4168	5	3
“ Legislative Grant—savings of Insurance on Public Buildings .....	41	16	0
“ Received for supplying water to Vessels second time,—this sum .....	76	2	4
“ Received for Pipes sold and Work done for Board of Works and others during the year.....	163	2	7
“ Received for Hose sold to Board of Works,—this sum .....	49	2	8
“ Balance of Interest on Current Accounts at Commercial Bank .....	26	12	2

£7802 7 8

St. John's, Newfoundland, December 31st, 1873.

(Signed), **J. SHANNON CLIFT,**  
*President.*



## No. 55.

Dr.

The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for Capital Stock .....	50,000	0	0
“ Bank Notes in Circulation .....	72,251	0	0
	122,251	0	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposit Receipts, &c., &c., &c. ....	117,005	11	1
“ Unclaimed Dividends .....	132	10	0
“ Dividend at 10 per cent, for the year.. 5,000 Of which one-half was paid 31st Dec., 1872 .....	2,500	0	0
Reserved Fund .....	14,000	0	0
Profit and Loss .....	1,875	19	4
	£257,765	0	5

*Average amount of Notes in circulation, and Specie on hand, in each month of the year ending 30th June, 1873.*

MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1872.			1873.		
July .....	67,502	40,950	January .....	81,868	41,347
August .....	68,913	43,683	February ...	77,107	41,064
September ....	72,725	26,012	March .....	74,517	37,875
October .....	80,327	37,886	April .....	75,710	43,262
November ....	94,506	40,512	May .....	82,167	47,896
December ....	89,460	40,692	June .....	76,260	48,377
			Average for the year .....	79,422	40,796

**Newfoundland, 30th June, 1873.****Cr.**

By Specie in the Vault in Gold and Silver Coin.	50,310	5	3
“ Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	944	7	1
	51,254	12	4
“ Bills of Exchange .....12,499	4	7	
“ Premium thereon, 19½ per cent. 2,437	10	0	
“ Debenture Bonds, Water Stock, and other investments, including interest due thereon .....	39,092	7	4
“ Local Bills discounted, Amounts due from other Banks, &c., &c., &c.....	150,231	6	2
“ Bank Premises.....	2,250	0	0
	£257,765	0	5

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 said Bank to the 30th June, A. D. 1873.

J. GOODFELLOW,  
CHAS. BOWRING,  
JOHN WINTER,  
THOS. R. JOB, } *Directors.*

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 at St. John's aforesaid, this }  
9th July, A. D. 1873. }

Before me,

H. T. WOOD,

*Commissioner of Affidavits.*

## No. 56.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank  
of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May,  
1873.**

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Stock paid up.....		£76,000	0	0
Reserve fund.....		35,000	0	0
Profit and Loss, undivided.....		2,374	3	9
Bank Notes in circulation.....		139,141	0	0
Due by the Bank, including deposits on interest payable in January and July only, on receiving 15 days' notice.....		372,093	0	5
Dividend of 6 per cent, for the half year ending the 30th November, 1872.....	£4,533			
Dividend of 6 per cent, for the half year ending the 31st May, 1873.....	4,560			
		£9,093		
Less Dividend, November last, paid.....	4,533	4,560	0	0
		<u>£629,168</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

**ASSETS.**

Specie in the Vault of the Bank.....		£56,669	7	10
Notes of other Banks.....		4,953	0	0
Balance due by Agents, and funds immediately available.....		354,713	6	3
Bills discounted, loans, &c., including Newfoundland Government Debentures.....		205,109	7	2
Leasehold Premises, Water Street.....		3,723	2	11
Bank premises, iron safes, and office furniture, cost over.....	£8,000	4,000	0	0
		<u>£629,168</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

*Average amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand, for the year ending 31st May, 1873.*

1872.	Specie.	Circulation	1872.	Specie.	Circulation
June .....	£78,768	£123,130	December ..	£60,485	£147,515
July .....	77,359	117,695	Jan., 1873..	61,341	137,297
August ....	73,230	118,968	February .	63,098	130,350
September .	84,441	124,464	March .....	67,255	125,507
October....	71,177	134,958	April .....	63,514	132,573
November .	61,362	154,845	May .....	60,698	141,642
Average for the year....		£68,560	Average for the year.		£132,412

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 ALEXANDER,  
A. W. HARVEY,  
ROBERT THORBURN,  
W. B. GRIEVE.

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 at St. John's, aforesaid, this }  
7th day of June, A. D. 1873. }

Before me,

H. T. WOOD,  
*Commissioner Affidavits.*



The ASSETS are as follows :—

Cash.....	\$326,549 62
Colonial Debentures.....	450,111 19
Water Company Stock.....	105,100 00
Mortgages and fee simple.....	35,085 71
Loans and discounts.....	6,289 46
Harbor Grace Water Company.....	5,737 11
	\$928,873 09

CONTRA.

The Deposits.....	\$905,362 55
The Reserve.....	23,510 54
	\$928,873 09

The statement of the Harbor Grace Branch shows, 213 depositors of.....	63,569 40
Of which the following amount has been remitted to St. John's.....	\$63,380 98
On hands of A. Clift, Esq., Cashier, Harbor Grace.....	188 42
	\$63,569 40

Classification of Deposit Accounts :—

910 under.....	\$200
509 from \$200 to.....	500
261 " 500 to.....	1000
136 " 1000 to.....	2060
46 " 2000 to.....	3000
16 " 3000 to.....	4000
5 " 4000 to.....	5000
6 " 5000 to.....	6000
1 Harbor Grace.....	63,380

1890 accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MORRIS,  
Cashier

Certified by--

C. F. BENNETT,  
J. SHANNON CLIFT,  
H. RENOUF.

## No. 58.

**Report of the Notre Dame Mining Company, for the year 1873.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
7th February, 1874. }

The Directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company submit the following Report of the present condition of the Company.

The Company was formed in 1869, and registered in accordance with an Act passed in 1856 for the formation of Incorporations in this Island; the object of the Company being to raise Copper and other Ores in Newfoundland, and its subscribed Capital being £15,000, of which £12,986 have been paid, £514 are remaining unpaid upon calls past due, and £1,500 have not yet been called for.

The following is the list of persons who have been Shareholders, and of those who continue to hold Shares in the Company, as also of those whose payments are in arrear, viz:—

<i>Shareholders.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>
Bowring, Charles .....	500	£4500	£
Boyd, Thomas .....	12	84	24
Cleary, Philip (Trustee).....	30	210	60
Evans, Edward .....	20	180	
Gill, William .....	20	180	
Gill, Henry G. H. ....	20	180	
Gleeson, James .....	2	18	
Greene, Randal .....	2	18	
Harvey, Richard.....	20	180	
Hayward, Augustus O. ....	5	45	
Hutchins, Philip .....	12	84	24
Jackman, William.....	5	45	
Jarvis, Edward L.....	25	225	
Carried forward.....	673	5949	108

**Shareholders of the Notre Dame Mining Company,  
(Continued.)**

<i>Shareholders.</i>	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>
Brought forward..	673	£5949	£108
Knight, James R. ....	5	45	
Knight, Thomas .....	26	234	
Knight, Robert G. ....	25	175	50
Knight, William .....	25	225	
Koozen, John H. ....	120	1080	
McDougall, Alexander .....	2	18	
McDougall, John .....	8	72	
McNeilly, Alex. J. W. ....	1	9	
Parnell, William J. R. ....	5	45	
Pinsent, Charles J. ....	25	225	
Pinsent, Thomas W. ....	2	18	
Pinsent, Robert J., Jun. ....	1	9	
Rennie, David S. ....	40	360	
Rennie, Frederick W. ....	5	45	
Rouse, William O. ....	2	18	
Shortell, Richard .....	3	27	
Smith, Edward .....	10	90	
Walters, Thomas H. (Trustee) .....	12	108	
Warren, John H. ....	416	3388	356
Warren, John H. (Trustee) .....	5	45	
Warren, Wm. M. H. ....	72	648	
White, Laurence .....	3	27	
Withers, John W. ....	14	126	
	1500	12,986	514

**List of Shares Forfeited to the Notre Dame Mining  
Company, and by whom.**

	<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Arrears.</i>
Forfeited by Boyd, Thomas .....	12	84	24
“ Cleary, Philip (Trustee) .....	30	210	60
“ Hutchins, Philip .....	12	84	25
“ Warren, John H. ....	356	2848	356
	410	3226	464



The Mining operations were suspended in 1872, and the property of the Company at Burton's Pond is now in charge of Mr. Josiah Knight, who resides upon it.

The Directors, with the concurrence of the Shareholders, have endeavored to effect a sale of the property during the past year, but no definite offer to purchase it has as yet been made to them.

The following is a general abstract of the Company's Financial affairs, made to the 31st December, 1873, viz:—

**Dr.**

To Capital Stock, £15,000, of which amount there  
has been paid, including forfeited Shares,..... £12,986 0 0

**Cr.**

By purchase money of B. P. Mine .....	£6000	0	0
“ Amount expended in erection of Buildings .....	850	0	0
“ Estimated value of Supplies on hand .....	50	0	0
“ Cash .....	117	8	0
“ Balance of expenditure in wages of Officers and Miners, with incidentals .....	5968	12	0
			<u>£12,986 0 0</u>

C. S. PINSENT, *President.*

R. HARVEY,  
THOMAS KNIGHT, } Directors.  
E. L. JARVIS.

I, EDWARD L. JARVIS, Acting Secretary and Treasurer of the Notre Dame Mining Company, do swear that the foregoing statement and Report of the Directors of the said Company are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD L. JARVIS.

Sworn to at St. John's, Nfld., this }  
13th day of Feb., A. D. 1873. }

D. W. PROWSE, *J. P.*

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**No. 59.****Report and Accounts of St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, 1873.**

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The Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company have the pleasure of again meeting the Shareholders, and presenting their Report of the Affairs of the Company during the past year, 1873.

By the Accounts placed before the Shareholders, it will be observed the earnings for the past season have been £1,203 10s. 3d. This has enabled the Directors to declare and pay a Dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock, and there now remains a balance in hand of £109 19s. 3d.

From long use, as well as from ordinary wear and tear and natural decay, incident to the construction of the Dock with wood fastened by iron, the Directors bring under the notice of the Shareholders the advisability of discontinuing the lifting of large Vessels and heavy Sealing Steamers.

The working expenses of the Dock, with the necessary repairs, rather exceed the usual average; but the increased expenditure has been unavoidable, while, judging from the Report of the managing Engineer, repairs to a greater extent will become necessary during the coming season in connection with the wood work, the pumping gear, the engine, and the moorings of the Dock.

Respectfully submitted,

S. RENDELL,  
*President.*

St. John's, February 9th, 1874.



**Company's General Account, 1873,**

**Cr.**

By Balance of last account .....	£148 13 0
" Dockage of 107 Vessels and 6 Lumber Boats ...	1,203 10 3

£1,352 3 3

Audited and Examined,

**WILLIAM BOYD,  
JNO. J. ADAM.**

**General Abstract of the Affairs of the Union Marine Insurance Company,  
31st December, 1873.**

526

<b>Dr.</b>			<b>Cr.</b>		
To Capital Stock paid up.....	£3,000	0 0	By Government Debentures, at 5 per cent .....	£550	0 0
“ Premiums on unexpired risks	741	5 10	“ St. John’s Water Co. Stock, at 5 per cent .....	2,750	0 0
“ Claims unsettled, say .....	200	0 0	“ Harbor Grace Water Com- pany Stock, at 5 per cent..	825	0 0
“ Reserved Fund.....	4,500	0 0	“ United States Government Bonds, at 5 per cent .....	2,500	0 0
“ Balance of Net profit.....	2,317	1 3	“ Commercial Bank Deposit, at 3 per cent.....	2,000	0 0
			“ Union Bank Deposit at 3 per cent.....	1,000	0 0
			“ Interest due on above Invest- ments .....	116	15 4
			“ Cash in Union Bank.....	288	7 0
			“ Bills Receivable.....	417	13 4
			“ Balances of Accounts .....	310	11 5
				<hr/>	
	£10,758	7 1		£10,758	7 1

No. 60.

APPENDIX.

ALAN GOODRIDGE,  
*President.*

E. L. JARVIS,  
*Secretary.*

**No. 61.****Annual Report of Harbor Grace Water Company.**

HARBOR GRACE, }  
24th July, 1873. }

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, setting forth a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £85 16s. 2d., after the payment of interest for the half year, to the last of June.

They have imported lead pipe and other materials, at a cost of £148 5s. 8d. the past year, and have paid to and on account of the Volunteer Fire Company, as subsidy, and for materials, £49 15s. 10d. There is the sum of £12 10s. now due the Fire Company, for the last half year's subsidy.

As a consequence of bad fisheries, and the stoppage of the trade of Messrs. Ridley & Sons, their collection of assessments has fallen far below the average of former years. The assessments due by the Messrs. Ridley's alone, for the past two half years, amount to £163 19s. 7d., no part of which has been paid.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company continue in full and satisfactory operation; also, that they shall not require much, if any, new material for the current year, unless something unforeseen should occur.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT S. MUNN,  
*Acting President.*

To the Hon'ble JAMES L. NOONAN,  
Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., St. John's.

**Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872.						
July 1.—To Balance due from last A'ct..				£152	13	6
Aug. 10.—“ Cash, Cheque received from the Road Board, special vote from the Legislature, for work performed for the Public, iron pipes, &c., \$180, less 5 per cent. \$171.					42	15 0
Dec. 31.—“ Cash, &c., paid in for assessments .....	372	5	10			
“ Cash paid for fittings, labor, &c .....	68	2	1			
“ Cash paid for rate on vessels.	22	15	10	463	3	9
1873.						
June 30.—“ Cash paid in for assessments.	335	19	7		658	12 3
“ Cash paid in for fittings, &c .	11	12	11		347	12 6
				1,006	4	9
Total amount collected for the year :—						
Assessments .....	708	5	5			
Labor and fitting .....	79	15	0			
Rate on vessels.....	22	15	10			
				£810	16	3
Amount of Sundries imported :						
1872.						
Sundries, per <i>Glaucus</i> .....	24	0	3			
“ “ <i>Lavinia</i> .....	47	5	9			
“ “ <i>Scotia</i> .....	76	19	8			
Currency .....	£148	5	8			
Amount paid on account of Volunteer Fire Company :						
Half annual vote .....	£12	10	0			
Paid for sundries.....	12	15	7			
“ salary to Barnes.....	13	0	0			
New section hose for fire engine	11	10	2	49	15	19
Half annual vote now due .....				12	10	0
To Balance due to next account .....					£85	16 2
Carried forward .....				£1006	4	9

APPENDIX.

