

JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.



His Excellency Sir STEPHEN JOHN HILL, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
1875.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.:

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



PROCLAMATION.

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

*By His Excellency Sir STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the *General Assembly* of this Island stands *Prorogued*, until *Wednesday*, the 15th day of this instant month ; and Whereas I think fit to *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly*, until *Wednesday*, the 2nd day of *September* next : I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly*, until *Wednesday*, the 2nd day of *September* next, as aforesaid ; of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, at Saint John's, in the aforesaid Island, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1874.

By His Excellency's Command,

EDWARD D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

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

*By His Excellency Sir STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS the *General Assembly* of this Island stands *Prorogued*, until *Wednesday*, the 2nd day of *September*; and Whereas I think fit to *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly*, until *Wednesday* the 21st day of *October* next: I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further *Prorogue* the said *General Assembly*, until *Wednesday* the 21st day of *October* next, as aforesaid; of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, at Saint John's, in the aforesaid Island, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1874.

By His Excellency's Command,

EDWARD D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

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

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

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS We have thought fit to *Dissolve the General As-
sembly* of Our Island of Newfoundland: KNOW YE, that
We do, for this purpose, publish this Our Royal Proclamation,
and do, by these presents, *Dissolve* the said *General Assembly*.
And We do hereby discharge the Members of Our *Council*, and
of the *House of Assembly* of the said Island, from further atten-
dance in the said *General Assembly*.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters
to be made Patent under the Great Seal of Our said Island.

WITNESS Our trusty and well-beloved Sir
STEPHEN JOHN HILL, Knight Commander
of the Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, and Companion
of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief
in and over our said Island and its De-
pendencies, at Saint John's, in Our said
Island, this 19th day of September,
1874, and in the Thirty-eighth year of
Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

EDWARD D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

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

*By His Excellency Sir STEPHEN JOHN HILL,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS 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 Householdors 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 Fourth day of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five ; 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 Saint John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Fifteenth day of December, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

By His Excellency's Command,

EDWARD D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

NEWFOUNDLAND.

First Session of the Twelfth General Assembly.

Thursday, 4th February, 1875.

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 Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

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 President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, attendant on the Council, to go to the

Governor arrives
at Council Cham-
ber.

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 PRESCOTT EMERSON, Esq., presented by the Hon. Mr. WHITEWAY, and the choice approved, and the usual privileges claimed and granted, 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 have again much pleasure in soliciting your advice in the conduct of public affairs.

Since our last meeting in this Chamber the Colony has passed through the agitation of a General Election, and it is a matter of high credit to the Constituencies, and of just congratulation to us all, that though in some instances the districts were warmly contested, no breach of the peace anywhere disfigures the record of these proceedings.

I am happy to observe that our staple industry of the Cod fishery, both shore and Labrador, has for the last season been sufficiently successful to afford fair returns to the several interests engaged in this pursuit. The improved communication effected by Steam between the various settlements of the Labrador during the fishing season, has been found highly valuable, and it will be worthy of your consideration whether this service may not be placed on a more permanent and yet more satisfactory footing.

The advantages derivable to our Fisheries from the employment of a superior class of vessels in their prosecution, merit your attention, and it would be well to inquire whether the encouragement already afforded to the building of such vessels, which has resulted so beneficially, might not be further extended.

Governor's
Speech.—
(Continued.)

The connection established last autumn by the employment of a Steamer between Channel and Bonne Bay and the intermediate localities, will, I trust, prove to be a boon to all whose capital and labour are embarked in our Western Herring Fishery, and lead to the speedy extension of this important branch of trade.

The want of a local law regulating the Inspection of Pickled Fish having been brought by the Chamber of Commerce in August last under the notice of my Government, they obtained the acquiescence of the Dominion authorities in an arrangement which has sufficed to exempt our last season's shipments of Pickled Fish to Canadian markets, from those injurious restrictions to which they must otherwise have been subjected. The value of this produce was thus largely enhanced, but as the course adopted by the Local Government was necessarily only provisional, and based on the understanding that early legislation would be proposed to supply the defect in our Statute Book, your consideration will be invited to a measure for this purpose.

The result of the Seal Fishery of last Spring, I regret to notice fell short of an average productiveness. A peculiar and abnormal feature which distinguished it was the large proportion of Seals found to be still immature and comparatively valueless at the unusually advanced date at which the Sealers entered on the ice fields.

The Act of last Session designed to prevent the abuse and waste of this element of wealth, does not

Governor's
Speech—
(Continued.)

appear to have attained its object, and the inquiry suggests itself whether a provision of further stringency might not be applied with advantage to the prosecution of this enterprise.

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

I am glad to be enabled to inform you that the Revenue of last year from all sources reached the sum of 838,127 dollars, which must be regarded as an evidence of the progressive prosperity of the Colony.

The Estimates for the current year will be laid before you on an early day. They have been prepared with due regard to economy and efficiency; and I rely with confidence on your readiness to provide adequately for the exigencies of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

The subject of the value of our Northern and Western forests and Agricultural lands has recently received more than accustomed prominence from the able published letters of Mr. MURRAY of the Geological Survey. I would earnestly commend to your attention how far these possessions, now to so large an extent left to decay and lawless abstraction, may be converted into sources of Colonial wealth and made to subserve the great objects of settlement and productive industry, within such restrictions as should fully provide for all the requirements of our fishing population. As a means of promoting the cultivation of these and other Agricultural lands of the Colony the enactment of a measure to encourage settlement within judicious provisions would seem to be a wise and well-directed endeavour.