529

with the Harbor Grace Water Company

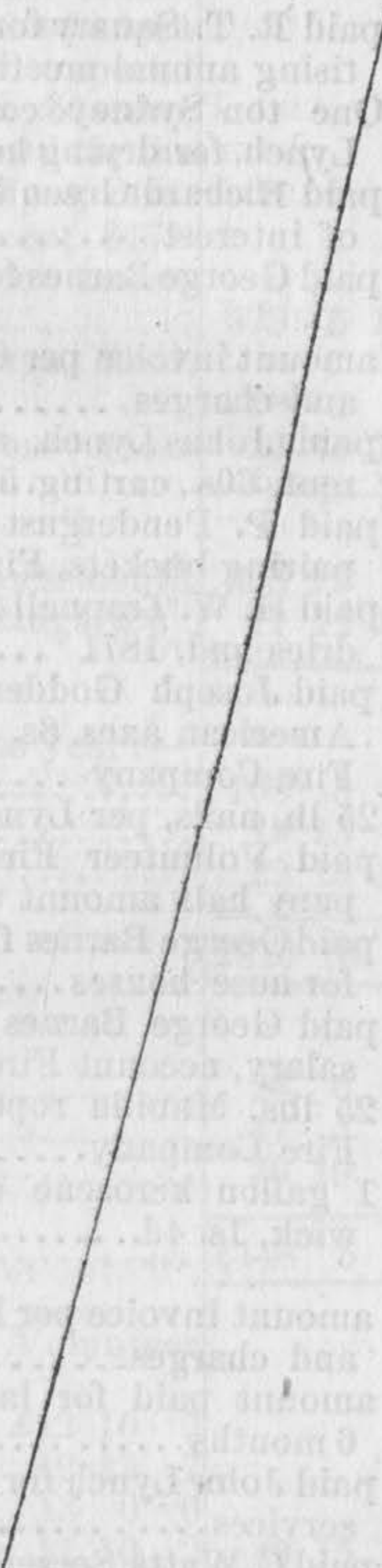
Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872.						
July 5.—By paid R. T. Squary for advertising annual meeting.....	0	5	8			
Aug. 4.—“ One ton Sydney coal, per Lynch, for drying hose.....	1	4	0			
Sept. 2.—“ paid Richard Green balance of interest .....	2	13	10			
18.—“ paid George Barnes for work	2	16	9	7	0	3
18.—“ amount invoice per Glaucus and charges .....				24	0	3
Nov. 7.—“ paid John Lynch, account rent, 60s., carting, 5s. 6d..				3	5	6
Dec. 23.—“ paid P. Pendergast for repairing buckets, Fire Co..				1	10	0
“ paid H. W. Trapnell for sundries had, 1871 .....				3	1	9
31.—“ paid Joseph Godden for 6 American axes, 8s. 6d., for Fire Company .....	2	11	0			
“ 25 lb. nails, per Lynch .....	0	8	1			
“ paid Volunteer Fire Company half amount vote...	12	10	0			
“ paid George Barnes for bolts for hose houses.....	1	12	6			
“ paid George Barnes 6 mo's. salary, account Fire Co ..	6	10	0			
“ 25 lbs. Manilla rope, acct. Fire Company.....	2	12	0			
“ 1 gallon kerosene oil, 3s., wick, 1s. 4d.....	0	4	4	26	7	11
“ amount invoice per Lavinia and charges.....				47	5	9
“ amount paid for labor for 6 months.....				44	18	2
“ paid John Lynch for 6 mo's. services.....				50	0	0
“ paid C. Watts, Secretary and Collector, for 6 mo's. salary				50	0	0
Carried forward .....				£257	9	7



**Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account**

Brought forward..... £1,006 4 9



£1,006 4 9

Examined and found correct,

GEORGE BROWN,  
JOHN FITZGERALD, } *Auditors.*

## with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....				257	9	7
1872.						
Dec. 31.—By paid Punton & Munn for chain and sundries.....				2	11	0
“ sundries for 6 mo's. interest.				227	10	0
1873.				487	10	7
Feb. 17.—“ paid J. Strathie, smith's bill	4	4	10			
21.—“ paid J. C. Withers, advertising .....	0	6	8			
April 15.—“ paid Jillard's for sundries..	0	3	7			
May 3.—“ paid George Barnes 6 mo's. salary, acct. Fire Company	6	10	0			
5.—“ paid John Lynch acct. rent	3	0	0			
June 4.—“ paid Literary Institute for use of room.....	1	0	0			
11.—“ paid J. & M. Noel, freight from St. John's .....	1	3	0			
21.—“ paid John Barry, for work, repairing hose.....	3	8	0			
“ amount invoice and charges per Scotia.....	76	19	8			
“ 1 10-inch file, 1s. 6d., 1½ lb. nails, 9d .....	0	2	3			
30.—“ paid John Lynch for carting, &c .....	0	17	9	97	15	9
30.—“ amount paid for labor for 6 months .....				7	12	3
“ paid John Lynch for 6 mos. services.....				50	0	0
“ paid C. Watts, Secretary & Collector, 6 month's salary				50	0	0
“ sundries for 6 mos. interest				227	10	0
				920	8	7
“ balance due.....				85	16	2
				£1,006	4	9

E. &amp; O. E.,

For the Harbor Grace Water Company,

C. WATTS, *Secretary.*

Harbor Grace, 7th July, 1873.

No. 62.

Dr. **Vail's Joint Stock Company,**

To Capital Stock paid up .....	£18,000	0	0
" Amount due on Bills payable .....	1,973	9	8
" Ditto Sundries on Current Accounts .....	4,976	19	2
" Reserved Fund .....	2,000	0	0
	<b>£26,950</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

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 June 30, 1873.

EDWIN DUDER, President.

CHAS. BOWRING, }  
W. H. MARE. } Directors.

June 30th, 1873.

Cr.

By Dwelling House, Premises, Machinery and Utensils .....	£9,850	0	0
“ Stock on hand per Inventory .....	11,518	10	3
“ Cash on hand .....	16	14	1
“ Amount due on Bills receivable .....	1,984	10	0
“ “ by Sundries on Current Accounts ....	3,273	7	2
“ Profit and Loss for Balance.....	307	7	4
	<u>£26,950</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>

NEWFOUNDLAND, }  
 St. JOHN'S, }  
 To wit. }

WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Manager of said Company, maketh oath and saith, that within Statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WM. WHEATLEY.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid, }  
 this 4th day of Feb., A. D. 1874. }

H. T. WOOD,  
 Commissioner Affidavits,  
 Supreme Court.

**No. 63.****Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year 1873.**

GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
St. John's, 11th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Council, my Fourteenth Annual Report of the Newfoundland General Post Office, for the year ended 31st day of December, 1873, together with the accompanying returns, numbered from one to fifteen, containing all particulars relative thereto.

The reduction of postage rates on the correspondence between United Kingdom, Dominion of Canada, United States and Newfoundland, accompanied by direct steam communication, has caused a great expansion of Post Office business, as will be seen by reference to returns.

**LETTERS.**

348,693 were received at and despatched from this office during the year, being an increase of 89,229 over year 1872.

2,719 registered letters passed through the office; increase 717 over year 1872.

1,697 dead letters were received and disposed of during same time.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

More than a million of papers, besides many hundred weights of books and magazines, were received at and forwarded from the office the past twelve months.

**MONEY ORDER OFFICE.**

The comparative statement from 1865 to 1873 inclusive, shews that the business of this department is steadily increasing.

It was feared that our Postal Revenue would be considerably impaired for some time by the great reduction made in rates, and a decrease in value of stamps sold amounting to \$1,745.75, has been the result on the year's transactions. There has, however, been a very large increase in the number sold, and I have no doubt the value will soon equal, if not exceed, that before the reduction.

The uniformity of rates has considerably facilitated and simplified Postal matters.

I would here also beg leave to state, that were direct steam at any time withdrawn, the present Postage rates would continue in force.

I have brought under notice of the Postal authorities in London, the desirability of assimilating the Postage rates between the West Indies and Newfoundland, to those between the continent of America, United Kingdom and Newfoundland, viz. six cents per half ounce letter, but regret to say the proposal has not been acceded to.

I understand a line of steamers is about being established by the Canadian Government between Halifax and West Indies; when accomplished, we will be able to send our correspondence by that route at the reduced rate.

#### POSTAL CARDS.

On the Fifth August a proposal was made by this department to the Postmaster-General of the United States, for a reciprocal exchange of postal cards between the two countries, which has been kindly acceded to, and their exchange came into operation on the First of October. This improvement was favourably received, and is now much availed of by business men in sending correspondence not requiring the purposes of a letter.

#### DIRECT STEAM.

From commencement of contract with the Allan line to the present time the boats have continued to perform the service with regularity and despatch, thereby giving general satisfaction. It is, however, a great drawback to be thrown on a monthly service

even for the period of three months, and causes serious inconvenience to the public as well as the Post Office. I hope and trust we will not be another winter dependent on monthly mail communication.

#### LOCAL STEAM.

In referring to this service, I am glad to say it has been well and ably discharged during the past year. The vessels placed on the North and Western routes are most suitable and well calculated for the work, which is done with regularity, facilitated in a great measure by the boats going alternately North and West, thereby making up for the difference in length of route.

#### LABRADOR MAIL SERVICE.

The steamship *Walrus* was employed on this route for two months; during that period the service was well discharged. Correspondence has considerably increased; 8,058 letters having been despatched and received in 1873, against 6,040 in 1872, shewing an increase of over thirty-three per cent., or 2,018 letters. This service may be looked upon as a fixture, and a very necessary and important one.

#### SAILING PACKETS.

These boats continue on the route as usual, but from the fact of having an efficient local steam service, are not so necessary to the places visited by steamers. They are, however, valuable to the other settlements for Postal and other purposes, from want of better modes of communication. I have endeavoured to turn the service of the Western boat, carrying mails from Harbor Briton West, to the best account, and render it more useful. To effect this I have altered the route by withdrawing it from ports visited by the steam packet, and placed it so as to communicate regularly with settlements not before visited.

#### MAILS TO ST. PIERRE.

I have on more than one occasion brought under notice of the Executive the conveyance of French mails from Europe by the

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Allan Line, *via* St. John's, and thence to St. Pierre, for which no allowance has been made. Heretofore the Government of St. Pierre subsidized a steamer or sailing vessel for conveyance of their mails, either from Halifax or Sydney. Now, I think it is both reasonable and just, when the Government of St. Pierre receive and despatch their mails by this route, that a suitable allowance should be made the Newfoundland Government for this service. Although St. Pierre is properly a French colony, we allow them the same privileges on their correspondence and newspapers as are extended to our own outports.

#### NORTHERN OVERLAND MAIL.

The above service has caused this department much trouble from time to time, in endeavouring to establish the route, so as to obtain, if possible, regularity in the transit of mails from Fogo and Twillingate; but owing to the difficulty of communicating with these places at times, our expectations have frequently been disappointed. With the hope that a more regular transit from those places might be carried out, the management of the present winter was placed in the hands of those most interested residing at Twillingate, to devise a more perfect plan, so as to exchange mails with the couriers at Freshwater. This they have failed to accomplish, and I see no remedy for the irregularity, and the insuring a regular conveyance of the increased heavy mails, but the establishment of a fortnightly mail communication during the four months, January, February, March and April, and which I now desire authority to carry out. Mails at present are taken from this office to Fogo and Twillingate in fourteen days, and if the plan I wish to adopt is carried out, they can be brought from those places in an equally short time, instead of three times as long, which is the usual period now taken. The expense, however, will be considerably increased.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

I have several times brought under the notice of the Executive the great abuse existing with regard to the free admission of local transient newspapers through the mail, without any restric-



tion. While I am free to admit the desirability of holding out, through the channel of the Post Office department, every encouragement to the spread of intelligence, I cannot see or understand how it is, in all those countries which boast so much of their civilization, they do not even come up to us on that point. For instance, the United Kingdom, United States, and Dominion of Canada, do not admit nor forward newspapers free by post. All newspapers direct from office of publication are admitted at a commuted rate, and transient newspapers charged two cents each, or one penny, whilst we admit all direct from publishers free ; as also any local original matter printed in the colony, not of the character of a newspaper. It must be borne in mind that newspapers form the principal bulk of our mails, and are a heavy tax on the department for transit, mail bags, manipulation, &c., and I think it is right and just that transient newspapers should be made contribute something towards the expense of their transmission. There are numbers of persons continually collecting old newspapers for the purpose of having the honor of sending them through the mail, who seldom or ever send a letter ; if the sham was not so glaring, or were it at all likely to abate, I would not mind calling attention to it, but it is now so much felt, from the fact of persons mailing large bundles of these papers, containing several pounds weight under one cover, which are of such old dates that they should not be tolerated through a Post Office. All these parcels have to be opened to see whether they contain any inclosure or writing, which is too often the case. I would respectfully propose one cent on each paper, or one cent per ounce. This, little as it is, would be a mere nominal tax now with cheap postage, and would considerably counteract the present abuse.

#### PILLAR LETTER BOXES, &c.

To afford every facility and encouragement to the public of St. John's, in making use of the pillar letter boxes for posting letters to be delivered in town, at my suggestion the Executive were pleased to reduce the postage from two cents per single letter to one cent, prepaid by stamp, otherwise not delivered. The reduc-

tion commenced on 1st April, but the increase of letters since has not come up to my expectations. It is indeed much to be regretted that an accommodation such as this, which entails much labor and expense, is not better sustained. I have been some time considering the desirability of establishing a general town delivery; the practice is now in successful operation in all the principal cities and towns in Europe and America, and I trust the time is not far distant when I shall be able to recommend its adoption here. A necessary preliminary will be well defined main streets, bye-streets, lanes and squares, with the houses legibly numbered.

#### ST. GEORGE'S BAY, BAY OF ISLANDS, AND BONNE BAY.

On the 28th February, 1873, tenders were invited for the above service, as follows:—For a sailing craft to convey mails and passengers from and to Channel and the above named places, during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December. Also, to convey mails during the months of January, February, March and April, overland, between Channel and Bonne Bay, calling at the intermediate places to receive and deliver mails. I regret to say the Contractor has not at all come up to his agreement, and that I was compelled to take it out of his hands, otherwise we would have no communication with those places during the winter months. It is not an easy matter to arrange for any kind of mail service until the localities are sufficiently known to us. In fact the service was entirely experimental, but I trust we shall be able, after the experience of the past two years, to put it on a more efficient footing. There is, I must remark, one great drawback, the contract being for only one year; no person will enter into it with spirit, or go to any expense when he is not certain of retaining it. As the service is now open for competition, it may be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

New Way Offices and Post Routes have been established during the past year, as follows: Herring Neck and Twillingate,

Hermitage and Gaultois, Heart's Content and Heart's Delight, and at Sound Island ; and increased frequency and facility given to mail service on old routes, wherever necessary, for the accommodation of the growing correspondence. It is also in contemplation to establish a courier between Brigus and Cupids, with Way Offices at latter place. It would also be desirable, when the state of the road admits, to establish a Post Route between Placentia and Branch, serving intermediate places. There is a large population on this shore who have been importuning for a long time to participate in the advantages of postal communication ; indeed, the only drawback on its establishment is the risk of placing a courier on a route through an open country, which is not clearly marked out or defined, so as to render it safe to travel in all weathers, and which is required on postal service. I trust the Government will learn from road operations of last year, that this line is now practicable for a courier.

In closing this report I beg again most respectfully to call attention to the necessity of enlarging the Post Office, which at present is too contracted for the constantly increasing business. In a former communication, I suggested how a great improvement could be made by procuring a more suitable locality for a Lock-up station, and add the present one to the Post Office, which will give ample accommodation, and at the same time do away with an obstruction and inconvenience, long and loudly complained of by the public, viz. :—having the entrance and approach to the Lock-up and Post Office in the one hall.

I wish also, and it affords me much pleasure, to bear testimony to the prompt and efficient manner in which all the Officers under my immediate control have discharged their respective duties ; and more particularly I refer to the Chief Clerk, whose laborious and important duties, which are increasing from day to day, absorb all his time during, and a large portion of it after, the usual office hours. He is certainly a most indefatigable and zealous Officer, and entitled to my best commendation.

Since the reference to mails for St. Pierre was written, I have learned that the French Home Government have made some allowance for that service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN DELANY,

*Postmaster-General.*

Hon'ble EDWARD D. SHEA,

Acting Colonial Secretary.



**with the Colony of Newfoundland,  
December, 1873.**

**Cr.**

Dec. 31.—By amount paid Receiver General		\$12,500 00
“ Amount Postage on official correspondence .....	\$37 23	
“ Amount Postage on Unclaimed Letters.....	79 91	
“ Amount paid for Special Mail Service and incidental expenses, on Account of Post Office, during the year .....	395 00	
“ Amount of Stamps sent to General Post Offices in London, Berlin, Florence and Paris....	24 44	
“ Amount of Discount on Postage Stamps sold, \$9,305 45 at 5 per cent.....	465 27	1,001 85
		<u>\$13,501 85</u>
“ Balance to 1874 Account.....		3,283 93
		<u>\$16,785 78</u>

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1873.**

<i>Name of Post Office.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Bay Bulls .....	\$3 76
Bonavista .....	3 03
Brigus .....	99 99
Burgeo .....	2 80
Burin .....	74 12
Carbonear.....	100 14
Channel .....	5 03
Ferryland .....	3 99
Fogo.....	7 19
Greenspond .....	1 91
Harbor Briton .....	5 82
Harbor Grace .....	117 40
La Poile .....	2 04
Little Placentia .....	6 37
Placentia.....	30 97
Rose Blanche.....	3 09
Trinity .....	9 20
Twillingate .....	4 45
St. John's .....	59 16
	<u>\$540 46</u>

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**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, 1873.**

<i>Name of Post Office.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Bay Bulls.....	\$0 70
Bonavista.....	0 28
Brigus.....	4 95
Burgeo .. .. .	3 41
Burin .. .. .	6 87
Carbonear .. .. .	39 84
Channel .. .. .	5 75
Ferryland.....	1 87
Fogo .. .. .	1 53
Greenspond .. .. .	0 86
Harbor Briton .. .. .	13 87
Harbor Grace .. .. .	52 62
LaPoile .. .. .	2 84
Placentia .. .. .	6 20
Rose Blanche .. .. .	2 50
Trinity .. .. .	3 95
Twillingate .. .. .	5 18
St. John's .. .. .	252 89
	<u>\$406 11</u>

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*



**Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several Post Offices, in Postage and Postage Stamps sold during the year ended 31st December, 1873.**

Name of Post Office.	Postage collected.	Stamps sold.	Totals.
Bay Bulls .....	\$4 46	\$3 00	\$7 46
Bonavista .....	3 31	48 00	51 31
Brigus .....	104 94	297 25	402 19
Burgeo .....	6 21	51 00	57 21
Burin .....	80 99	.....	80 99
Carbonear .....	139 98	313 00	452 98
Channel .....	10 78	63 00	73 78
Ferryland .....	5 86	35 00	40 86
Fogo .....	8 72	65 00	73 72
Greenspond .....	2 77	55 75	58 52
Harbor Briton .....	19 69	102 06	121 75
Harbor Grace .....	170 02	855 00	1,025 02
LaPoile .....	4 88	36 00	40 88
Little Placentia .....	6 37	.....	6 37
Placentia .....	37 17	15 00	52 17
Rose Blanche .....	5 59	50 00	55 59
Trinity .....	13 15	80 62	93 77
Twillingate .....	9 63	79 00	88 63
	634 52	2,148 68	2,783 20
St. John's .....	312 05	7,156 77	7,468 82
	\$946 57	\$9,305 45	\$10,252 02

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others,  
for Carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st  
December, 1873.**

Route.	Name of Contractor.	Amount.
Brigus and Bay Roberts.....	Eliza Moore .....	\$60 00
Ditto ditto .....	James Fitzgerald....	48 00
Ditto and Harbor Main.....	Johanna Ezekiel ....	69 24
Ditto and Port-de-Grave . . . .	Matthew O'Rielly....	69 24
Brooklyn and King's Cove .....	William Stares .....	60 00
Burin and Placentia .....	John Collins .....	692 32
Ditto Garnish.....	Lewis Butler.....	140 72
Ditto Lamaline .....	Albin Burbage .....	195 40
Bonavista and Trinity .....	Thomas White .....	161 52
Ditto Greenspond .....	Robert Ford.....	276 92
Carbonear and New Perlican ...	D. Sullivan.....	48 00
Ditto Ditto ...	Joseph Peers.....	100 00
Ditto and Bay-de-Verds .....	James Evans.....	160 00
Channel and Bonne Bay .....	William Sewar .....	1800 00
English Harbor and Bellowram ..	John Rose .....	46 16
Ferryland and Trepassey.....	Patrick Ryan.....	184 60
Garnish and Fortune .....	Josiah Hiscock .....	180 00
Gaultois and Hermitage .....	J. Downing, 1 quarter	20 00
Grate's Cove and Perlican.....	George Howlet .....	230 76
Great and Little Placentia.....	Alexander Burke ....	46 16
Great Placentia and Merasheen.	Patrick Murphy .....	392 28
Harbor Briton, Burgeo & Channel	William Pink.....	800 00
Ditto and Hermitage ..	John Harris.....	138 48
Ditto and Garnish ....	William White .....	507 72
Harbor Grace and Island Cove .	John Crane.....	73 84
Ditto and New Harbor.	Ed. Woodman, 3 qtrs.	75 00
New Perlican & Heart's Content.	Fred. Wiltshire, 1 qtr.	20 00
St. John's and Ferryland .....	Martin Lambert .....	160 00
Ditto and Portugal Cove ..	William Coughlan... ..	160 00
Ditto and Harbor Main ....	Ditto .....	140 00
Ditto and Placentia .....	Ditto .....	400 00
Ditto ditto .....	Michael Sinnott.....	276 92
Ditto and Petty Harbor....	Emanuel Chafe.....	40 00
St. Kyran's and Paradise.....	Thomas Sullivan ....	230 76
St. Mary's and Salmonier .....	John Hurley .....	112 00
Carried forward ...	.....	\$8,116 04

**Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others, for Carriage of Mails, during year ended 31st December, 1873.—(Continued.)**

Route.	Name of Contractor.	Amount.
Brought forward ..	.....	\$8,116 04
Trinity and New Perlican .....	Peter Coleman .....	884 64
Ditto and Shoal Harbor .....	George Bowring .....	112 00
Ditto and King's Cove .....	Jessie Jeans .....	115 36
Saint John's and Carbonear, 29 winter trips .....	William Coughlan ...	580 00
St. John's, LaManche, Random, Greenspond and Fogo .....	Woodman, Pritchett, Crocker, Hodder, &c.	1,072 00
St. John's, Ferryland, and Portugal Cove, extra.....	Martin Lambert \$20, & Wm. Coughlan, \$3.	23 00
		<u>\$10,903 04</u>

JOHN DELANY,  
Postmaster-General.

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
Chief Clerk.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the year ended 31st December, 1873.**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Amount.	Service.
General Post Office, St. John's.	John Delany . . . .	\$1,385 00	Postmaster General
	G. LeMessurier ..	600 00	Chief Clerk & Ac't
	Thos. S. Dwyer ..	696 00	Sup. Mon'y O'r office
	John Freeman ..	462 00	Second Clerk.
	J. Furlong, 1 qtr.	115 50	Third Clerk
	Geo. Gaden, 3 qtrs	346 50	Third Clerk.
	Geo. Gaden, 1 qtr	80 25	Letter Carrier
	John Higgins ...	290 00	Letter Carrier
	James Campbell.	230 00	Assistant.
	John Power, 3 qrs	120 00	Assistant.
	E. LeMessurier ..	93 00	Office Keeper.
	E. Solomon .....	231 00	
	Patrick Burke ..	47 00	
Bay Bulls .....	Harriet Williams.	70 00	Postmistress.
Bonavista .....	John Lawrence ..	70 00	Postmaster.
Brigus .....	Sarah Stentafor.	202 00	Postmistress.
Burin .....	Thomas Winter ..	92 28	Postmaster.
Burgeo .....	Francis Parsons .	47 00	
Channel .....	Nathan Smith and William S. Green.	40 00	Two quarters each.
Carbonear .....	Nicholas Nicholl.	228 00	
Ferryland .....	John Moors .....	70 00	
Fogo .....	Jas. Fitzgerald ..	70 00	
Greenspond .....	William Lang ...	70 00	
Harbor Briton ...	Thomas Birkett ..	70 00	
Harbor Grace ....	A. T. Drysdale ..	331 00	
" .....	Robert Andrews.	52 00	Letter Carrier.
LaPoile .....	Francis A. Read .	19 00	Postmaster.
Little Placentia .	Alexander Burke.	70 00	
New Perlican ....	Francis Howell ..	47 00	
Placentia .....	Mary Morris, 2 qrs	35 00	Postmistress.
" .....	H. Bradshaw, 2 qrs	60 00	Postmistress.
Rose Blanche ....	Philip H. Sorsoliel	19 00	
Trinity .....	Ann Cross .....	116 00	
Twillingate .....	Joseph J. Pearce.	70 00	Postmaster.
Carried forward ..		\$6,544 53	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the year ended 31st December, 1873.—(Continued.)**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Amount.	Service.
Brought forward . . . . .		\$6,554 53	
Bay Roberts . . . . .	Eliza Moore . . . . .	19 00	Way Officer.
Bay-de-Verds . . . . .	Charles Blunden . . . . .	19 00	
Bay St. George . . . . .	J. LeGrandais . . . . .	16 00	
Bay of Islands . . . . .	William Petipas . . . . .	16 00	
Black Head . . . . .	John C. Moors . . . . .	19 00	
Bonne Bay . . . . .	John R. Roberts . . . . .	16 00	
Catalina . . . . .	William Coleridge . . . . .	19 00	
Cat's Cove . . . . .	Thomas O'Brine . . . . .	4 76	
English Harbor . . . . .	Albert Stirling . . . . .	19 00	
Exploits . . . . .	Thomas Winsor . . . . .	16 00	
Fermeuse . . . . .	John King and John Connell . . . . .	8 00	
Fortune . . . . .	Henry J. Haddon . . . . .	19 00	
Garnish . . . . .	Geo. Snelgrove . . . . .	19 00	
Grand Bank . . . . .	Jon. Hickman . . . . .	19 00	
Grate's Cove . . . . .	James Jeans . . . . .	8 00	
Harbor Main . . . . .	Johanna Ezekiel . . . . .	19 00	
Harbor Buffett . . . . .	Thomas E. Collett . . . . .	16 00	
Hant's Harbor . . . . .	Mary Husson . . . . .	8 00	
Heart's Content . . . . .	George Moore . . . . .	16 00	
Hermitage . . . . .	Martha Frances . . . . .	19 00	
Herring Neck . . . . .	Robert Leevis . . . . .	4 00	Two Quarters.
Island Cove . . . . .	John Crane . . . . .	19 00	
King's Cove . . . . .	Patrick Murphy . . . . .	19 00	
Lamaline . . . . .	James Pittman . . . . .	19 00	
Lower Isl'nd Cove . . . . .	George Cooper . . . . .	8 00	
New Harbor . . . . .	Thomas Newhook . . . . .	19 00	
Nipper's Harbor . . . . .	Francis Thomas . . . . .	16 00	
Oderin . . . . .	James Murphy . . . . .	19 00	
Old Perlican . . . . .	Wm. Christian . . . . .	19 00	
Paradise . . . . .	Patrick Haley . . . . .	18 48	
Petty Harbor . . . . .	Jacob Bishop . . . . .	8 00	
Portugal Cove . . . . .	Margaret Dooley . . . . .	19 00	
Port-de-Grave . . . . .	Matthew O'Rielly . . . . .	19 00	
Carried forward . . . . .		\$7,065 77	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the year ended 31st December, 1873.—(Continued.)**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.	Amount.	Service.
Brought forward.....		\$7,065 77	
Salvage.....	Thomas Oldford.	16 00	Way Officer.
Salmonier, North.	Matthew Carew .	19 00	
Salmonier, South.	Patrick Cormack.	4 00	
Scilly Cove.....	Robert Pittman .	8 00	
Spaniard's Bay ..	Wm. H. Earle ..	8 00	
St. Mary's .....	Patrick Walsh...	19 00	
St. Lawrence ...	Hugh Vavasour .	19 00	
Trepassey .....	Elizabeth Deve- reux.....	19 00	
Tilt Cove .....	Leander N. Gill .	19 00	
Topsail .....	James Moys ....	16 00	
Torbay .....	John Maguire ...	20 00	
Pushthrough ....	Henry Camp....	16 00	
Holyrood .....	John Veitch ....	4 74	
Western Bay.....	Pierce Hanrahan.	8 00	
		<u>\$7,261 51</u>	

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**Dr. The Postmaster-General's Postage Stamp**

Jan. 1.—To amount Postage Stamps remaining on hand, the 31st Dec., 1872 .....	\$21,974 55
Dec. 31.—“ Amount received from the Colonial Secretary, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1873.....	414 00
“ Amount of Stamps imported the year ended 31st Dec., 1873 .....	9,000 00
“ Amount of Post Cards imported .....	400 00
“ Amount of Stamps returned from Outport Offices.....	96 47
	<u>\$31,587 02</u>
Carried forward.....	47,065 71

**Account, year ended 31st Dec., 1873. Cr.**

March 31.—By amount of Postage Stamps sold during the quarter.....	\$1,926 19
June 30.— “ Amount sold this quarter .....	2,215 00
Sept. 30.— “ Amount do do .....	2,645 18
Dec. 31.— “ Amount do do .....	2,519 08
“ Balance, being amount of Stamps re- maining on hand this 31st Dec., 1873	22,579 57
	\$31,885 02

**JOHN DELANY,**  
 Postmaster-General.  
**GEO. LEMESSURIER,**  
 Chief Clerk.



**Statement shewing the number of Mails, and Letters contained therein, Received and Despatched at and from the General Post Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1873,**

	No. of Mails.	No. of Letters.
Received from Outports.....	1,718	69,534
“ “ Labrador.....	6	5,049
“ “ United Kingdom, the Provinces and Foreign Countries.....	377	108,329
Despatched to Outports.....	2,002	77,396
“ Labrador.....	4	3,009
“ United Kingdom, the Provinces and Foreign Countries.....	337	85,376
Total..	4,444	348,693
Increase over 1872, Received and Despatched..	390	89,229

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters received and sent through the General Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1873.**

	Number.
Received from United Kingdom .....	339
Received from British Provinces .....	511
Received from United States .....	136
Received from Postmasters.....	898
Registered at St. John's .....	835
Total..	2719
Sent to the United Kingdom .....	400
Sent to British Provinces . . . . .	311
Sent to United States.....	149
Sent to Postmasters for delivery .....	876
Delivered at St. John's.....	980
Returned, as the parties to whom addressed could not be found, one each to London, Ottawa and Washington	3
Total..	2719
Increase over 1872 .....	717

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**Statement shewing the number of Dead Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1873, and how disposed of.**

	Number.
Received from Postmasters .....	1374
Received from United Kingdom .....	173
Received from British Provinces .....	101
Received from United States .....	49
Total..	1697
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland .....	571
Returned to United Kingdom .....	479
Returned to British Provinces.....	139
Returned to United States .....	317
Dead Letters, the writers of which could not be found.	191
Total..	1697

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

GEO. LEMESSURIER,  
*Chief Clerk.*

**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, 1873.**

Names of Post Offices.	Orders Issued.		Commis- sion receiv- ed.	Orders paid.	
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Bay Bulls.....					
Bonavista.....	35	\$775 48	\$9 95	5	\$160 90
Brigus.....	47	838 87	12 54	9	228 71
Burgeo.....	9	137 85	2 04	2	50 63
Burin.....	34	737 50	15 92	4	97 32
Carbonear.....	57	1404 55	21 07	27	670 34
Channel.....	5	157 15	1 04	.....	.....
Ferryland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13 92
Greenspond.....	9	112 90	0 94	1	9 60
Harbor Briton.....	76	2296 80	42 73	2	4 40
Harbor Grace.....	265	5405 92	91 54	100	5764 83
Placentia.....	1	4 80	0 24	5	175 60
Rose Blanche.....	18	692 42	3 84	3	93 14
St. John's.....	875	16345 34	370 01	461	10028 88
Trinity.....	47	1127 21	12 66	5	134 40
Twillingate.....	21	195 22	6 72	15	313 28
Fogo.....	9	148 82	3 81	2	32 00
	1508	\$30,380 83	\$595 08	642	17,777 95

JOHN DELANY,  
*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, 1873.**

Countries.	Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in other Countries.		Orders issued in other Countries payable in Newfoundland.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
England .....	631	\$11,548 34	83	\$1,557 00
Ireland .....	132	3,037 06	16	356 64
Scotland .....	205	3,967 84	3	45 60
<b>Total of United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>18,553 74</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,959 24</b>
Canada .....	84	1,453 24	131	2,929 60
Nova Scotia .....	126	2,520 10	96	2,177 42
New Brunswick .....	12	402 24	27	701 54
Prince Edward Island.....	29	845 64	4	27 82
	<b>1219</b>	<b>\$23,774 94</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>\$7,795 62</b>

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

T. S. DWYER,  
*Superintendent.*

**Summary of Money Order Transactions, for the year  
ended the 31st December, 1873.**

	No. of Orders	Amount.
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in the United Kingdom .....	968	\$18,553 24
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in Ca- nada .....	84	1,453 72
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in Nova Scotia .....	126	2,520 10
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in New Brunswick .....	12	402 24
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in P. E. Island .....	29	845 64
	<u>1,219</u>	<u>\$23,774 94</u>
Orders issued in the United Kingdom, payable in Newfoundland .....	102	1,959 24
Orders issued in Canada, payable in Nfld .....	131	2,929 60
Orders issued in Nova Scotia, payable in Nfld ..	96	2,177 42
Orders issued in New Brunswick, payable in Nfld	27	701 54
Orders issued in P. E. Island, payable in Nfld ..	4	27 82
	<u>1,579</u>	<u>\$31,570 56</u>

JOHN DELANY,  
Postmaster-General.

T. S. DWYER,  
Superintendent.

**Comparative Statement of Money Order Transactions,  
from the year 1865.**

Years.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission accruing thereon.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
1865.....	590	\$10,569 32	\$257 28	117	\$2,542 60
1866.....	796	15,181 86	329 50	265	5,406 38
1867.....	917	18,920 61	381 61	341	7,277 69
1868.....	1,005	22,777 55	439 70	420	9,101 81
1869.....	977	20,218 14	420 08	496	8,725 27
1870.....	1,319	26,825 97	537 76	486	9,003 18
1871.....	1,183	24,969 81	474 40	515	12,152 43
1872.....	1,189	25,001 52	446 37	585	12,711 38
1873.....	1,508	30,380 83	595 08	642	17,777 95

**JOHN DELANY,**  
*Postmaster-General.*

**T. S. DWYER,**  
*Superintendent*

**Dr.**

**COMMISSION ACCOUNT.**

**Cr.**

To proportion paid British and Provincial Offices ..... \$183 36  
“ Amount passed to Revenue Account, 31st December, 1873..... 420 00  
“ Balance carried to credit of 1874 Account..... 17 65  

---

\$621 01

By Balance from Account, 1872..... \$15 49  
“ Cash received for Commission on Orders issued in Newfoundland.. 595 08  
“ Cash received from Provincial Offices ..... 10 44  

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\$621 01

JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

T. S. DWYER,  
*Superintendent.*



**No 64.****Copy of Report of Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central District, for the year 1873.**

[COPY.]

ST. JOHN'S,  
Jan. 1st, 1874. }

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:—

430 Beams and Scales.  
1593 Weights of 2 lbs. and upwards.  
1041 Ditto 1 lb and under.  
802 Liquid and Dry Measures.

The amount of fees received for same amounting to \$317 60.