The period appears to have arrived when a question which has for some time engaged public discussion—viz., the construction of a Railroad across the island to St. George's Bay, should receive a practical solution. Independently of the benefits to flow from opening up the great resources of the interior of Newfoundland to the industry of its people there is the well-founded expectation that a line of Railway would attract to our shores the Mail and Passenger traffic of the Atlantic, for which this Island would offer the safest and most expeditious route between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and thus would be secured those vast commercial advantages which our geographical position manifestly entitles us to command. As a preliminary to this object a proposition will be submitted to you for a thorough Survey to ascertain the most eligible line, and with a view to the further enquiry, whether the Colony does not possess within itself the means of inducing capitalists to undertake this great enterprise of progress.

Governor's
Speech—
(Continued.)

The important question of the Telegraph Monopoly, which formed the subject of a special address to me last Session, continues to engage the anxious attention of the Government.

I have reason to hope that the vexed difficulty of the claims of the French on our coast will soon reach a termination acceptable to the Colony. Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France having lately entrusted it to a Joint Commission, to be dealt with on the basis of those Resolutions adopted by the local Legislature in its last Session, and expressly approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am sure you will heartily join with me in thankfulness to the Almighty for those bounties with which the Colony has been recently favoured, as well as for our preservation from epidemic disease, which has afflicted several other communities; and in

Governor's
Speech—
(Continued.) now leaving you to your deliberations, I trust the
Divine blessing may direct them for the public good.

STEPHEN J. HILL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
4th February, 1875. }

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

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

Council informed
of appointment of
Master-in-Chan-
cery and Clerk. The Hon. the President informed the Council that
Thomas J. Kough, Esq., was appointed Acting
Master-in-Chancery, and Hugh Carter, Esq., Acting
Clerk of the Legislative Council, who took their
seats, the said Hugh Carter having previously taken
the usual oaths.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter,—

Select Committee
on Address. Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed
to draft an Address to His Excellency the Governor
in reply to his gracious Speech.

Ordered,—That Hon'bles Messrs. Winter, White,
Thorburn, Tessier, and Kent, be a Committee for
that purpose.

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

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

Monday, February 8th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. Stabb,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Hon. Mr. Winter, 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.

Hon. Mr. Winter 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.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly,—

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

Reporter appointed.

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

Door-keeper and
Messenger ap-
pointed.

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

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

Committee on
Contingencies ap-
pointed.

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

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

Adjourned.

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

Thursday, February 11th, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.
Honorables Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY,
THORBURN,
HARVEY,
TALBOT,
RENDELL.

Minutes read and
confirmed.

The Minutes of Monday last were read and confirmed.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor was read a second time, and 2nd reading Address of Thanks.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

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

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
February 10th, 1875. }

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

Publisher of Debates—The *Newfoundlander*.

To Copy the same—The *Times*, the *Ledger*, the *North Star*, and 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 the Committee, at such place or places as may be convenient.

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

P. G. TESSIER, *Chairman*.
ROBERT KENT,
E. D. SHEA,
A. W. HARVEY,
ROBERT THORBURN.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tessier,—

Ordered,—That the Report of the Select Com-

Report of Committee on Printing and Contingencies adopted.

Adjourned.

mittee on the Printing and Contingencies of the Legislative Council be adopted.

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

Friday, February 12th, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT,

RENDELL.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read and confirmed.

Committee on Address of Thanks.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the Address in Reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor;

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

House resumes.

After some time the House resumed.

Address reported.

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

Ordered,—That the report be received.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will ask the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a return of the number of the Grand Jurors of the Supreme Court, together with a statement of the manner in which Jurors are selected for the different Sessions of the Supreme Court and for special cases.

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

Monday, February 15th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 CLIFT,
 WINTER,
 TESSIER,
 WHITE,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY,
 HARVEY,
 THORBURN,
 RENDELL.

The Minutes of Friday last were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Pursuant to the Order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the Address in Reply to His Excellency's Speech ;

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

- Progress reported.** The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.
- Report received.** Ordered,—That the Report be received.
- Information required.** Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table a Return of the number of Grand Jurors of the Supreme Court, together with a statement of the manner in which Jurors are selected for the different Sessions of the Supreme Court and for special cases.
- Reply.** The Hon. the Colonial Secretary replied that the papers were in course of preparation.
- Adjourned.** On motion made, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, at half-past four o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, February 16th, 1875.

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

PRESENT :

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

- Minutes read and confirmed.** The Minutes of Monday last were read and confirmed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter, the House went into Committee on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech ;

Committee on Address.

Hon. Mr. White in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Address with some Amendments.

Address reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

Ordered,—That the 35th Rule with reference to the Address be suspended.

35th Rule suspended.

Whereupon the said Address was read a third time presently and passed ; and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Address read a third time and passed.

Ordered,—That the said Address be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a deputation of the whole House.

To be engrossed and presented by deputation of the Whole House.

The Address is as follows :—

To His Excellency Sir STEPHEN JOHN HILL, Address.

Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and 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 of Newfoundland, in Session convened, respectfully thank Your Excellency for the gracious Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session of the Legislature.

It is gratifying to learn that during the recent General Election, notwithstanding the warm con-

Address—
(Continued.)

tests in some Districts, no breach of the peace or disturbance occurred.

We observe with satisfaction that our staple industry, the Cod-fishery, has, for the last season, been fairly remunerative.