According to instructions I supplied the Inspector appointed to Gooseberry Islands with a Set of Adjusting Beams, Scales, Weights and Measures.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

THOS. BRIEN,  
*Inspector of Weights & Measures.*

Hon. E. D. SHEA,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

## No. 65.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of  
Newfoundland, for the year 1874.***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 .....	1,500 00	
	—————	12,481 00

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary .....	2,000 00	
First Clerk .....	1,124 00	
Second Clerk .....	800 00	
Office Keeper .....	324 00	
	—————	4,248 00

## RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Receiver General .....	2,000 00	
Clerk .....	1,124 00	

## CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector .....	1,385 00	
Landing and Tide Surveyor .....	1,154 00	
Three Landing Waiters .....	2,541 00	
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper .....	924 00	
Second Clerk .....	693 00	
Third Clerk .....	693 00	
Fourth Clerk .....	693 00	
	—————	—————
Carried forward .....	\$8,083 00	\$16,729 00

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 CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$8,083 00	\$16,729 00
Fifth Clerk.....	600 00	
Two Lockers..	740 00	
Labrador Collector, \$693, and five per cent. on all Duties collected.....	693 00	
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Har. Grace .	577 00	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace .....	8,710 00	
Crew of Night Boat.....	1,485 00	
Non-Official Members of Board of Revenue .....	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	
Lamalaine, \$462, Harbor Briton, \$462.....	924 00	
Oderin, \$462, Burin, \$462 .....	924 00	
Brigus, \$462, Labrador, \$231.....	693 00	
Pushthrough, \$462, Channel, \$462.....	924 00	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor.....	462 00	

## PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, \$115.50, Mobile, 115.15.....	231 00	
Ferryland, \$231, Burgeo, \$231 .....	462 00	
Little Placentia, \$231, St. Mary's, \$231 ..	462 00	
St. Lawrence, \$231, Bay Roberts, \$231 ..	462 00	
Placentia, \$231, Catalina, \$231.....	462 00	
Tilt Cove, \$231, Grand Bank and Fortune, \$231.....	462 00	
Rose Blanche, \$231, Trepassey, \$231.....	462 00	
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers	3,097 00	38,135 00
Carried forward .....		\$54,864 00

Brought forward..... \$54,864 00

## FINANCIAL CLERK.

Financial Clerk in Secretary's Office..... 800 00

## BOARD OF WORKS.

The Chairman.....	1,800 00	
Inspector of Public Buildings and Clerk.....	700 00	
The Secretary.....	924 00	
Assistant.....	177 00	
Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges.....	650 00	
Messenger.....	250 00	
	<u>          </u>	4,501 00

## COLONIAL BUILDING.

The Keeper.....	277 00	
Fuel and Light.....	700 00	
	<u>          </u>	977 00

## CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General.....	2,000 00	
Draughtsman and Assistant.....	800 00	
Topographical Assistant.....	800 00	
Deputy Surveyor and Incidentals.....	340 00	
Chainman.....	185 00	
Repairs of Government House.....	2,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	6,125 00

## LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated Amount..... 27,000 00

## COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies..... 6,000 00

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice.....	3,923 08	
Two Assistant Judges.....	6,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Carried forward.....	\$9,923 08	\$100,267 00

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 JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.— (Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$9,923 00	\$100,267 00
Labrador Judge .....	923 08	
Attorney General.....	2,000 00	
Solicitor General.....	923 08	
Sheriff Central District.....	1,384 62	
“ Northern District .....	1,384 62	
“ Southern District .....	923 08	
Bailiff Central District.....	231 00	
“ Labrador Court .....	207 69	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court ..	1,616 00	
Ditto ditto Northern Court .....	924 00	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court ..	500 00	
Stationery for ditto ditto ...	93 00	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	277 00	
Crown Prosecutions.....	2,000 00	
Coroners.....	700 00	
Circuit of Judges.....	1,600 00	
	<hr/>	25,610 25

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Judges Central District Court.....	3,200 00	
District Judge, Harbor Grace .....	1,400 00	
Clerk of the Peace.....	1,016 00	
St. John's Police Force } Harbor Grace ditto } Carbonear ditto } Brigus and Twillingate }	Estimated Amt.	31,088 80
Gaoler, St. John's .....	693 00	
Turnkey, ditto .....	232 00	
Two Assistants, St. John's .....	393 00	
Keeper of Court House, St. John's.....	254 00	
Ditto Harbor Grace ..	47 00	

## OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates	{ as per detailed state- ment. } ..	16,659 00
Six Clerks of the Peace		
Nine Gaolers		
Fifty-three Constables		

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 54,981 80

Carried forward.....

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 \$180,859 05

APPENDIX.

567

Brought forward..... \$180,859 05

FERRIES.

Estimated Amount for this Service ..... 3,071 00

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs St. John's Court House.....	600 00	
Ditto St. John's Penitentiary. ....	200 00	
Ditto Outport Court Houses and Gaols...	2,000 00	
Ditto Lunatic Asylum .....	1,200 00	
Ditto Poor Asylum.....	400 00	
Ditto St. John's Hospital .....	400 00	
Ditto Custom House .....	200 00	
Ditto of Factory.....	200 00	
Ditto Colonial Building.....	400 00	
Ditto Block House .....	200 00	
Ditto Imperial Property, handed over to Newfoundland .....	2,000 00	
Ditto Guard Room, Lodge and Gardener's House.....	280 00	
Custom House, Harbor Grace .....	400 00	
	<u>          </u>	8,480 00

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Estimated amount for this Service..... 20,600 00

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt \$1,149,865 44....  
Interest payable half yearly .....

60,000 00

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Postal Steam to the Westward ....	24,000 00	
Ditto to the Northward .....	12,800 00	
Ditto to the Labrador .....	4,800 00	
Ditto to Conception Bay .....	6,462 00	
Steam, conveying Judges on Circuit ....	3,000 00	
Postal Steam from Liverpool, St. John's, Halifax and America .....	60,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	111,062 00

Carried forward ..... \$384,072 05

Brought forward..... \$384,072 05'

## 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 Physicians, St. John's Hospital .....	900 00
Keeper of Poor Asylum .....	277 00
Permanent and Casual Poor .....	65,000 00
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum .....	7,000 00
Ditto ditto Lunatic Asylum ..	16,000 00
Ditto ditto St. John's Hospital ..	9,000 00
	<u>103,043 00'</u>

## PENSIONS.

E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General..	1,615 38
B. J. Garrett, late Sheriff.....	1,269 23
J. V. Nugent, late Sheriff .....	1,040 00
John Canning, late Collector.....	1,485 00
Thos. Gaden, late Landing Waiter .....	693 00
B. Sweetland, late Magistrate .....	519 75
Wm. Magill, late Keeper Penitentiary....	600 00
Widow Chancey.....	185 00
Widow Buckley .....	116 00
	<u>7,523 36'</u>

## EDUCATION.

Amounts under Acts 21st, 29th and 33rd Vic. ....	65,441 00
Amounts under Academy Acts, 21st and 29th Vic. ....	8,354 00
	<u>73,795 00</u>
Carried forward.....	\$570,557 41

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Brought forward..... \$570,557 41

## FOG AND NOON-DAY GUN.

Two men at Fort Amherst, for fog gun ..	90 00	
One man at Signal Hill for noon gun ....	40 00	
Ammunition .....	800 00	
		<u>930 00</u>

## BLOCK HOUSE SIGNAL STATION.

Two men's salaries, \$200 and \$160 .....	360 00	
Fuel and Light.....	70 00	
Chronometer Time .....	100 00	
		<u>530 00</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery .....	6,000 00	
Postages and Incidentals .....	400 00	
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	1,384 00	
Unforeseen Contingencies .....	2,307 00	
St. John's Gas Company.....	1,650 00	
Harbor Grace ditto .....	346 00	
Shipwrecked Crews .....	4,000 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 Debt .....	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's.....	1,553 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	
Cleansing St. John's Streets .....	1,600 00	
Protection of Fisheries... ..	2,600 00	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser .....	2,500 00	
Repairs of Town Clock.....	69 23	
		<u>          </u>

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Carried forward ..... \$28,234 45    \$572,017 41



## MISCELLANEOUS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward .....	\$28,234 45	\$572,017 41
Roads and Bridges .....	90,000 00	
Geological Survey .....	3,500 00	
Inspector of Weights and Measures .....	93 00	
Newfoundland Almanac .....	116 00	
In aid of Sewerage Account .....	800 00	
In aid of Water Company .....	167 20	
Ladies St. Vincent de Paul, .....	115 38	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's .....	461 54	
Light House, Cape St. Francis .....	12,000 00	
Ditto Long Point, Twillingate.....	12,000 00	
To finish Can Island Light House.....	1,400 00	
Boar Island Light House. ....	2,600 00	
New Wing, Lunatic Asylum, &c .....	10,000 00	
Ditto Quidi Vidi Hospital .....	4,000 00	
Census.....	10,000 00	
To encourage Home Industries .....	4,000 00	
Public Works .....	20,000 00	
Additional Vote for the Poor to pay last year's obligation.....	8,000 00	
To encourage the cultivation of Oysters ..	500 00	
Accounts outstanding and since paid by the Board of Works account, 1873 ..	8,000 00	
In aid of General Light Houses Account..	4,204 72	
Repairs of Light Houses, struck off from unexpended balance in mistake ....	3,468 21	
	<hr/>	223,660 30
		<hr/>
		795,677 91
Debt repayable in the year 1874 .....		924 71
		<hr/>
		<u>\$796,602 62</u>

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Balance from the year 1873. ....	\$39,966 04	
Less accounts paid from 1st to 31st of Jan., 1874, on account the year 1873, not provided for .....	23,741 32	\$16,224 72
Customs, including Labrador.....	720,000 00	
Crown Lands .....	4,000 00	
Postal .....	10,000 00	
Sewerage Account interest.....	3,461 58	
Miscellaneous sources .....	12,538 42	750,000 00
		<u>766,224 72</u>
Balance against the Colony.....		30,377 90
		<u>\$796,602 62</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
*Acting Receiver General.*

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 GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1874.
 

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 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.
 

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Balance against Light Houses for the year 1873 .....		\$867 72
The Inspector.....	800 00	
Wadham Island Keeper, 462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Cape Bonavista Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Green Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Baccalieu Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Harbor Grace Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Ditto Beacon .....	185 00	
Fort Amherst Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
St. John's Leading Light Keeper .....	160 00	
Cape Spear Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Ferryland Head Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Cape Pine Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324	786 00	
Cape St. Mary's Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324.....	786 00	
Dodding Head Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324. ....	786 00	
Brunette Island Keeper, \$462; Assistant \$324 .....	786 00	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c. ....	11,960 00	
		<hr/> \$22,537 00
Carried forward .....		<hr/> \$23,404 72

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.—(Continued.)

Brought forward ..... \$23,404 72

HARBOR LIGHTS.

Puffin Island Keeper's Salary .....	400 00	
Rose Blanche Keeper's Salary .....	400 00	
Belloram Keeper's Salary .....	100 00	
Fort Point, Trinity, Keeper's Salary ....	100 00	
Can Island, Burgeo, Keeper's Salary (half year) .....	200 00	
Boar Island, Burgeo, Keeper's Salary (quarter year).....	100 00	
Rocky Point, Harbour Breton, Keeper's Salary .....	100 00	
Garnish Keeper's Salary.....	100 00	
Oil, Stores, Fuel, Freight, &c. ....	1,800 00	
	<u>3,300 00</u>	
		<u>\$26,704 72</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
*Acting Receiver General.*

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

ASSETS.

Estimated Amount of Light Dues, for the year 1874 .....	\$22,500 00
Balance against Light Houses .....	4,204 72
	<u>\$26,704 72</u>

## No. 66.

**Detailed Statement of Salaries to Stipendiary Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and Gaolers, in the undermentioned Outports, for the year 1874.**

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates' Salaries	Clerks of the Peace, Salaries.	Constables.		Gaolers' Salaries.	Totals.
			No.	Salaries		
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Petty Harbor.....			1	93		93
Torbay.....			1	93		93
South Shore.....			1	116		116
Harbor Main.....			1	93		93
Cat's Cove.....			1	93		93
Briggs and Port-de-Grave.....	693	277	4	594	47	1,611
Bay Roberts.....			1	56		56
Harbor Grace.....		693			416	1,109
Carbonear.....	693	508				1,201
Western Bay.....			1	56		56
Hant's Harbor.....			1	56		56
Old Perlican.....	693		1	93		786
Heart's Content.....			1	56		56
Trinity.....	693	277	2	172	116	1,258
New Harbor.....			1	56		56
Catalina.....			1	116		116
Bonavista.....	693	277	2	112	116	1,198
Tickle Cove.....			1	56		56
Salvage.....			1	56		56
Greenspond.....			1	116	70	186
Twillingate.....	693	277	2	172	93	1,235
Fogo.....	400		1	56		456
Exploit's Bay.....			1	56		56
Witless Bay.....			1	56		56
Bishop's Cove.....			1	56		56
Carried forward.....	4558	2309	29	2479	858	10,208

**Detailed Statement of Salaries,—(Continued.)**

OUTPORTS.	Magistrates' Salaries.	Clerks of the Peace, Salaries.	Constables.		Gaolers' Salaries.	Totals.
			No.	Salaries		
	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Brought forward..	4558	2309	29	2479	858	10,208
Lower Island Cove ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Toad's Cove ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Brigus South.....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Cape Broyle ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Caplin Bay ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Ferryland ..	693	.....	1	116	116	925
Aquaforte ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Fermeuse ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
King's Cove.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
St. Mary's ..	231	.....	1	116	.....	347
Placentia ..	693	.....	1	116	116	925
Little Placentia.....	.....	.....	1	93	.....	93
Oderin ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Merashéen ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Burin ..	693	.....	1	116	116	925
Grand Bank ..	693	.....	1	56	.....	749
Lamaline ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Harbor Briton ..	462	.....	1	116	.....	578
Burgeo and LaPoile..	462	.....	2	112	.....	574
Spaniard's Bay ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Channel ..	462	.....	1	56	.....	518
Trepassey ..	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
Bird Island Cove ....	.....	.....	1	56	.....	56
	8,947	2,309	53	4,197	1,206	16,659

**RECAPITULATION.**

15 Magistrates.....	\$8,947 00
6 Clerks of the Peace ..	2,309 00
63 Constables ..	4,197 00
9 Gaolers.....	1,206 00
	<u>\$16,659 00</u>

Receiver General's Office, }  
 St. John's, Nfld. }

JAMES J. ROGERSON,  
*Act'g. Receiver General.*

(Continued)

## No 67.

**Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland, on the 31st day of December, 1873, and the years in which the several portions of it are repayable.**

## Amount Consolidated under Act 21st

Vic., Cap. 3. ....		\$5,814 58
Ditto ditto 22nd Vic., Cap. 16..		89,410 71
Ditto ditto 23rd Vic., Cap. 12..		23,076 93
Ditto ditto 28th Vic., Cap. 18..		100,000 00
Ditto ditto 29th Vic., Cap. 20..		100,000 00
Ditto ditto 35th Vic., Cap. 12..		335,338 00
		<u>\$653,640 22</u>

## Amount repayable in the year 1874..

Ditto ditto 1874..	\$924 71
Ditto ditto 1875..	208,616 49
Ditto ditto 1876..	309 26
Ditto ditto 1877..	670 90
Ditto ditto 1878..	100,000 00
Ditto ditto 1879..	15,192 90
Ditto ditto 1880..	300 00
Ditto ditto 1882..	780 00
Ditto ditto 1883..	50,200 00
Ditto ditto 1888..	38,910 00
Ditto ditto 1889..	34,166 96
Ditto ditto 1890..	23,076 00
Ditto ditto 1891..	19,652 00
Ditto ditto 1892..	3,426 00
	<u>\$496,225 22</u>

\$1,149,865 44

THOMAS GLEN,  
Receiver General.

## No. 68.

**Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony  
of Newfoundland, on the 31st December, 1873.**

## ASSETS.

Cash in the Union Bank.....	\$94,234 75
Customs' Bonds Outstanding.....	101,330 09
Balance due by Cape Race Light House Account .	17,490 52
“ “ General Light House Account .....	867 72
	<u>          </u>
	<u>\$213,923 08</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Warrants .....	\$85,515 91
Outstanding Interest .....	31,361 01
Outstanding Treasury Notes.....	136 00
	<u>          </u>
	\$117,012 92
Unexpended Legislative Grants .....	56,944 12
	<u>          </u>
	\$173,957 04
Balance in favor of the Colony... ..	39,966 04
	<u>          </u>
	<u>\$213,923 08</u>

THOMAS GLEN,  
Receiver General.



## No. 69.

**Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant	Credit Balances from 1872.
Academy Act.....	.....
Academy Act, Carbonear .....	.....
Agricultural Society.....	.....
Breakwater, Bonavista.. ..	\$1,384 62
Breakwater, Burin .....	200 00
Consolidation of Laws.. ..	2,942 87
Cape St. Francis Light House ...	11,987 20
Civil and Criminal Prosecutions. ....	.....
Coroners .....	.....
Crown Lands' Act, 17 Victoria .. ..	.....
Carrying out Crown Lands Act.. ..	.....
Court Houses and Jails, Ordinary Expenses .....	.....
Cleansing St. John's Streets .....	.....
Contingencies of Board of Works .....	.....
Cape Race Light House and Fog Whistle .....	.....
Cathedral Fire Brigade .....	.....
Carried forward .....	\$16,514 69

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873.	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- count, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$7,153 88	\$7,153 88	.....	.....
1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
2,275 38	1,755 80	\$519,58	.....
.....	.....	1,384 62	.....
.....	.....	200 00	.....
.....	1,755 23	1,187 64	.....
.....	837 76	11,149 44	.....
2,000 00	5,128 84	.....	\$3,128 84
700 00	860 06	.....	160 06
6,036 50	6,036 50	.....	.....
340 00	1,097 79	.....	727 79
6,000 00	7,830 58	.....	1,830 58
1,600 00	2,041 83	.....	801 83
.....	1,832 67	.....	1,832 67
13,156 81	13,156 81	.....	.....
600 00	600 00	.....	.....
<b>\$41,062 57</b>	<b>\$51,287 75</b>	<b>\$14,441 28</b>	<b>\$8,481 77</b>

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1872.
Brought forward.. .. .	\$16,514 69
Colinet Bridge .. . . .	.....
Circuit Courts .. . . .	.....
Dorcas Society, St. John's .. . . .	.....
Dorcas Society, Harbour Grace .. . . .	.....
Dorcas Society, Carbonear .. . . .	.....
Education Act 21st Victoria .. . . .	.....
Education Act, 29th Victoria.....	.....
Education Act, 32nd Victoria.....	.....
Executive Responsibility for sundry payments .. . . .	.....
Election expenses .. . . .	.....
Fuel and Light, Government House .. . . .	.....
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building .. . . .	.....
Fuel and Light, Custom House.. .. .	.....
Ferryman..... .. . . .	.....
Geological Survey .. . . .	1,212 99
General Light Houses .. . . .	.....
Gas Company, St. John's .. . . .	.....
Gas Company, Harbour Grace... .. .	.....
Carried forward .. . . .	\$17,727 68

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873.	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$41,062 57	\$51,287 75	\$14,441 28	\$8,481 77
3,015 93	3,015 93	.....	.....
4,600 00	5,307 18	.....	707 18
230 77	230 77	.....	.....
115 38	115 38	.....	.....
115 38	115 38	.....	.....
54,400 70	54,400 70	.....	.....
2,308 00	2,308 00	.....	.....
6,133 04	6,133 04	.....	.....
5,636 87	5,636 87	.....	.....
7,600 00	10,133 16	.....	2,533 16
924 00	1,977 27	.....	1,053 27
700 00	1,310 98	.....	610 98
400 00	516 49	.....	116 49
3,095 00	2,598 00	497 00	.....
4,500 00	4,400 00	1,312 99	.....
23,726 26	23,726 00	.....	.....
1,650 00	2,134 96	.....	484 96
346 00	346 00	.....	.....
<b>\$160,459 90</b>	<b>\$175,693 86</b>	<b>\$16,225 27</b>	<b>\$17,987 81</b>

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1872.
Brought forward . . . . .	\$17,727 68
General Repairs of Roads . . . . .	.....
General Protestant Industrial Society . . . . .	.....
Harbor Lights, erection of . . . . .	5,515 55
Harbor Grace Custom House . . . . .	2,257 90
Harbor Grace Fire Company . . . . .	.....
Jury Act . . . . .	.....
Imperial Government Buildings . . . . .	.....
Insurance on Public Buildings . . . . .	.....
Importation of Moose . . . . .	.....
Importation of Black Cock, &c. . . . .	.....
Industrial Department, Orphan Asylum School . . . . .	.....
Lunatic Paupers . . . . .	.....
Legislative Contingencies, 1872 . . . . .	.....
Labrador Court Act . . . . .	.....
Legislative Contingencies, 1873 . . . . .	.....
Miscellaneous votes in Supply Act . . . . .	.....
Noon and Fog Guns . . . . .	4,684 00
Carried forward . . . . .	\$30,186 14

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873.	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$160,459 90	\$175,693 86	\$16,225 27	\$17,987 81
2,000 00	1,012 87	987 13	.....
461 54	.....	461 54	.....
12,000 00	20,698 45	.....	3,182 90
400 00	2,533 70	122 20	.....
400 00	.....	400 00	.....
103 79	103 79	.....	.....
2,000 00	1,936 00	63 26	.....
1,384 00	1,445 30	.....	63 31
400 00	.....	400 00	.....
200 00	.....	200 00	.....
230 77	230 77	.....	.....
15,000 00	19,328 99	.....	4,328 99
.....	676 00	.....	676 00
2,500 00	2,860 57	.....	360 57
29,134 73	31,402 73	.....	1,968 00
3,845 58	3,845 58	.....	.....
1,660 00	2,073 52	.....	366 68
<b>\$232,180 31</b>	<b>\$263,842 13</b>	<b>\$17,859 40</b>	<b>\$28,934 26</b>

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant			Credit Balances from 1872.
Brought forward	.....	.....	\$30,186 14
Public Wharf, Bonavista	.....	.....	692 31
Public Improvements, Trinity	.....	.....	592 88
Ditto	Bonavista	.....	499 81
Ditto	Bay-de-Verds	.....	1,261 67
Ditto	Carbonear	.....	1,914 96
Ditto	Harbor Grace...	.....	2,016 57
Ditto	Brigus and Port-de-Grave..	.....	2,285 89
Ditto	Harbor Main. . .	.....	.....
Ditto	Ferryland	.....	500 00
Ditto	Placentia and St. Mary's...	.....	.....
Ditto	Burin	.....	2,894 20
Ditto	Fortune Bay	.....	2,360 00
Ditto	Burgeo & La Poile	.....	1,940 00
Ditto	St. John's West..	.....	.....
Ditto	St. John's East ..	.....	.....
Ditto	Toulouguet	.....	.....
Public Record Building	.....	.....	2,800 00
Public Park	.....	.....	.....
Carried forward	.....	.....	\$49,944 42

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873.	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- count, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$232,180 31	\$263,842 13	\$17,859 40	\$28,934 26
.....	.....	692 31	.....
2,000 00	2,349 88	250 00	.....
2,000 00	2,493 81	.....	.....
2,000 00	1,705 69	1,555 98	.....
2,000 00	1,914 96	2,000 00	.....
2,000 00	2,516 51	1,500 00	.....
2,000 00	2,994 80	1,291 00	.....
2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
2,000 00	584 53	1,915 47	.....
2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
2,000 00	2,894 20	2,000 00	.....
2,000 00	3,260 00	2,000 00	.....
2,000 00	2,455 76	1,484 24	.....
2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
.....	2,376 15	423 85	.....
80 00	90 54	.....	10 54
<b>\$262,260 31</b>	<b>\$299,478 96</b>	<b>\$32,972 25</b>	<b>\$28,944 80</b>



**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued).**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1872.
Brought forward.. . . . .	\$49,944 42
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	.....
Postal Department . . . . .	.....
Poor Asylum . . . . .	.....
Protection of Fisheries . . . . .	.....
Poor in Factory .. . . . .	.....
Postages and Incidentals . . . . .	.....
Phoenix Fire Brigade . . . . .	.....
Public Wharf, St. John's . . . . .	.....
Repairs of Protestant Commercial Schools . . . . .	119 62
Repairs of Church of England Schools.. . . . .	160 25
Road Act 36th Victoria . . . . .	.....
"    35th    "    . . . . .	17,025 63
"    34th    "    . . . . .	1,401 70
"    28th and 33rd Victoria . . . . .	3,651 67
Repairs of Fogo Court House . . . . .	801 60
Repairs of Hospitals and New Erections . . . . .	1,086 11
Repairs of Queen's Wharf . . . . .	596 30
Repairs of Light Houses . . . . .	4,742 91
Carried forward . . . . .	\$75,792 99

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873.	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances. 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$262,260 31	\$299,478 96	\$32,972 25	\$28,944 80
6,116 00	6,449 23	.....	333 23
17,294 00	21,131 60	.....	3,837 60
7,000 00	9,618 41	.....	2,618 41
2,600 00	3,880 58	.....	1,280 58
461 00	461 00	.....	.....
400 00	864 95	.....	464 95
600 00	600 00	.....	.....
1,200 00	.....	1,200 00	.....
.....	20 00	99 62	.....
.....	.....	160 25	.....
118,661 50	107,192 25	11,469 25	.....
.....	16,194 73	830 90	.....
.....	1,006 55	395 15	.....
.....	1,613 77	2,037 90	.....
.....	188 05	613 55	.....
2,800 00	16,123 07	.....	12,236 96
6,000 00	5,429 71	1,166 59	.....
.....	1,476 30	3,266 61	.....
<b>\$424,392 81</b>	<b>\$491,729 16</b>	<b>\$54,212 07</b>	<b>\$49,716 53</b>

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1872.
Brought forward.. .. .	\$75,792 99
Relief of Poor .. . . .	.....
Reduction of Pauperism Act....	.....
Repairs of Court Houses and Gaols .. . . .	.....
Repairs of Colonial Building....	.....
Retiring Allowances .. . . .	.....
Repairs of Lunatic Asylum and New Wing .. . . .	.....
Repairs of Poor House .. . . .	.....
Repairs of Custom House .. . . .	.....
Repairs of Town Clock .. . . .	.....
Repairs of Guard Room Lodge.. .. .	.....
Registration of Voters .. . . .	.....
Support of Protestant Commercial Schools .. . . .	141 32
St. John's Police Force .. . . .	1,782 99
Steam, Conception Bay .. . . .	.....
Steam, Coastal .. . . .	6,055 33
Steam, Intercolonial .. . . .	5,782 69
Steam, Ocean .. . . .	.....
Carried forward .. . . .	\$89,555 32

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure—(Continued.)**

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873,	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$424,392 81	\$491,729 16	\$54,212 07	\$49,716 53
71,000 00	79,200 00	.....	8,200 00
10 00	10 00	.....	.....
2,800 00	4,476 50	.....	1,676 50
400 00	1,686 92	.....	1,286 92
4,774 00	4,774 00	.....	.....
1,200 00	17,395 77	.....	16,195 77
400 00	790 16	.....	390 16
200 00	157 05	42 95	.....
69 23	69 23	.....	.....
280 00	84 79	195 21	.....
1,080 00	1,017 04	62 96	.....
.....	100 00	41 32	.....
18,400 20	18,773 18	1,410 01	.....
6,462 00	6,462 00	.....	.....
39,000 00	43,634 00	1,421 33	.....
528 00	13,480 00	.....	2,417 31
62,880 00	54,720 00	8,160 00	.....
<b>\$633,876 24</b>	<b>\$738,559 80</b>	<b>\$65,545 85</b>	<b>\$79,883 19</b>

**Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)**

Expenditure for undermentioned Services, as sanctioned by the Governor's Warrant.	Credit Balances from 1872.
Brought forward.. .. .	\$89,555 32
Sheep Preservation Act .. .	.....
Small Pox Prevention Act .. .	.....
St. John's Rebuilding Act .. .	.....
Salaries, Special .. .	.....
"    Miscellaneous .. .	.....
"    Outport Magistrates .. .	.....
"    Clerks of the Peace.....	.....
"    Gaolers and Assistants.....	.....
"    Outport Constables .. .	.....
Shipwrecked Crews .. .	.....
Sewerage, St. John's .. .	.....
St. John's Hospital .. .	.....
Toulouquet Light House Erection .. .	12,000 00
Unforeseen Contingencies .. .	.....
Weights and Measures Act .. .	.....
Water Company, St. John's.....	.....
Wharves for Coastal Steamers .. .	.....
	<b>\$101,555 32</b>

## Consolidated Statement of Expenditure.—(Continued.)

Legislative Votes and Special Acts, 1873.	Expenditure 1873.	Unexpended Balances, 31st Dec., 1873.	Overdrawn Ac- counts, 31st Dec., 1873.
\$633,876 24	\$738,559 80	\$65,545 85	\$79,883 19
228 50	228 50	.....	.....
6,000 00	16,434 00	.....	10,434 35
163 80	163 30	.....	.....
34,672 85	34,672 85	.....	.....
25,103 50	25,103 50	.....	.....
8,881 38	8,881 38	.....	.....
2,309 00	2,309 00	.....	.....
2,630 00	2,630 00	.....	.....
9,652 85	9,652 85	.....	.....
4,000 00	6,586 47	.....	2,586 47
8,000 00	6,973 23	1,026 77	.....
8,000 00	8,590 83	.....	590 83
.....	.....	12,000 00	.....
2,307 00	3,232 00	.....	925 00
93 00	60 70	26 30	.....
967 20	.....	967 20	.....
8,000 00	2,183 68	5,816 32	.....
<b>\$761,037 32</b>	<b>\$866,601 94</b>	<b>\$86,408 53</b>	<b>\$90,417 83</b>

**N. B.—The undermentioned Sums have been dropped from the Credit Balances by direction of the Government, New Account of 1874.**

Cape St. Francis Light House Erection .....	\$11,149 44
Twillingate Light House .....	12,000 00
Repairs of Light Houses .....	3,366 61
Imperial Government Buildings.....	63 26
General Repairs of Roads .....	987 13
Repairs of Guard Room Lodge.....	195 21
	<hr/>
	\$27,651 65
Amount to be carried to New Account of 1874.....	<u>58,746 88</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, }  
31st December, 1873. }

**RICHARD HOWLEY,**  
Government Accountant.

No 70.

RETURN asked for by the Hon. R. J. PINSENT, shewing the number of Licenses to Search for Minerals, and of Grants of same, applied for and issued to the Surveyor-General or Members of Government, or Official Members thereof, for the last ten years; and of their interest therein, as far as known.  
 ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., March 18th, 1874.

DATE.	NAME OF APPLICANT.	LOCALITY.	Of Grants issued thereon, and Persons interested therein, as far as known to this Office.
1863.			
Jan. 13	Smith McKay and C. F. Bennett	Head of Ming's Bight to Point Vouge, North-easterly ... ..	} Unknown to this Office of others being interested beyond applicants.
	Ditto	From Point Vouge, in Little Bay, along the coast South-westerly	
1864.			
Aug. 16	C. F. Bennett ... ..	Commencing at the central point of Red Cliff, 4 miles from Tilt Cove... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Commencing at the White Marble Deposit, centre of Canada Harbor, in White Bay ... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Near Tilt Cove, North Shore of Notre Dame Bay ... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	At Old Coney Arm, North Side of White Bay... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Near Tilt Cove, North Shore of Notre Dame Bay ... ..	
1865.			
Feb. 6	Ditto ... ..	At Sop's Island, in White Bay... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Sugar Loaf Island, in Notre Dame Bay, North Coast ... ..	
			Issued under Sir Hugh Hoyles's Government, being submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor and Council.

APPENDIX.



Return asked for by the Hon. R. J. PINSENT, shewing the number of Licenses to Search, &c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	NAME OF APPLICANT.	LOCALITY.	Of Grants issued thereon, and Persons interested therein, as far as known to this Office.
Feb. 6	Hon. C. F. Bennett ... ..	Isle of Richie, near Conn Station, Southern coast of Newfoundland.	Grant issued 13th Nov., 1868; 6-7ths held by J. H. WARREN. 1-7th held by W. H. WARREN. Grant issued 23rd June, 1869, of 1-3rd interest of Grant. Ditto ditto. Unknown to this Office of others being interested beyond applicants.
May 23	Smith McKay and C. F. Bennett	Hall's Bay in Notre Dame Bay...	
July 17	Ditto	At Redrock Cove, Canada Bay, North coast of Newfoundland ...	
Aug. 18	Robert G. Knight and W. M. H. Warren ... ..	North East of Nipper's Harbor, in Notre Dame Bay ... ..	
" "	Ditto... ..	From Nipper's Harbor Point towards Rouge's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	From S.W. Arm, extending in a S. W. direction to the Middle Arm	
" 19	Ditto ... ..	Commencing at Three Arms in Notre Dame Bay... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Hall's Bay Head, running S. W. extending to Salt Water Pond...	
1866.			
Sept. 21	C. F. Bennett ... ..	At Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland ... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	At Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland, adjoining above	
" "	Ditto ... ..	At Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland, and adjoining above ... ..	

Issued under Hon. F. B. T. CARTER's Government, being submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor and Council.