We fully appreciate the great importance of Steam Communication between the various settlements on the Coast of Labrador during the fishing season. Any measure tending to place this service on a more efficient and permanent footing will have our best attention. We trust that the extension of the Steam service to Bonne Bay and the neighbouring settlements may increase the facilities for the prosecution of the herring fishery, and foster the development of this and other important branches of trade.

The suggestion of Your Excellency further to stimulate the building within the Colony of a superior class of Vessels for fishing purposes, by an increased bounty, is deserving of the best attention of the Legislature.

We are pleased to find that last year, on the commendation of the Chamber of Commerce, temporary arrangements were made with the Government of Canada, by which shipments of pickled fish from Newfoundland to the Dominion were exempted from those injurious restrictions to which they must otherwise have been subject. In view of the provisional nature of these arrangements, we agree with Your Excellency in the necessity of providing by legal enactment for the inspection of pickled fish. Any measure introduced for such purpose shall have our support.

We participate in Your Excellency's regret that the Seal-fishery of the past year compares unfavorably with those of other seasons. The peculiar feature which distinguished it, and the expediency of further legislation to prevent waste of this ele-

ment of wealth, are subjects of serious moment, and will receive at our hands that careful consideration their importance deserves. Address—
(Continued.)

The value of the forest and agricultural lands of the Northern and Western portions of the Island, recently explored by Mr. Murray, of the Geological Survey, and brought under the notice of Your Excellency in the remarkably able letters from that gentleman's pen, is a subject of deep interest to the inhabitants of the Colony, and cannot fail to engage our earnest attention.

We agree with Your Excellency that the project of a Railroad across the Country from the Capital to St. George's Bay is a subject invested with peculiar interest to Newfoundland; and we trust that a Survey of the Route may attract the attention of Capitalists to this work of international importance, designed to supply the wanting link for the safest and most rapid transmission of the mail and passenger traffic of both Hemispheres, thus affording a material guarantee of ultimate success.

The subject of Telegraph Monopoly, we observe, continues to engage the attention of Your Excellency's Government, and we trust that a satisfactory solution of this question may be effected.

We learn with pleasure that Your Excellency has hopes of an early settlement, acceptable to the Colony, of the long standing disputed fishery claims of the French on a portion of our Coast, and we hope the labours of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject may achieve a result so desirable.

We cordially join Your Excellency in thankfulness to the Almighty for those bounties with which the Colony has been recently favored, as well as for our preservation from epidemic disease; and we earnestly hope that our Legislative labours, with

Address—
(Continued.) the Divine blessing, may tend to the public welfare.

EDWARD MORRIS,
President.

Legislative Council, }
February 16th, 1875. }

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

Friday, February 19th, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*
Honorables Messrs. STABB,
KENT,
CLIFT,
WINTER,
WHITE,
SHEA,
DONNELLY,
RENDELL.

Minutes read and confirmed. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read and confirmed.

Resolution in respect to the death of the wife of the Hon. Geo. Henry Emerson. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Shea, Colonial Secretary, the following Resolution was moved and unanimously adopted :

The Council having learned of the death of Mrs. Emerson, wife of the Hon. George Henry Emerson, Q. C., formerly Member and late Master-in-Chancery and Clerk of this House,

Resolved,—That as an expression of regret for, and sympathy in the affliction of the Hon'ble Mr.

Emerson and his family, this House do now adjourn until Monday next, and that a copy of the Resolution be engrossed, and signed by the President, and transmitted to the Hon. Mr. Emerson.

Whereupon the House adjourned until Monday next, at half-past Four o'clock, P. M. Adjourned.

Monday, February 22nd, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

WHITE,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN.

The Minutes of Friday last were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Honorable the President read a Communication from the Hon the Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would receive the Address of this House on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon.

Communication from Hon. Colonial Secretary.

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

Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 23rd, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

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

Minutes read and confirmed. The minutes of Monday last were read and confirmed.

House proceeds to Government House with Address. At 12 o'clock, noon, the House proceeded to Government House with the Address.

House returns. At a quarter past Twelve o'clock the House having returned, the Hon. the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to return an answer thereto in the following words:—

Reply. *Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

I have to thank you for your Address.

It is most gratifying for me to find that the desire of my Ministers to construct a Railway across Newfoundland is stimulated by the expression of your approval, and I trust and confidently believe, that the material welfare of this Community will be advanced by the beneficial results which will

doubtless flow from a careful Survey of the interior of Newfoundland. Reply—
(Continued.)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Government House, Nfld., }
23rd February, 1875. }

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

Thursday, February 25th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. House meets.

PRESENT :

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

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read and confirmed. Minutes read and confirmed.

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

Monday, March 1st, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.
 Honorables Messrs. KENT,
 CLIFT,
 WHITE,
 TESSIER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY.

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

Leave of absence granted to Hon. Mr. Rendell. The Hon. the President informed the House that the Hon. Mr. Rendell had received leave of absence from His Excellency the Governor for the remainder of the Session.

Adjourned. On motion made, the House adjourned until Wednesday next, at half-past four o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, March 3rd, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. KENT,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
TESSIER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY,
THORBURN,
HARVEY.

The Minutes of Monday last were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

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

Documents laid on Table.

Despatches.—Special Order of Her Majesty in Council, confirming the “Honor and Independence of the Legislative Council Act.”

Special confirmation of Washington Treaty Act.

Correspondence relative to French Treaty Rights.

Education.—Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Fisheries.—Reports of Captain Carter, R. N., and Commander Howarth, R. N., for 1874.