"	26	Smith McKay and C. F. Bennett	Twillingate Island, forming S. side of Twillingate Harbor ...
"	"	Ditto ... ..	Twillingate Island, forming N. side of Twillingate Harbor ...
Nov.	10	Ditto ... ..	Canada Bay in White Bay, Northern coast of Newfoundland ... ..
"	12	Ditto (A) ... ..	Tilt Cove in Notre Dame Bay, S. W. of present Mining property ... ..
"	"	Ditto (B) ... ..	Tilt Cove, commencing at centre of N. E. boundary of present Mining property ... ..
1868.	July 13	Ditto ... ..	Sunday Cove Island, North side Notre Dame Bay ... ..
1870.	Nov. 3	Hon. C. F. Bennett ... ..	Gross Water Bay, coast of Labrador ... ..
1872.	Sept. 23	Hon. James L. Noonan and Philip Cleary ... ..	Gooseberry Island, Bonne Bay, West coast... ..
Nov.	15	Hon. C. F. Bennett and Smith McKay ... ..	Windsor Lake, Tilt Cove, N. shore, Notre Dame Bay ... ..
1873.	Jan. 28	Hon. C. F. Bennett ... ..	Middle Point, Port-aux-Port Bays, West coast ... ..
Feb.	7	Ditto ... ..	South East Head Harbor, W. Bay, Port-aux-Port... ..
"	"	Ditto ... ..	South East Head Harbor, between East Bay and West Bay

Unknown to this Office of others being interested beyond applicants.

Issued under Hon. F. B. T. CARTER'S Government, being submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Issued under Hon. C. F. BENNETT'S Government, being, I presume, submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Return asked for by the Hon. R. J. PINSENT, shewing the number of Licenses to Search, &c.—(Continued )

DATE.	NAME OF APPLICANT.	LOCALITY.	Of Grants Issued thereon, and Persons interested therein, as far as known to this Office.
Feb. 8	Hon. C. F. Bennett ... ..	South East Road River, West Bay Port-aux-Port ... ..	Unknown to this Office of others being interested beyond applicants.
" "	Ditto ... ..	South of the above, at Bay Port-aux-Port ... ..	
March 10	Ditto ... ..	Southern part of East Bay, Port-aux-Port, from high-water mark	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Between East Bay and St. George's Bay, from Grant's Easterly ... ..	
" 13	Ditto and Smith McKay ...	Red Cliff, North Shore of Notre Dame Bay... ..	
" "	(C) Ditto and Smith McKay ...	North East of Tilt Cove grant...	
" "	(D) Ditto ... ..	South-west of Tilt Cove, Notre Dame Bay... ..	
May 8	Hon. C. F. Bennett ... ..	Elliot's Cove, Random Island, Trinity Bay ... ..	
" 15	Ditto ... ..	St. John's Island, Gross Water Bay, Labrador... ..	
" 17	Ditto ... ..	South of Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland ... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Between Port-aux-Port and St. George's Bay, and Gulf of St. Lawrence ... ..	
" "	Ditto ... ..	Between Port-aux-Port and St. George's Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence ... ..	
			Issued under Hon. C. F. BENNETT'S Government, being, I presume, submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

"	"	Ditto	...	...	...	Adjoining the above	...	...	...
"	"	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
"	"	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
"	"	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
"	"	Ditto	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	...
"	29	Hon. Jas. L. Noonan and George Lewis...	...	...	...	South-west Arm of Random, at St. Jones's Harbor	...	...	...
June	5	John B. Barnes and C. J. Barnes	...	...	...	Jackson's Arm, North side of White Bay	...	...	...
"	17	Aubyn Pearce and W. H. Warren	...	...	...	Piccadilly Head, Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland	...	Withdrawn in December last.	...
July	18	Hon. James L. Noonan and George Lewis	...	...	...	South-west Arm of Random Sound, Trinity Bay	...	Withdrawn in December last.	...
"	23	Hon. James L. Noonan and W. H. Warren...	...	...	...	East of LaManche property, between Trinity Bay and Placentia Bay	...	...	...
"	31	Wm. M. Barnes and Thomas Long	...	...	...	South of LaManche property of above application	...	...	...
Aug.	1	Hon. James L. Noonan and W. H. Warren	...	...	...	North of LaManche property, Placentia Bay	...	Withdrawn in December last.	...
"	"	Wm. M. Barnes and Thomas Long	...	...	...	East of LaManche property, and of the preceding application	...	Withdrawn in December last.	...
June	3	Hon. C. F. Bennett	...	...	...	East of East Bay, Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland	...	...	...
"	"	Ditto	...	...	...	Adjoining the above, West coast of Newfoundland	...	...	...

Unknown to the present Acting Surveyor-General of others being interested beyond applicants.

Issued under Hon. C. F. BENNETT's Government, being, I presume, submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

APPENDIX.

Return asked for by the Hon. R. J. PINSENT, shewing the number of Licenses to Search, &c.-(Continued.)

DATE.	NAME OF APPLICANT.	LOCALITY.	Of Grants issued thereon, and Persons interested therein, as for as known to this Office.
Sept. 8	Hon. C. F. Bennett	East Bay, Port-aux-Port, West coast of Newfoundland	Grant applied for.
" "	Ditto	Immediately South of preceding application	Grant applied for.
1874. Jan. 2	Ditto	Port-aux-Port, in connection with preceding	Grant applied for.
1866. Feb. 8	Ditto	Tilt Cove, North side Notre Dame Bay	Ditto issued 8th Feb., 1866

Unknown to the present Acting Surveyor-General of others being interested beyond applicants.

Issued under Hon. C. F. BENNETT's Government, being, I presume, submitted and passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

- (A) Applications were made by Messrs. SMITH MCKAY and C. F. BENNETT on November 12, 1866, for the land on each side of the Union Mine at Tilt Cove, being then refused by the Executive in accordance with Minute of Council, being portions of the land from which the mine, constituting the Union Mine, was selected.
- (B) Applications made again for same in the name of C. F. BENNETT, March 13th, 1873, and set forth by him as a Renewal, whereas no license was ever issued since the Grant for the Union Mine, for reasons as stated before.

**No. 71.****Report on Kerosene Oil Store,**

In September, 1873, the Hon. the Chairman of the Board of Works, the Hon. J. S. Clift, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, were appointed to enquire as to the most desirable sites for a Kerosene Oil Store, and reported that a suggested one on the Quidi Vidi Hospital grounds would answer the purpose as far as natural facilities for construction were concerned, but that its distance from the harbor rendered it, in an economic point of view, undesirable, as a large cost would be incurred for Cartage of the Oil to and from the Store, thereby enhancing its cost to consumers.

Upon search made it appeared that a piece of land adjoining Burridge's (late Boder's) premises, Maggotty Cove, would be a very desirable locality, as water-borne Oil could be landed directly at the store, and there is a convenient road by which it could be removed in small lots for consumption. An examination was made into the quantities of Oil imported, which appeared to be about 4000 barrels per annum, and it was considered that more than half that quantity would never require Storage at one time, and that a Store of 2000 barrels capacity would be the proper size for a building.

## No. 72.

**Directory for the Series of London Annual International Exhibitions (held under the Directions of Her Majesty's Commissioners) with Regulations for the London International Exhibition, 1874.**

**LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K. G.	The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P.
H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K. G.	The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, M. P.
H. R. H. The Prince Arthur, K. G.	The Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue, M. P.
H. R. H. The Prince Christian, K. G.	The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P.
H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G.	The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart.
H. S. H. The Duke of Teck, G. C. B.	The Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M. P.
The Marquis of Ripon, K. G.	Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.
The Duke of Buccleuch, K. G.	Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.
The Duke of Argyll, K. T.	Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M. P.
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M. P.
The Marquis of Lansdowne.	Sir Henry Bartle E. Frere, K.C.B. G. C. S. I.
The Earl of Derby.	Sir William G. Anderson, K.C.B.
The Earl of Carnarvon.	Major-General Sir T. M. Bid- dolph, K. C. B.
The Earl Granville, K. G.	Sir Henry Thring, K. C. B.
The Earl Russell, K. G.	Sir Francis Grant, P. R. A.
The Viscount Portman.	Sir F. R. Sandford, C. B.
The Lord Overstone.	Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.
The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, M. P.	Edgar A. Bowring, Esq., C. B., M. P.
The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M. P.	Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.
The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P.	Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.
The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C. B., M. P.	Thomas Hawksley, Esq., P.I.C.E., F. R. S.

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Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M. P.	Major-Gen. H. F. Ponsonby, C. B. Major-General Henry Y. D. Scott, C. B., <i>Secretary</i> . L. C. Sayles, Esq., <i>Clerk</i> .
Dr. Lyon Playfair, C. B., M. P., F. R. S	

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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S  
COMMISSIONERS.

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The Earl of Carnarvon, <i>Chairman</i> .	Executive.—Captain E. G. Clayton, R. E. ; Lieutenant H. H. Cole, R. E. T. A. Wright, Esq., <i>Secretary for the International Exhibitions</i> .
Sir William G. Anderson, K.C.B.	
Thomas F. Gibson, Esq.	
Dr. Lyon Playfair, C. B., M. P., F. R. S.	
Henry Cole, Esq., C. B., <i>Acting- Commissioner</i> .	

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THE OBJECTS OF THE EXHIBITIONS.

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1.—The London Annual International Exhibitions are conducted by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, who are Trustees of the funds arising from the profits of the First International Exhibition in 1851, to be devoted to the promotion of Science and Art bearing on Productive Industry.

2.—It is intended that these Exhibitions shall furnish the opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world, of Fine Arts, and of every branch of Industrial Manufactures, with the view of stimulating the application of the principles of Science and Art to Productive Industry.

3.—In modern times Beauty or Fine Art has, sometimes, been too much dissociated from purposes of utility; but, in the ancient and mediæval periods, high Art was often brought into alliance with the commonest materials of manufacture. Thus, the Etruscans painted on vessels of clay subjects which still charms us by their beauty of composition and skilful drawing; the furniture and



implements recovered from Pompeii are as remarkable for their artistic form as for their ingenious design ; and the celebrated Cartoons of Raffaele were merely designs for the decoration of woollen hangings.

4.—Hence, in the London International Exhibitions, the Fine Art Division, No. 1, will recur annually, so that encouragement may be given to progress in application of Art to Manufactures, and to objects of everyday use. Illustrations of Musical Art will also be given. Division II. will consist of three or four of the chief classes of Manufactures, so selected that all the Industrial Arts shall be brought under review once in the series of ten years. The respective Raw Materials and Machinery employed in such Manufactures will also be exhibited. Division III. will include Scientific Inventions and New Discoveries, of such importance that their introduction to the public should not be delayed till the proper year for their Exhibition in Division II. The objects admitted to the current series of London International Exhibitions are therefore classified as follows :—

*Division I.—FINE ARTS.*

“ II.—MANUFACTURES, WITH THE RAW MATERIALS,  
MACHINERY, AND PROCESSES EMPLOYED.

“ III.—RECENT SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS AND NEW  
DISCOVERIES.

(*See Special Rules for each Division, pp. 9, 13, 15.*)

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### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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5.—The London Annual International Exhibitions are held in permanent buildings, erected for the purpose, at South Kensington, adjoining the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, and in the Galleries of the Royal Albert Hall.

6.—The productions of all nations will be admitted, subject to the decision of competent judges as to their being worthy of

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exhibition, and provided that they have not been exhibited in previous International Exhibitions of this series.

7.—Applications to submit objects proposed for exhibition to the official “Committees of Selection” should be made on the Form of Preliminary Application (*No. 10, see Appendix, G, p. 28*), which can be obtained at the Offices, 5, Upper Kensington Gore, London, S. W., and should be forwarded to the Secretary before the 1st January of the year in which the Exhibition will be held.

8.—Foreign Governments desiring to have space guaranteed to them can obtain such guarantee upon making application (*see paragraph 59*) before the 1st January of the year in which the Exhibition is to be held. Such guaranteed space cannot, however, be reserved for any foreign objects which are not delivered at the time appointed by Her Majesty’s Commissioners. Objects forwarded by a Foreign Government to fill any such guaranteed space will not (if they come within the scope of the Exhibition) be submitted to the Committees of Selection, but will be exhibited on the responsibility of the Government sending them. Her Majesty’s Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of admitting to the Exhibition, through the Committees of Selection, any object coming from a foreign country, whether such country has had space guaranteed to it or not.

9.—Objects produced in the United Kingdom or in the Colonies, as well as objects produced in those foreign countries for which space has not been guaranteed, must be sent direct to the Building for the inspection and approval of the Committees of Selection. All objects must be delivered on the appointed days, at the proper entrances to the Building (which will be duly advertised,) and into the care of the appointed officers, free of all charges for carriage, &c., unpacked, labelled, and ready for immediate exhibition.

10.—In order that the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Committees of Selection may be carried into effect, strict punctuality will be required in the delivery of all objects, whether Foreign or British.

11.—The Commissioners cannot undertake to receive any package which may be presented by carriers with charges unpaid.

Foreign artists whose works are not sent through a Foreign Government should consign their works to an agent in London. Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, Swan with two Necks, Grosham Street, London, will convey packages from vessels to the Exhibition at fixed rates, and are recommended as the London Agents for Exhibitors.

12.—No rent will be charged for space; and Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide glass cases, railings, and shafting for machinery in motion, free of cost to the Exhibitors, should the Exhibitors desire it; but their requirements in these respects must be notified to the Commissioners before the 1st January of the year in which the Exhibition is to be held. (*See Appendix G, p. 30, Form No. 10.a*)

13.—In the case of Exhibitors supplying their own glass cases all the woodwork of frames should be black and polished, and the designs approved by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

14.—Her Majesty's Commissioners will carry out the arrangement of the objects by their own officers, unless the Exhibitors make special application to be allowed to do so. The arrangement of Machinery and other articles requiring skilled assistance and special fittings must be undertaken by the Exhibitor.

15.—The arrangement of objects will, as far as possible, be according to Classes, and not Nationalities.

16.—Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining all questions relating to the position and arrangement of all objects in all the Classes, as well as those relating to such changes as may from time to time be found desirable.

17.—Every object sent for exhibition should be accompanied by a Label, stating the name and address of the Exhibitor, and if several works are sent, a numbered list of the works submitted for approval must be sent in with them, each work bearing a label and a number corresponding with this list. To each work should also be securely attached a label bearing the title and the name and address of the artist and owner; particular accuracy is requested in this respect.

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18.—Prices should be attached, whenever possible, to all objects intended for sale at the close of the Exhibition. Price Clerks will be appointed to register the selection of objects for purchase, and to introduce the seller to the buyer.\*

19.—Objects not accepted for exhibition must be removed from the Building in compliance with the notices which will be given, after the decisions of the Committees of Selection have been notified to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

20.—Objects exhibited cannot be removed until the close of the exhibition, except under the orders of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

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\* To afford the public facilities for obtaining objects at the close of the Exhibition, Clerks will be employed in various parts of the Building to register Exhibits selected for purchase. They will be at their desks daily, and will assist intending purchasers under the subjoined rules framed in accordance with the practice followed at the Royal Academy Exhibitions.

*a.* The Price Clerk will register the Exhibits selected by intending purchasers.

*b.* Any object or picture not priced by the Exhibitor will be regarded by the Price Clerk as "Not for Sale," unless special instructions are given by the owner.

*c.* An intending purchaser will sign his name and enter his address on a Form, which will be retained as a voucher for marking the object or picture as selected for purchase.

*d.* The Price Clerk will then communicate with the owner of the Exhibit, and will enter it as selected for purchase.

*e.* No article can be removed from the Exhibition until its close.

*f.* All copies or duplicates must be obtained out of the Exhibition, and for them the Price Clerk will not take orders; such applications should be made direct to the Exhibitor.

*g.* Articles selected for purchase will be removed by the Exhibitor, with whom all monetary transactions must be conducted.

*h.* For the convenience of intending purchasers, the prices of objects will be inserted in the Catalogue, when they are furnished by the Exhibitors. Every endeavour will be used to insure correctness, but Her Majesty's Commissioners will hold themselves in no way responsible for loss which may be incurred through error in such entries.

21.—No Prizes will be awarded; but a Medal will be given to each Exhibitor, as a certificate that he has obtained the distinction of admission to the Exhibition.

22.—An Official Catalogue will be published in the English language, but every Foreign country will be at liberty to publish a Catalogue in its own language.

23.—Her Majesty's Commissioners will take the greatest possible care of all objects sent for exhibition, *but they will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage of any kind.*

24.—Tickets of admission, available during the Exhibition, will be given, on application, after the opening of the Exhibition, to each Exhibitor, or Firm exhibiting.

25.—All Exhibitors in the London International Exhibitions, by the fact of exhibiting, render themselves subject to the present Rules, and to such other Rules and Regulations as Her Majesty's Commissioners may, from time to time, lay down.

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#### REGULATIONS FOR CLASSES OF FINE ART.—DIVISION I.

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26.—Examples of Fine Art (either applied or not applied to Works of Utility) will form part of each Exhibition of the Series, and will be arranged under Division I., in the following Classes:—

CLASS 1.—Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colors, Distemper, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, &c. Mosaics; Drawings of all kinds.

“ 2.—Sculpture, Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials.

“ 3.—Engraving; Lithography; Photography, as a Fine Art, executed in the preceding twelve months.

“ 4.—Architectural Designs and Drawings, Photographs of completed Buildings, Studies or Restorations of Existing Buildings, and Models.

CLASS 5.—Tapestries, Carpets, Embroideries, Shawls, Lace, etc., shown not as Manufactures, but for the Fine Art of their design in form or color:

“ 6.—Designs for all kinds of Decorative Manufactures.

“ 7.—Reproductions, *i. e.*, exact full-size copies of ancient or mediæval Pictures painted before A. D. 1556. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels; Copies in Plaster and Fictile Ivory; Electrotypes of ancient Works of Art, etc. Such Works may be Ancient or Modern, according to the special regulations issued for each year.

27.—As respects Modern works, an artist himself must not submit more than three works of each kind for exhibition, but he may submit works of as many different kinds as he pleases: thus the same artist may send for admission three oil paintings, three water color paintings, three paintings on enamel, porcelain, etc.; also three sculptures in marble, three in wood, etc.

28.—Works by British or Foreign artists, who are members of Academies, such as the Royal Academy of London, the Institute of British Artists, the two Water Color Societies, the Royal Scottish Academy, and the French, German, Italian, Belgian, or other Foreign Academies, and well-established Societies of Artists, will be secured admission if application be made and particulars of the works given by the respective Societies before 1st January, 1874.

29.—The Pictures may have been already publicly exhibited in other places than the Annual International Exhibitions, and may have been painted at any period of the career of the artist.

30.—Merit being equal in the case of Paintings, preference in the Selection will be given to Pictures which have been already exhibited by Societies named in paragraph 28, also to those Paintings which are of a decorative character, and are designed for a special decorative purpose.

31.—Collections of the works of deceased eminent British

artists will be made every year by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to illustrate their career.\* (*See Appendix H, p. 31.*)

31a.—The admission of works sent direct by artists will be regulated by the space available either in the East and West Galleries, or in the Galleries of the Royal Albert Hall. Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve to themselves the absolute right of arranging all such works where they see fit.

32.—In the case of any distinguished artist recently deceased, a selection of his works may be exhibited as a group.

33.—Works by officers of the Army and Navy will be collected by a Committee, and exhibited separately†.

\* Thus, in 1873, the works of John Phillip, R. A., and Thomas Creswick, R. A., were collected. It is proposed to follow a similar course in future years with the works of other eminent deceased artists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have accordingly decided to invite the owners of pictures painted by the following artists to intimate their willingness to lend such works for the International Exhibition of 1874, and they request to be favored with any information respecting them.

#### PAINTERS IN OIL.

John Constable, R. A., ... died 1837	David Roberts, R. A., ... died 1864
Augustus Egg, R. A., ... " 1863	David Wilkie, R. A., ... " 1841

#### PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

J. Coney ... .. died 1833	A. Pugin ... .. died 1832
J. S. Cotman ... .. " 1842	J. M. W. Turner, R. A., ...
F. Mackenzie ... .. " 1854	(Architecture only) " 1851
S. Prout ... .. " 1852	C. Wild ... .. " 1835

† The officers of the Army and Navy have special opportunities of producing illustrations of scenery, buildings, and native customs in all parts of the world, as well as representations of scientific warfare. The following is the Committee for this purpose:—

Captain H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., R. N.	Vice-Admiral Hon. J. R. Drummond, C. B., R. N.
Field-Marshal H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G.	Colonel Alexander Elliot.
Captain H. S. H. Count Gleichen, R. N.	Colonel A. E. Ellis.
Brigadier-Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, K. C. B., R. A.	Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Elphinstone, K. C. B. C. M. G., V. C., R. E.
Major-General H. R. Benson, C. B., late 17th Lancers.	Rear-Admiral Ewart, C. B., R. N.
Colonel R. Riddulph, R. A.	Colonel T. Gallwey, R. E.
Dr. F. Blake, R. N.	Capt. R. C. Goff, Coldstream Guards.
Col. Hon. H. H. Clifford, C. B., V. C.	Rear-Admiral E. A. Inglefield, C. B., R. N.
Colonel Hon. W. J. Colville.	Lieut.-Colonel R. Drury Lowe.
Lieut.-Col. Sir J. C. Cowell, C. B., R. E.	Rear-Admiral Oliver, R. N.
Colonel H. Crealock, C. B.	Major J. F. D. Donnelly, R. E., Hon. Sec. of the Committee.

34.—Sketches made by artists in furtherance of their works, also the works of amateurs, illustrating their travels, are eligible for admission.\*

35.—Collectors who may desire to exhibit their collections of Fine Arts together may have space allotted upon making application before January 1st, in each year.†

36.—Paintings and Sculptures may either be works complete in themselves, or may form part of the decoration of objects of utility, *e. g.*, vases in pottery, fans, panels for furniture, wood-carving for furniture, etc., provided that such objects are entitled to be classed as works of Fine Art.

37.—The Buildings to which Architectural Drawings, etc., relate must have been designed, commenced, or finished within ten years preceding that in which the Exhibition is held. Architectural Drawings and designs which have gained the Travelling Studentship of the Royal Academy, the Gold Medal of the Royal Academy, or the Soane Medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, within the preceding five years, will be considered admissible without other question than that of sufficiency of space. Each Architectural Work should bear the name of the Architect who designed as well as that of the artist who painted it. Architectural Models should be submitted when possible. Drawing

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\* In 1873, Mr. Taylor lent fifty paintings by himself illustrating Indian life and scenery, which were displayed as a series in the Indian Court.

† His Royal Highness the Duc de Nemours also obligingly aided in supplying the void in the representation of French Art occasioned by the International Exhibition at Vienna, by sending sixteen pictures representing the visits of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort to France in 1843, and of King Louis Phillippe to England in 1844, (Nos. 261 to 277), and Sir R. Wallace has lent his unrivalled collection of works of Meissonnier, which are arranged together, (Nos. 244 to 258.)

Mr. J. Newton Mappin, of Sheffield, sent eighteen interesting pictures from his collection, which are also arranged together as his contribution (Nos. 323 to 354). Sir Robert Peel contributed paintings by Mr. Simpson, illustrating incidents in the Crimea (Nos. 1,501 to 1,514); and Mr. MacCallum contributed twenty-four sketches from Egypt (Nos. 1,515 to 1,539.)



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of Plans, which can be admitted only as explanations of the general design, should be on as small a scale as possible.

38.—A producer will be permitted to submit for selection reproductions of any number of ancient or mediæval works of art.

39.—Foreign works of Fine Art may be sent with the Certificate of admission given by the respective Governments, or by the Academies, of the countries in which they are produced.

40.—All pictures and drawings must be in gilt or other suitable frames. Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as largely projecting mouldings, may prevent pictures being admitted or obtaining the situation which they merit; and oval frames should be avoided as they are difficult to arrange. Each picture or drawing must be in a separate frame, but a series of drawings relating to one subject, very small miniatures, or sculptured gems, placed in a frame not exceeding the Imperial size, will be admitted as one work.

41.—To prevent unnecessary trouble and expense to artists who may wish to exhibit *heavy objects, such as Sculpture, Decorative Furniture, Architectural Models, and bulky reproductions*, photographs or sketches of the works proposed for exhibition, with specification of height, and dimensions of the base, should be sent to the Secretary on or before the 1st January of the year in which the Exhibition is held, so that a decision may be come to as to the possibility of their admission.

42.—To each work should also be securely attached a label bearing the title and the name and address of the artist and owner: particular accuracy is requested in this respect. The prices of works, if for sale, must be stated on the label accompanying the work; and if not for sale the work must be so marked.

(*For days of receiving Works of Art, see par. 57.*)

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REGULATIONS FOR MANUFACTURES, WITH THE RAW  
PRODUCE, MACHINERY AND PROCESSES  
EMPLOYED.—DIVISION II.

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43.—In 1874, Division II. of the Exhibition will consist of the following Classes (*See Special Rules and separate Notices*):—

CLASS 8.—Lace (Hand and Machine made.)

“ 9.—Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

a. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

b. Sanitary Apparatus and Constructions.

c. Cement and Plaster Work, etc.

“ 10.—Heating by all Methods and Kinds of Fuel.

“ 11.—Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.

a. Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

b. Saddlery, Harness, etc.

“ 12.—Bookbinding.

“ 13.—Foreign Wines, in the Vaults of the Royal Albert Hall.

Under Division II. (Manufactures) will be exhibited selected specimens of the finished manufacture, as well as the raw material of the fabric in its different stages of production, and the machinery and processes employed in its manufacture.

44.—All industrial objects submitted for exhibition should be limited to such specimens as are necessary to show the manufacture and patterns in a satisfactory manner. No mere duplicates can be admitted: the same design in a fabric may, however, be shown with different combinations of colors.

45.—With the view of increasing the educational value of the Exhibition, by chronicling the progress of Manufactures, Her Ma-

Her Majesty's Commissioners will reserve certain spaces in the Industrial Division for special collections of ancient works.

46.—In the case of Industrial productions, the special reasons (such as excellence, novelty, cheapness, etc.) why it is exhibited should be stated, and, whenever possible, the average retail price at which it can be bought.

47.—Exhibitors of Machinery must construct all necessary foundations, and provide their own driving-belts and driving-pulleys, which are to be in halves, and bored to the proper diameter of the main shafting, as notified to them by Her Majesty's Commissioners. They must also supply and erect, at their own expense, any counter-shafting (including the necessary foundations) which they may consider requisite to increase or reduce the speed to suit their own particular machines.

48.—In order that exhibitors of machinery and processes may recoup the cost of the operations illustrated, they will be permitted to sell to visitors such results of the operations as are actually manufactured within the Exhibition building, on condition of the payment of a moderate royalty, based upon a head-money payment on the total number of visitors to the Exhibition.

49.—The following information should be supplied, with the Form of Preliminary Application (*Form No. 10*), by proposing Exhibitors of Machinery (*Form No. 10a*).

*a.* A plan of each machine, showing the position of driven-pulleys, the minimum space required for attendants, and indicating the parts of the machine which should be placed most prominently for inspection by the public. An elevation would also be of use, if it could be supplied without inconvenience.

*b.* A plan and section of the foundations required.

*c.* The weight of the machine.

*d.* The amount of motive power, in *actual horse-power*, required from main shafting.

e. Should water, steam, or gas be required, all necessary information as to the quantities of the requisite supplies, which must be paid for by the Exhibitor. (*See paragraph 12.*)

50.—Exhibitors must make their own connections for gas, water, and steam. They must also provide and attach meters of sufficient capacity to measure the quantities of gas or water which they may consume, and for which they must pay monthly to Her Majesty's Commissioners, at the rates actually charged at the time by the Companies.

(*The days for receiving Manufactures, &c., are stated in paragraph 57.*)

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### RECENT SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS AND NEW DISCOVERIES OF ALL KINDS—DIVISION III.

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51.—Division III., Recent Scientific Inventions and Discoveries, will consist of objects the excellence and novelty of which are considered by the Committee of Selection to be so great as to render it undesirable that their introduction to the public should be delayed until the proper year for the exhibition of their classes of Manufacture in Division II.

52.—No objects will be admitted into Division III., which have been shown in previous International Exhibitions of this series, unless very important alterations or improvements have been added to them since the date of their previous exhibition.

53.—To assist the Committee of Selection in judging of the qualifications for admission of any Invention submitted for exhibition in Division III., it is desirable that the Form of Preliminary Application (*No. 10, Appendix G, p. 28*) should be accompanied by a statement of the inventor's special claim to novelty and excellence, and (if possible) by the written opinion of some scien-

tific gentleman of repute who has practically examined the Invention.

54.—The Act of Parliament for the protection of Inventions exhibited at the Annual International Exhibitions is entitled “The Protection of Inventions Act, 1870,” 33 and 34 Vic., cap. 27, and dated 14th July, 1870.

*(The day appointed for receiving objects in this Division is 11th March, 1874.)*

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### APPENDIX A.

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#### LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1874.

55.—The Fourth of the present Series of Annual International Exhibitions of Selected Works of Fine Art (including Music), Industrial Art, and recent Scientific Inventions, will open at South Kensington, London, on Easter Monday, the 6th April, 1874, and will close on Saturday, the 31st October, 1874.

56.—Division II. of the 1874 Exhibition will consist of the following Classes. (*See Special Rules and separate Notices*):

CLASS 8. Lace (Hand and Machine made).

“ 9. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

a. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

b. Sanitary Apparatus and Constructions.

c. Cement and Plaster Work, etc.

“ 10. Heating by all Methods and kinds of Fuel.

“ 11. Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.

a. Leather, and Manufactures of Leather.

b. Saddlery, Harness, &c.

“ 12. Bookbinding.

“ 13. Foreign Wines, in the Vaults of the Royal Albert Hall.

57.—The latest days appointed for receiving each class of objects are as follows :

Tuesday,	10th February,	Specimens of Ancient Lace.
Monday,	16th	“ Class 10. Heating by all methods.
Monday,	23rd	“ Paintings in Oil and Water Colors.
Tuesday,	24th	“ “ “ “
Wednesday,	25th	“ Sculpture.
Thursday,	26th	“ “
Friday,	27th	“ Fine Art Furniture—Decorative Works—Stained Glass—Reproductions.
Saturday,	28th	“ Fine Art Furniture—Decorative Works—Architectural Designs.
Monday,	2nd March,	Engravings—Photographs—Tapestries.
Tuesday,	3rd	“ Designs for Decorative Manufactures.
Wednesday,	4th	“ Machinery of all Classes.
Thursday,	5th	“ CLASS 9. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.
Friday,	6th	“ “ 11. Leather, Saddlery and Harness.
Saturday,	7th	“ “ 12. Bookbinding.
Wednesday,	11th	“ “ 14. Recent Scientific Inventions and new Discoveries.
Tuesday,	17th	“ “ 8. Machine - made and Modern Lace.

*Foreign Wines (Class 13) must be delivered punctually on the days which will be announced hereafter.*

58.—Exhibitors in Class 9 who may wish to show new methods of construction in actual operation, during the Exhibition, will, (with the Committee's approval) be allotted space in the West Annexe, wherein to build or to erect their plant, &c., in view of the visitors to the Exhibition.

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**APPENDIX B.****FOREIGN OBJECTS SENT THROUGH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.**

59.—In accordance with the general rule (*paragraph 8*), Foreign Governments which desire to insure the Exhibition of any of their Countries' productions belonging to the Classes appointed for the year must make known their intention to send objects before the 1st January, 1874, and must furnish Her Majesty's Commissioners, on or before the 1st January, 1874, with a statement on the Form, No. 8, (*see Appendix C*), showing the amount and nature of the space required under the several Classes and Sections of each Division, when Her Majesty's Commissioners will immediately consider the applications from Foreign Countries with a view to the equitable distribution of the space at their disposal.

60.—The objects must be delivered at the Exhibition Buildings, free from all charges for carriage, etc., into the care of an agent, who will have them unpacked, and note the state in which the objects are found. The charges for carriage from the vessels arriving at London to the Exhibition Buildings are specified in Paragraph 64.

61.—Her Majesty's Commissioners will carry out the arrangement of all objects by their own officers. To enable them to do this for articles of great size or weight which will require foundations or special constructions, and the placing of which will entail considerable labor. Foreign Governments must furnish the particulars of the necessary foundations on or before the 1st January, 1874; and all such objects must be delivered at the Exhibition not later than the dates specified above. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide the foundations, but the fitting must be done by and at the expense of the Exhibitor or his agent.

62.—In the case of Foreign Governments wishing to send all their contributions at one time the dates specified in Paragraph 57 may be anticipated, but in no case may they be overstepped. The

experience of the Exhibitions of 1871, 1872, and 1873, has shown the imperative necessity of insisting on the punctual delivery of objects.

63.—Her Majesty's Commissioners, with the view of reducing the expenses of Foreign Governments taking part in the Annual International Exhibitions, and saving them possible difficulty and inconvenience, have decided to provide, without charge to Foreign Governments, persons to unpack the Goods, in the presence of the Agent deputed on behalf of each Foreign Government to make a note of the state in which the objects arrive, but it must be clearly understood that no responsibility of any kind for loss or damage attaches to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

64.—In reference to the subject of the carriage of Foreign Goods from the vessels in which they arrive to the Exhibition Buildings, Her Majesty's Commissioners recommend Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, for the conveyance of Foreign Goods from the Wharves to the Exhibition. Messrs. Chaplin and Horne will undertake to do this work at the rate of Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Ton, which would include Lighterage, Landing, Clearing, and Cartage to the Exhibition Buildings, the same rate applying to the return Carriage of the Goods.

65.—All charges for Freight, etc., must be prepaid, so that the Goods may be delivered from the vessel to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, without any payment by them.

66.—Should Foreign Governments be desirous of accepting the services of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be obliged by their directing all goods for the Annual International Exhibitions to be consigned to them, and by their taking steps to insure that all Bills of Lading shall be in Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's possession before the arrival of the vessel.

67.—The officers of Her Majesty's Commissioners will examine all bills, and certify to the correctness of the charges, in accordance with the terms stated above, if requested to do so by Foreign Governments.



68.—In the event of Foreign Governments desiring to avail themselves of the services of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, Her Majesty's Commissioners request that an authority may be forwarded to their Secretary as soon as possible, in the following terms:—

Name of Country .....

To Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, }  
 Swan with Two Necks, }  
 Gresham Street, London. }

I hereby authorize you to receive all Goods sent to the London International Exhibition of 1874, and to convey them from the vessels to the Exhibition Buildings, and again, at the expiration of the Exhibition, from the Exhibition Buildings to the vessels, at the rate of Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Ton each way.

Signature.....

69.—It will thus be seen that the only expense that Foreign Governments need incur, beyond the actual cost of carriage, will be the payment of an Agent to inspect the unpacking, and to note the condition of the objects.

Form No. 8.

**APPENDIX C.**

SPECIMEN OF FORM TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED  
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE LONDON INTER-  
NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

**FOREIGN OBJECTS.**

*Statement showing the Amount and Nature of the Space required by  
Foreign Governments under the several Classes of each Division.*

	HORIZONTAL SPACE.		VERTICAL SPACE.	
	In Glass Cases. Superficial Feet.	On Floor or Table. Superficial Feet.	On Walls. Superficial Feet.	On Screens. Superficial Feet.
<b>DIVISION I. FINE ARTS—</b>				
<b>CLASS 1.</b> —Painting of all kinds in Oil, Water Colors, Distemper, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, etc. Mosaics; Drawings of all kinds . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>CLASS 2.</b> —Sculpture, Modelling, Carving, and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>CLASS 3.</b> —Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art, executed during the preceeding twelve months . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total for Division I.</b> . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Statement showing the Amount and Nature of the Space required by Foreign Governments under the several Classes of each Division.*

	HORIZONTAL SPACE.		VERTICAL SPACE.	
	In Glass Cases. Superficial Feet.	On Floor or Table. Superficial Feet.	On Walls. Superficial Feet.	On Screens. Superficial Feet.
Division I. Fine Arts—				
CLASS 4—Architectural Designs and Drawing, Photographs of completed Buildings, Studies or Restorations of Existing Buildings and Models .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 5—Tapestries, Carpets, Embroideries, Shawls, Lace, etc., shown not as Manufactures, but for the fine Art of their design in form or color.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 6—Designs for all kinds of Decorative Manufactures..	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 7—Reproductions i. e., exact full-size Copies of Ancient or Mediæval Pictures painted before A.D. 1556. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels; Copies in Plaster and Fictile Ivory, Electrotypes of Ancient Works of Art, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Division I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	HORIZONTAL SPACE.		VERTICAL SPACE.	
	In Glass Cases. Superficial Feet.	On Floor or Table. Superficial Feet.	On Walls. Superficial Feet.	On Screens. Superficial Feet.
<b>Division II. Manufactures—</b>				
CLASS 8—Lace (Hand and Machine made) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 9—Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 10—Heating by all Methods and kinds of Fuel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 11—Leather, Saddlery and Harness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 12—Bookbinding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS 13—Foreign Wines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total for Division II</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Division III—Class 14. Recent Scientific Inventions and Discoveries</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**SUMMARY.**

	HORIZONTAL SPACE. (Superficial Feet)	VERTICAL SPACE. (Superficial Feet.)
For Division I—Fine Arts (Classes 1 to 7)	{ in glass cases.....	on wall.....
	{ on floor or table.....	on screens.....
“ II—Manufactures (Classes 8 to 13)	{ in glass cases.....	on wall.....
	{ on floor or table.....	on screen.....
“ III—Scientific Inventions (Class 14)	{ in glass cases.....	on wall.....
	{ on floor or table.....	on screen.....
	Total.....	.....
	Signature.....	

**APPENDIX D.**

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL OBJECTS TO BE  
EXHIBITED FROM 1874 TO 1880.**

70.—The following are the Manufactures proposed for each of the Seven Exhibitions to follow that of 1873; but any modifications which may be found necessary will be duly announced.

**1874.**

*Lace (Hand and Machine made.)*

*Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.*

*a. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances:*

*b. Sanitary Apparatus and Constructions.*

*c. Cement and Plaster Work, etc.*

*Heating by all Methods and Kinds of Fuel.*

*Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.*

*a. Leather, and Manufactures of Leather:*

*b. Saddlery, Harness, etc.*

*Bookbinding.*

*Foreign Wines, in the Vaults of the Royal Albert Hall.*

**1875.**

*Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics (submitted as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.)*

*Horological Instruments.*

*Brass and Copper Manufactures.*

*Hydraulics and Experiments. Supply of Water.*

**1876.**

*Works in Precious Metals and their imitations.*

*Photographic Apparatus and Photography.*

*Skins, Furs, Feathers, and Hair.*

*Agricultural Machinery and Products.*

*Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use.*

*Uses of Electricity and Magnetism.*

**1877.**

*Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper-hangings and Papier-Mâché.*

*a. Furniture and Upholstery.*

*b. Paper Hangings and General Decorations.*

*Health Manufactures, etc., promoting Health with Experiments.*

*Machine Tools.*

**1878.**

*Tapestry, Embroidery and Needlework.*

*Glass.*

- a. Stained Glass used in Buildings.
- b. Glass for Household purposes.

*Military Engineering, Armour and Accoutrements, Ambulances, Ordnance and Small Arms.*

- a. Clothing and Accoutrements.
- b. Tents, Camp Equipages, and Military Engineering.
- c. Arms, Ordnance and Ammunition.

*Naval Architecture. Ships' Tackle.*

- a. Ships for purposes of War and Commerce.
- b. Boats, Barges, and Vessels for Commerce, Amusement, etc.
- c. Ships' Tackle and Rigging.

Additional.

- d. Clothing for the Navy.

*Lighting by all Methods, with Experiments.*

**1879.**

*Matting of all kinds, Straw Manufactures.*

*Flax and Hemp.*

*Iron and General Hardware.*

- a. Iron Manufactures.
- b. Tin, Lead, Zinc, Pewter and general Brazing.

*Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases, etc.*

*Horticultural Machinery and Products.*

**1880.**

*Chemical Substances and Products, and Experiments, Pharmaceutical Processes.*

- a. Chemical Products.
- b. Medical and Pharmaceutical Products and Processes.

---

c. Oils, Fats, Wax.

*Articles of Clothing.*

a. Hats and Caps.

b. Bonnets and General Millinery.

c. Hosiery, Gloves, and Clothing in general.

d. Boots and Shoes.

*Sewing Machines.*

*Railway Plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages.*

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**APPENDIX E.**

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Form No. 5.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING  
CONTRIVANCES.**

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DIVISION II. CLASS 9.

**RULES FOR THE PREPARATION OF DIAGRAMS OF ANCIENT AND  
MODERN BUILDINGS OF ALL COUNTRIES.**

- 1.—The Diagram should be of a bold scenic character.
- 2.—They should be executed on canvas, and may be in Oil Color or Distemper.
- 3.—They may be executed in Colors or in Monochrome.
- 4.—They should be Perspective Views.
- 5.—Each Diagram should be at least 5 feet by 10 feet, but single Diagrams ought not to occupy more than 10 feet in height and 20 feet in length.
- 6.—Each Diagram should be attached to a Roller, and sent rolled.
- 7.—The scale should be clearly marked upon each Diagram.



8.—Her Majesty's Commissioners would be glad to have the right of purchasing the Diagrams, if for sale, at the prices attached to them.

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**APPENDIX F.**

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Form No. 6.

**EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN WINES IN 1874.**

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**DIVISION II. CLASS 13.**

1.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have requested the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to act as a Committee for making an Exhibition of the pure Wines of all Countries in 1874, when the Public will be enabled to taste and carry away samples:—

Earl of Dunmore.  
Viscount Powerscourt.  
Lord Skelmersdale.  
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.  
Colonel Charles Baring.  
Mr. E. L. Beckwith.  
Mr. Gordon Clarke.  
Mr. F. W. Cosens.

Mr. C. H. Kayser.  
Mr. C. Lombard de Luc.  
Mr. H. Matthiessen.  
Mr. G. Moffatt.  
Mr. Joseph Prestwitch.  
Mr. E. Apps Smith.  
Mr. Morgan Yeatman.

2.—The Exhibition will take place in the Brick Vaults of the Royal Albert Hall, which are, in all respects, perfectly suited for the purpose and well lighted.

3.—The Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall will grant the free use of the Vaults for the Wine Exhibition, but the Exhibitors will have to fit up, at their own cost, the spaces allotted to them.

4.—Growers, Shippers, and Importers only are eligible to be Exhibitors; the place of growth must be given in all cases and the name of the grower, if possible.

5.—Attendants of Exhibitors will be allowed, under regulations.

6.—The Exhibition will open on Easter Monday, the 6th April, 1874.

7.—Growers, Shippers, and Importers, who desire to have space allotted to them, must fill up the accompanying Form.

8.—The Wines must be delivered punctually on the days which will be announced hereafter.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1874.

FOREIGN WINES.

1. Here insert *I or We*<sup>1</sup>.....  
Name and Ad-  
dress.

*of*.....

2. Here state whether Grower, Ship- } .....  
per, or Importer. } 2.....

3. Insert name *of*<sup>3</sup>.....  
of Wine.

..... *Wine,*

4. State where *produced in*<sup>4</sup>.....  
grown.

5. Here state }  
number, size, }  
marks, and }  
quantity, }  
whether in } *hereby make application for space to exhibit*<sup>5</sup>.....  
Casks, Cases, }  
or Bottles, }  
and any other }  
particulars. }  
.....  
.....

6 Space in feet. *in 1874, and request to have*..... *Superficial feet of Floor Space allotted to me, which I am willing to fit up and occupy according to the Rules which may be laid down.*

{ *Signature*.....  
 { *and Address*.....  
 { *of intending*.....  
 { *Exhibitor*.....

NOTE.—This application should be delivered to the Secretary for the International Exhibitions of 1874, No. 5, Upper Kensington Gore, at latest, on the 15th day of November, 1873, and as much earlier as convenient.

### APPENDIX G.

Form No. 16.

#### FORM OF PRELIMINARY APPLICATION.

Persons desirous of taking part in the International Exhibition of 1874 are requested to fill up this Form, and to forward it as soon as possible, BUT NOT LATER THAN THE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, to MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT, C. B., Secretary, Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners, Upper Kensington Gore, London, S. W. :—

*I propose to submit objects named below for approval by the Committee of Selection, and, in the event of their being accepted, I agree to conform to such Rules and Regulations as Her Majesty's Commissioners may from time to time lay down.*

.....  
 .....  
 .....

\* *Division, No. . . . . Class No. . . . . and Section, if any . . . . .*  
*to which the Object belongs.*

*Signature of the Applicant . . . . .*

*Postal Address in full . . . . .*

*. . . . .*

Her Majesty's Commissioners will be glad of the fullest information applicants may be in a position to give at once respecting the objects they desire to submit for exhibition in 1874, stating the Division, Class, and Section, to which such objects belong, according to the list on the other side.

THE THREE DIVISIONS OF THIS EXHIBITION WILL  
 BE SUB-DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING CLASSES:—

*Division I.—FINE ARTS.* Fine Arts applied or not applied to  
 Works of Utility:

CLASS 1.—Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colors, Distemper,  
 Wax, Enamel and on Glass, Porcelain, etc. Mosaics;  
 Drawings of all kinds.

“ 2.—Sculpture, Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble,  
 Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass,  
 Precious Stones, and any other materials.

“ 3.—Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art,  
 executed in the preceding twelve months.

“ 4.—Architectural Designs and Drawings, Photographs of  
 completed Buildings, Studies or Restorations of Ex-  
 isting Buildings and Models.

\*See list on the other side.

NOTE.—Persons wishing to exhibit Machinery are requested to supply the information specified on the Form No. 10a, which can be had on application to the Secretary.

CLASS 5.—Tapestries, Carpets, Embroideries, Shawls, Lace, etc., shown not as Manufactures, but for the Fine Art of their design in form or color.

“ 6.—Designs for all kinds of Decorative Manufactures.

“ 7.—Reproductions, *i. e.*, exact full-size copies of ancient or mediæval Pictures painted before A. D. 1556. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels; Copies in Plaster and Fictile Ivory; Electrotypes of ancient Works of Art, etc.

*Division II.*—Manufactures. Machinery, Substances and Processes.

CLASS 8.—Lace (Hand and Machine made.)

“ 9.—Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

*a.* Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

*b.* Sanitary Apparatus and Constructions.

*c.* Cement and Plaster Work, etc.

“ 10.—Heating by all Methods and Kinds of Fuel.

“ 11.—Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.

*a.* Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

*b.* Saddlery, Harness, etc.

“ 12.—Bookbinding.

“ 13.—Foreign Wines, in the Vaults of the Royal Albert Hall.

Machinery and Raw Materials for the Group.

*Division III.* Class 14.—Recent Scientific Inventions and New Discoveries of all kinds.

Form No. 10a.

The following information should be supplied, with the Form of Preliminary Application (No. 10), by proposing Exhibitors of Machinery.

- a. A plan of each machine, showing the position of driven-pulleys, the minimum space required for attendants, and indicating the parts of the machine which should be placed most prominently for inspection by the public. An elevation would also be of use, if it could be supplied without inconvenience.
- b. A plan and section of the foundations required.
- c. The weight of the machine.
- d. The amount of motive power, in *actual horse-power*, required from main shafting.
- e. Should water, steam, or gas be required, all necessary information as to the quantities of the requisite supplies, which must be paid for by the Exhibitor.

SPACE REQUIRED.

Glass-case Space :—	Length, .....	Width, .....	Height, . . . . .
Floor	“ “ .....	“ “ .....	“ “ .....
Counter	“ “ .....	“ “ .....	“ “ .....
Wall	“ Height, .....	Width, .....	Projection .....

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCESSES AND MACHINERY IN MOTION.

- Actual Horse-power required .....
- Gallons of Water per hour .....
- Cubic Feet of Gas per hour .....
- Diameter of Steam Supply Pipe .....
- Pressure of Steam per square inch .....

	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Weight of each Machine .....			

*Signature*  
*and Address*  
*of intending*  
*Exhibitor* } .....

## APPENDIX H.

Form No. 11.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1874.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESENTATION OF  
BRITISH PICTURES.

The Marquis of Westminster, K. G.	W. Graham, Esq., M. P.
The Earl Fitzwilliam, K. G.	J. C. Harter, Esq.
The Earl of Dunmore.	J. Snowdon Henry, Esq., M. P.
Lord Ronald Leveson Gower, M. P.	John Hick, Esq., M. P.
Viscount Powerscourt.	Thomas Johnson, Esq.
Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M. P.	John Kelk, Esq.
Sir James Watts.	W. Leaf, Esq.
S. Addington, Esq.	C. Lucas, Esq.
W. Agnew, Esq.	T. Lucas, Esq.
Captain W. Baldwin.	J. N. Mappin, Esq.
E. L. S. Benson, Esq.	Hugh Mason, Esq.
H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq., M. P.	C. P. Mathews, Esq.
A. H. Brown, Esq., M. P.	J. S. Morgan, Esq.
A. J. Brunton, Esq.	A. Morrison, Esq.
E. J. Coleman, Esq.	George Paine, Esq.
Alexander Collie, Esq.	John Pender, Esq., M. P.
O. E. Coope, Esq.	W. Quilter, Esq.
F. W. Cosens, Esq.	R. Rawlinson, Esq.
B. Dobree, Esq.	Samuel Redgrave, Esq.
H. W. Eaton, Esq., M. P.	James Reiss, Esq.
W. Fenton, Esq.	William Smith, Esq., F. S. A.
Joshua Fielden, Esq., M. P.	Charles Waring, Esq.
J. S. Forbes, Esq.	H. Waring, Esq.
John Fowler, Esq., C. E.	W. Waring, Esq.
	J. Kemp Welch, Esq.

## WORKS OF DECEASED ARTISTS.

Collections of the Works of deceased eminent British Artists will be made every year by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to illustrate their career. Thus, in 1873, the Works of John Phillip, R. A., and Thomas Creswick, R. A., were collected. It is proposed to follow a similar course in future years with the works of other eminent deceased Artists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have

accordingly decided to invite the owners of Pictures painted by the following Artists to intimate their willingness to lend such Works for the International Exhibition of 1874, and they request to be favored with any information respecting them:

## PAINTERS IN OIL.

John Constable, R. A. . . . . died 1837		David Roberts, R. A. . . . . died 1864
Augustus Egg, R. A. . . . . " 1863		David Wilkie, R. A. . . . . " 1841

## PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

J. Coney . . . . . died 1833		A. Pugin . . . . . died 1832
J. S. Cotman . . . . . " 1842		J. M. W. Turner, R. A.
F. MacKenzie . . . . . " 1854		(Architecture only) " 1851
S. Prout . . . . . " 1852		C. Wild . . . . . " 1835

In the case of any distinguished Artist recently deceased, a selection of his works may be exhibited as a group.

Sketches made by Artists in furtherance of their works, also the works of amateurs illustrating their travels, are eligible for admission.

Collectors who may desire to exhibit their collections of Fine Arts together may have space allotted upon making application before January 1st, in each year.

Annual International Exhibition Offices, }  
5, Upper Kensington Gore, S. W. }





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