Medical Report from Dr. Howley, relative to his visit to Twillingate, undertaken by appointment from the Government.

Incorporated Companies—

Statement of Union Bank.

Statement of Commercial Bank.

Statement of Savings' Bank.

Statement of Floating Dry Dock.

Statement of Notre Dame Mining Company.

Statement of General Water Company.

Statement of Harbor Grace Water Company.

Adjourned.

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

Thursday, March 4th, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read and confirmed.

Deputation from House of Assembly with Bills.

A Deputation from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII, of Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, Chapter 45 of the mode of obtaining Grants, and Chapter 46 of Licenses and Grants in certain cases; and to

make provision respecting the sale and management of Timber on Crown Lands ;”

Also, a Bill entitled “ An Act to abolish the office of Coroner ;”

Also, a Bill entitled “ An Act for the amendment of the Criminal Law.”

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bills were severally read a first time, *Read 1st time.*
and—

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

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

Friday, March 5th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY.

The Minutes of Thursday last were read and confirmed. *Minutes read and confirmed.*

Forest Lands Bill, Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion
read 2nd time. of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII. of Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, Chapter 45 of the mode of obtaining Grants, and Chapter 46 of Licenses and Grants, in certain cases, and to make provision respecting the sale and management of Crown Lands," was read a second time, and—

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Bill to abolish Co- Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion
roner, read 2nd time. of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to abolish the office of Coroner," was read a second time, and—

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Criminal Law Bill Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion
read 2nd time. of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Criminal Law," was read a second time, and—

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Notice to bring in Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on
Bill. to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill to prevent Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War.

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

Monday, March 8th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

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

The Minutes of Friday last were read and confirmed. Minutes read and confirmed.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table of the House the following Documents: Documents laid on table.

Circular, 23rd December, 1874, respecting the mode of confirmation of an Act passed with a Suspending Clause.

Circular, September 1874, respecting Naturalization, to the effect that a Certificate of Naturalization granted under either of the Acts of 1844 or 1874, confers upon an Alien no rights or privileges in a British Colony.

Circular, 1874, respecting Quarterly Statements of balances held by Crown Agents.

Circular, 1874, respecting an Act, 37 & 38 Vict. Cap. 41, entitled "An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act.

Documents laid
on table—
(Continued.)

Circular, 28th August, 1874, respecting an Act, 37 & 38 Vic., Cap. 96, in relation to the revision of the Statute Law.

Circular, 1874, respecting the Extension of the payment of Post Office Orders to 12 months.

Circular, 1874, enclosing Rule respecting the mode of making requisitions for Goods for the Public Service.

Circular, 1874, enclosing copy of letter from Board of Trade suggesting that Colonies refer all proposals for new Signals for the approval of the Home Government.

Circular, 1874, enclosing letter from Foreign Office, stating that German Consuls may afford protection to Swiss people residing abroad.

Circular, 1874, relating to Suspension from Office.

Circular, 1874, respecting an Imperial Act, 37 & 38 Vic., Cap. 27, to regulate the Sentences passed by Colonial Courts where Jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts.

Circular, 24th November, 1874, enclosing a notice from Board of Trade, respecting engagement of Foreign Seamen on board British Ships.

Circular, 1874, transmitting Rules respecting the acceptance by Public Officers of Presents.

Circular, 28th November, 1874, respecting the proper steps to be taken when bringing cases before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

Circular, 27th August, 1874, respecting an Act, 37 & 38 Vic., Cap. 77, entitled "An Act respecting Colonial and other Clergy."

Correspondence, 1874, respecting the Extension of the Imperial Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, 15 Vic., Cap. 16, to Greek Vessels, in relation to Newfoundland.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII. of Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals; Chapter 45 of the mode of obtaining Grants, and Chapter 46 of Licenses and Grants, in certain cases; and to make provision respecting the sale and management of Timber or Crown Lands." Committee on Crown Lands Bill.

Hon. Mr. Kent 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 for concurrence a Bill, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish." Deputation from Assembly with 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.

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill with an amendment. Bill reported.

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

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to abolish the office of Coroner." Committee on Coroner's Bill.

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

- Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received, and
Ordered,—That the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.
- Committee on Criminal Law Amendment Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act for the amendment of the Criminal Law.”
- Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.
- After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported. The Chairman reported the Bill with an amendment.
- Report received. Ordered,—That the Report be received, and
Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be read a third time to-morrow.
- Foreign Enlistment Bill read 1st time. Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill, entitled “An Act to prevent Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the exportation of Arms and Munitions of War,” was read a first time, and
Ordered,—To be read a second time to-morrow, and in the meantime printed.
- Adjourned. On motion made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at half-past four o’clock, P. M.

Tuesday, March 9th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Monday last were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

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

Documents laid on table.

Copy of Report of Post Master General, together with Enclosure to that Officer, from James L. Prendergast, Esq., Mail Agent at Labrador, during the Summer of 1874.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII. of Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, Chapter 45 of the mode of obtaining Grants, and Chapter 46 of Licenses and Grants, in certain cases, and to make provision respecting the sale and management of Timber or Crown Lands," as amended, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

3rd reading Crown Lands Bill.

Message to Assembly.

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

The Amendment is as follows :—

Amendment to Bill.

In the Eighth Section, Fourth line, after the word "Mill," insert the words "or may now be engaged in such erection."

3rd reading
Coroner's Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to abolish the Office of Coroner," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Message to Assembly.

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

3rd reading
Criminal Law
Amendment Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Act for the Amendment of the Criminal Law," as amended, was 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 an amendment, and requesting concurrence therein.

The Amendment is as follows :—

Amendment.

In the Second Section strike out the last line thereof, and insert instead the words "on conviction or at any time during his imprisonment."

2nd reading
Pickled Fish Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish," was read a second time, and

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the exportation of Arms and Munitions of War," was read a second time, and

2nd reading Bill
Foreign Enlistment.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice, that he will, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates.

Notice.

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

Adjourned.

Thursday, March 11th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

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

The Minutes of Tuesday last were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into

Committee on
Pickled Fish Bill.

Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish."

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

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

Deputation from
Assembly.

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

Mr. President,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Honorable the Legislative Council that they concur in the Amendment made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII. of Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, Chapter 45 of the mode of obtaining Grants, and Chapter 46 of Licenses and Grants, in certain cases, and to make provision respecting the sale and management of Timber and Crown Lands."

Also, in the Amendment made by Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Criminal Law."

PRESCOTT EMERSON,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
9th March, 1875. }

The Deputation also brought up a Bill, for concurrence, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII., Cap. 80, relating to the Rebuilding of St. John's."

The Deputation having retired,—

Bill read 1st time.

The said Bill was read a first time, and

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

The Chairman resumed the Chair of the Committee.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

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

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act to prevent Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War." Committee on Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed. House resumes.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment. Bill reported.

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

Ordered,—That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow, and in the meantime engrossed. Bill read 3rd time.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," was read a first time, and Masters' and Mates' Bill read 1st time.

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

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

Monday, March 15th, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

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

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

Correspondence on exemption of certain Vessels from some of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act.

Correspondence, 1874, respecting admission of Seal Oil into the United States free of duty, in exchange for the privilege of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

Correspondence, 1874, respecting the control of recruiting, in Newfoundland and its Dependencies, for Foreign States.

Correspondence, 1874, respecting the prohibition of the Export of War Material from Newfoundland.

Allowance of Act for granting a Revenue to Her Majesty.

Copy of Despatch allowing the Act for Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony with certain remarks relative thereto.

Pursuant to the order of the day, Hon. Mr. Donnelly moved that the Bill "To prevent the Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War," be read a third time;

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time, and

Ordered,—That the Bill do now pass and be entitled "An Act to prevent the Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War," and the Honorable the President signed the same.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish;"

Committee on
Pickled Fish Bill.

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

House resumes.

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

Progress reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Report received.

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

Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 16th, 1875.

- House meets.** The House met pursuant to adjournment.
- PRESENT :**
- Members present.** The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.
 Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 CLIFT,
 TESSIER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY,
 THORBURN,
 HARVEY,
 TALBOT.
- Minutes read and confirmed.** The Minutes of Monday last were read and confirmed.
- Documents laid on.** The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table of the House the following Documents :
- Copy of Report of Thomas Brine, Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's, for the year 1874.
- Report of Mr. H. Knight, Protector of Fisheries at Cape John, 1874.
- Salmon Wardens' Reports, Grandy's Brook, (1 to 12), Burgeo and La Poile.
- Committee on Pickled Fish Bill.** Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish ;"
 Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.
- House resumes.** After some time the House resumed.
- Bill reported.** The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill with some amendments.

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

Ordered,—That the said Bill, as amended, be read 3rd time.
read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XXIII., Cap. 80, relating to the Rebuilding of St. John's," was read a second time, and 2nd reading of Rebuilding Act.

Ordered—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for all Correspondence relative to the Telegraph Pre-emption subject.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, whether the Commercial Code of Signals having been furnished to the Signal men at Cape Spear and Signal Hill, instructions have been given to such Signal men to utilize such Signals for the benefit of the Shipping and Fishing interests; and if not, will such instructions be given to them, as well as to some of the Custom House employees, as may lead to such utilization. Notices

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



Friday, March 19th, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present. The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.
 Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 TESSIER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY,
 WINTER,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read and confirmed. The Minutes of Tuesday last were read and confirmed.

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

Monday, March 22nd, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Minutes read and confirmed. The Minutes of Friday last were read and confirmed.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion ^{3rd reading} of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled ^{Pickled Fish Bill.} "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish," as amended, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

The Amendments are as follows :—

Expunge the "Fourth Section" and insert in ^{Amendments.} lieu thereof, the following :—

"It shall be the duty of the Inspectors to see that all kinds of split, whole, pickled or salted fish, intended for packing or barrelling, and submitted to them for inspection, have been cured and preserved sweet, free from taint, rust, saltburn, oil, or damage of any kind. And all fish intended for exportation, and branded or stencilled as inspected, shall be well and properly packed in good, tight and substantial casks, which shall be made of the materials in the manner following :—Tierces, barrels and half-barrels, shall be made of sound, well seasoned, split or sawn staves, free from sap, and in no case to be of hemlock, and the heading shall be of pine, fir or spruce, free from sap, and planed on the outside, and shall be at least three quarters of an inch in thickness. The sawn staves shall be three quarters of an inch, and clove staves five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and in neither case to be less than five-eighths of an inch in thickness at the bilge when dressed. Staves for salmon, trout and mackerel barrels shall be twenty-eight inches in length, and the heads between the chimes seventeen inches. Staves for herring barrels shall be twenty-seven inches in length, and the heads between the chimes shall be seventeen inches. Tierces to be thirty-one inches in length, and nineteen and a-half inches across the head.

Amendments—
(Continued.)

All casks shall be hooped one-third of their whole length from each chime with sound good hoops of not less than one inch in width. Provided that the conditions of this Act shall not apply to Pickled fish taken before the First day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, nor to the size of casks and staves before the First day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six."

At the end of the "Fifth Section," add the following:—

"The makers of all tierces, barrels and half-barrels, shall brand the initials of their Christian names and their whole Surnames at or near the bung staves of such tierces, barrels and half-barrels, under a penalty of Twenty cents for every package not so branded."

At the end of the "Sixth Section," add the following:—

"Provided that when fish are not inspected at the place of packing, the packer's name and the quality of the fish must be marked in paint on each barrel, half barrel, or package; and when they are inspected at the place of sale, the Inspector shall empty out ten packages in each hundred of any lot submitted to him for inspection; and such inspection of ten packages, out of every hundred, shall regulate the grade of the fish so submitted for inspection."

In the Proviso, at the end of the "Eighth Section," fourth line, after the word "which," insert the word "case."

Committee on
Rebuilding Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XXIII, Cap. 80, relating to the Rebuilding of St. John's."

Hon. Mr. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amend- Bill reported.
ment.

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

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

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up for Deputation with
concurrence a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend Cap. Game Bill.
116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled
'of the preservation of the Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares,
Rabbits, &c.,' and to make further provision for the
protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony,
and for other purposes," which was read a first
time, and

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion 2nd reading Mas-
of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill entitled "An ters' and Mates'
Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," Bill.
was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked Question asked.
the Hon. Colonial Secretary for all Correspondence
relative to the Telegraph pre-emption subject.

Hon. Colonial Secretary said the Correspondence Reply.
would be laid on the Table.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked Question asked.
the Hon. Colonial Secretary, whether the Commer-
cial Code of Signals having been furnished to the
Signal Men at Cape Spear and Signal Hill, instruc-
tions have been given to such Signal Men to utilize
such Signals for the benefit of the Shipping and
Fishing interests; and if not, will such instructions
be given to them, as well as to some of the Custom
House Employees, as may lead to such utilization.

Reply.

Hon. Colonial Secretary stated that the Government was willing to meet the views of the Hon. Member in the matter.

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Wednesday, the 31st inst., at half-past four o'clock, P. M.

Wednesday, March 31st, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.
 Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 KENT,
 CLIFT,
 TESSIER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY,
 THORBURN,
 HARVEY,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of Monday, the 22nd inst., were read and confirmed.

Documents laid on table.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table of the House the following Document:—

Copy of Despatch, August 24th, 1874, from the Secretary of State, leaving certain Acts to their operation.

Deputation 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

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

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XXIII., Cap. 80, relating to the Rebuilding of St. John's," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same. 3rd reading of Rebuilding Act.

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 the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates;" Committee on Masters' and Mates' Bill.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and asked leave to sit again. Bill reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled of the preservation of the Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c., and to make further provision for the protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and 2nd reading Game Bill.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

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

Thursday, April 1st, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of Wednesday last were read and confirmed.

Documents laid on table.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary laid on the Table—

Correspondence relative to the Telegraph question;

Correspondence in connection with the Royal Commission.

2nd reading Revenue Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the 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, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Committee on Masters' and Mates' Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates;"

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

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

Monday, April 5th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

KENT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

TALBOT.

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

Hon. Mr. Winter gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a reply, in writing, from Hon. the Solicitor General, to the following question :— Notice.

“Have the Justices of the Peace in Newfoundland and its Dependencies powers and privileges similar to those held and exercised by Justices of

the Peace in England; *inter alia* have they not the power or privilege, in the several Districts for which they are appointed, of nominating and electing any one of their number present, as Chairman of any Court of General and Quarter Session, which may hereafter be holden, according to Law, within this Island and its Dependencies?"

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

Tuesday, April 6th, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.
 Honorables Messrs. STABB,
 CLIFT,
 TESSIER,
 WINTER,
 SHEA,
 DONNELLY.
 HARVEY,
 TALBOT.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

3rd reading of Masters' and Mates' Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Hon. Mr. Donnelly moved that the Bill "Respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," be read a third time.

Whereupon the said Bill was read a third time, and

Ordered,—That the Bill do now pass, and be entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought ^{Deputations.} up the following Messages:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled “An Act to prevent the Enlistment in the service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War,” without amendment, and have filled up the blank in the Fourth Section with the words Four Hundred Dollars.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
23rd March, 1875. }

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish,” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,

Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
5th April, 1875. }

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought ^{1st reading of Wesleyan Conference Bill.} up for concurrence a Bill entitled “An Act relating to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Colony for Incorporating Conferences of their Body in this Colony, and to make provision with regard to certain Trusts connected therewith.”

1st reading Sheep
Bill.

Also a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals."

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

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

Committee on
Revenue Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and 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. Clift in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Committee on
Amendments on
Pickled Fish Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Amendments of the Amendments in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish."

Hon. Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Amendments on the Amendments without Amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

The said Amendments were then read and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Ordered,—That the said Amendments be taken to the House of Assembly with Message that this House had passed the same without Amendment.

The Amendments sent up are as follows :—

Amendments.

Amendments made by the House of Assembly on the Amendments made by the Legislative Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish."

In the Amendments on the Fourth Section, expunge the word "Pickled" in the Fifth last line.

In the Amendments on the Fifth Section, Fourth line, add "Stencil or Punch," before the word "the."

Insert the words "Twenty Cents" in the blank, second last line, same Section.

In the Amendment in the Sixth Section, Fifth line, insert the words "Branded or Punched" between the words "paint" and "on."

House of Assembly, }
5th April, 1875. }

Passed the Legislative Council, }
April 6th, 1875. }

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Winter asked Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of this House a reply, in writing, from Hon. Solicitor General to the following question :—

Question asked.

"Have the Justices of the Peace in Newfoundland and its Dependencies powers and privileges similar to those held and exercised by Justices of the Peace in England; *inter alia* have they not the power or privilege, in the several Districts for which they are appointed, of nominating and electing any one of their number present, as Chairman of any Court of General and Quarter Session which may hereafter be holden, according to Law, within this Island and its Dependencies?"

Reply. The Hon. Colonial Secretary said that the Reply would be given.

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

Wednesday, April 7th, 1875.

House meets. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

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

Minutes read and confirmed. The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Petition laid on Table. Hon. Mr. Thorburn laid upon the Table a Petition from the Cathedral Fire Brigade.

3rd reading Revenue Bill. Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the 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 third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

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

to amend Chapter 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes," entitled 'Of the preservation of Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c.," and to make further provision for the protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes."

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had 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 the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act relating to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Colony, for Incorporating Conferences of their Body in this Colony, and to make provision with regard to certain Trusts connected therewith," was read a second time, and

2nd reading of
Wesleyan Confer-
ence Bill.

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. the Representative of the Government, what aid may be expected from Government for the construction of a Dredge Boat.

Notice.

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

Adjourned.

Thursday, April 8th, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Document laid on Table.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the following Document :—

Circular from Downing Street, 19th February, 1875, respecting the nomination of Naval Cadets from Her Majesty's Colonies.

Committee on Game Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'of the preservation of Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c.,' and to make further provision for the protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes;"

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act relating to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Colony, for Incorporating Conferences of their Body in this Colony, and to make provision with regard to certain Trusts connected therewith." Committee on Wesleyan Conference Bill.

Hon. Mr. Harvey 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, and

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the preservation of Sheep and other Animals," was read a second time, and 2nd reading
Sheep Bill.

Ordered,—To be Committed to-morrow.

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

Friday, April 9th, 1875.

House meets.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT :

Members present.

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WINTER,

TESSIER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

3rd reading
Game Bill.

Pursuant to the order of the day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the preservation of Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c.,' and to make further provision for the protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes," was read a third time, and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

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

Amendments.

The Amendments are as follows :

Expunge the Seventh Section, and insert in lieu thereof the following:—

"No person shall, after the passing of this Act, hunt, kill, take, purchase, sell, barter, or give away any Ptarmigan, Grouse or Partridge, within the

limits of this Colony and its Dependencies, until the 15th day of September in this present year, nor from the first day of January until the 15th day of September in any subsequent year, under a penalty of not less than Two Dollars, or more than Twenty-five Dollars, for each bird so killed. No person shall have in his or her possession any Ptarmigan, Grouse, or Partridge, unless killed within the periods above fixed for the killing thereof, under a like penalty, the burden of proof to be on the party charged. Provided that nothing in this Section shall extend to any poor settler who shall kill any Ptarmigan, Grouse, or Partridge, for his own immediate consumption or that of his family, or to any Ptarmigan, Grouse, or Partridge, imported from abroad."

Insert the following as the Eighth Section :—

"No person shall hereafter hunt, kill, take, purchase, sell, barter, or give away, any Snipe, Blackbird, or any other Wild or Migratory Bird (except Wild Geese) within this Colony or its Dependencies, until the 15th day of August in this present year, nor from the 1st day of January until the 15th day of August in any subsequent year, under a penalty of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Twenty-five Dollars for each bird so killed."

Re-number the 8th Section as the 9th.

Insert the following as the 10th Section :—

"The First Section, Chapter 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes is hereby repealed."

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Stabb, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act relating to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Colony, for Incorporating Conferences of their Body in this Colony, and to make provision with regard to certain Trusts connected therewith," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

3rd reading
Wesleyan Con-
ference Bill.

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

Committee on
Sheep Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Law relating to the preservation of Sheep and other Animals."

Hon. Mr. Winter in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

Bill reported.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received, and

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

Deputation.

A Deputation from the Assembly brought up the following Message :

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed a Bill, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates," with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Council.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
9th April, 1875. }

Deputations.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up for concurrence a Bill, entitled "An Act to raise, by Loan, a sum of Money for the Erection of a Building for the Storage of Inflammable Oils ;"

Also, a Bill, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Cultivation of the Waste Lands of the Colony."

Bills read 1st
time.

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

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

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, pursuant to notice, the Petition from the Cathedral Volunteer Fire Brigade was read. Petition Cathedral Fire Brigade, read.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Amendments in and upon the Bill sent down, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates." Committee on Amendments Masters' and Mates' Bill.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Amendments without Amendment. Amendments reported.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Ordered,—That a Message be taken to the House of Assembly, informing them that this House had passed their Amendments without Amendment.

The Amendments sent up are as follows:—

Amendments made by the House of Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, entitled "An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates." Amendments.

2nd Section, 3rd line, after the word "such" insert "and one of whom shall be called the Examiner-in-Chief, and the other two, Assistant Examiners."

3rd Section, insert "Ten Dollars" in the blank in the third line after the word "Master," and "Five Dollars" in the same line, after the word "Mate."

4th Section, expunge the words from "subject" to "the" in the first line, and "any of the Examiners" in the second line.

In the same Section, second line, after the word "by," insert "the Examiner-in-Chief and one of the Assistant Examiners."

Amendments—
(Continued.)

5th Section, 1st clause, fill the blank with the words "Ten Dollars."

Same Section, 2nd Clause, 6th line, fill up the blank with the words "Five Dollars."

6th Section, expunge the word "or" after "Dependencies" in the fifth line, and insert the words "save to."

At the end of the 6th Section, add "One Hundred Dollars."

At the end of the Seventh Section, fill up the blank with the words "One Hundred Dollars," and add thereafter the following Proviso: Provided that if a Vessel be in any other Port than St. John's or Harbor Grace, immediately preceding any voyage, the Master shall die, or be prevented going on such voyage from illness, and it be made to appear to the Officer of the Customs that no Master holding a Certificate can be obtained, such Officer may clear the vessel, with the Mate acting as Master, for that voyage.

At the end of the 11th Section, fill up the blank with "Two Hundred Dollars."

PRESCOTT EMERSON,

Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly }
9th April, 1875. }

Document laid
on Table.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the Table of the House—

Statement of Affairs of the Newfoundland Screw Tug Company, to 31st December, 1874.

Hon. Mr. Harvey gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the Table of the House a return of the number of acres of land cleared during the past two years,

on which bounty has been claimed and paid by the Government.

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

Monday, April 12th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present,

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of Friday last were read and con-
firmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the Table
of the House the following Document:—

Document laid on Table.

Opinion of the Hon. Solicitor General as to powers of Justices of the Peace in this Colony.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Preservation of Sheep and other Animals," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

3rd reading
Sheep Bill.

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

Deputations
with Bills.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master for the Port of St. John's, and for other purposes ;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Title 15, Chapter 58, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Salaries of Certain Officers," and Chapter 66, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Post Office ;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Title 17, Chapter 59, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Board of Works ;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend Title 17, Chapter 67, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank ;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Certain Officials of the Government ;"

Also, a Bill 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-five, and for other purposes."

1st reading Bills.

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

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

Kerosene Oil Bill,
2nd reading.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to raise, by Loan, a sum of Money for the Erection of a Building for the Storage of Inflammable Oils," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to encourage the Cultivation of

the Waste Lands of the Colony," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly gives notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the suspension of the 35th Rule of this House as regards Bills, Addresses, &c., during the remainder of the Session. Notice to suspend 35th rule, with regard to Bills, &c.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Harvey asked the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a Return of the number of Acres of Land cleared during the past two years on which bounty has been claimed and paid by the Government. Question asked.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the requisite information. Information given

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

Tuesday, April 13th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

HARVEY,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed. Minutes read and confirmed.

Deputation,

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

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly request the Legislative Council to furnish them with an account of their Contingent Expenses for the present Session of the Legislature.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,
Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly,
April 12th, A. D., 1875. }

Bills read 1st
time.

Deputations from the House of Assembly brought up, for concurrence, a Bill entitled “An Act to amend Title XXVII, Cap. 102, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of the Coast Fisheries;’”

Also, a Bill entitled “An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony;” which were severally read a first time.

Bills read 2nd
time.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to provide for the Appointment of Harbor Master for the Port of St. John’s, and for other purposes,” was read a second time;

Also, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend Title 17, Cap. 67, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled “Of the Newfoundland Savings’ Bank,” was read a second time;

Also, on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend Title 17, Cap. 59, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘Of the Board of Works,’” was read a second time;

Also, on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend Title 16, Cap. 58, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Salaries of certain Officers,' and Chapter 66, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Post Office,'" was read a second time;

Also, on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the Retirement of Certain Officials of the Government," was read a second time;

Also, on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, 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 Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to raise, by Loan, a Sum of Money for the Erection of a Building for the Storage of Inflammable Oils,"

Loan Bill
Committed.

Hon. Mr. Talbot 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.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Cultivation of Waste Lands."

Waste Lands'
Bill Committed.

Hon. Mr. Clift 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.

Information
asked.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. Thorburn asked the Hon. the Representative of the Government, what aid may be expected from the Government for the Construction of a Dredge Boat.

Reply.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied that the Government would give aid in the way of employment if a Company were formed.

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

Suspension 35th
Rule.

Ordered,—That the 35th Rule of this House be suspended, as regards all Bills, Addresses, &c., during the remainder of the Session.

2nd reading of
Indemnity Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the Service of the Colony," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed to-morrow.

Committee on
Harbor Master
Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master for the Port of St. John's, and for other purposes."

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.

Ordered that the Report be received.

Committee on Sa-
vings' Bank Bill.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, entitled

“ An Act to amend Title 17, Cap, 67, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘ Of the Newfoundland Savings’ Bank.’ ”

Hon. Mr. Harvey 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.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, Committee on Board of Works’ Bill. entitled “ An Act to amend Title 17, Cap. 59, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘ Of the Board of Works.’ ”

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.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, Committee on Salaries’ Bill. entitled “ An Act to amend Title 16, Cap. 58, of the Consolidated Statutes, ‘ Of the Salaries of certain Officers,’ and Chapter 66, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled ‘ Of the Post Office.’ ”

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.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into Committee on the Bill sent up, Committee on Retirement Bill. entitled “ An Act to provide for the Retirement of certain Officials of the Government.”

Hon. Mr. Harvey 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.

Bills read 3rd
time and passed.

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

Kerosene Bill
read 3rd time and
passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to raise, by Loan, a Sum of Money for the Erection of a Building for the Storage of Inflammable Oils," was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. the President signed the same.

Agricultural Bill
read 3rd time and
passed.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Cultivation of Waste Lands," was read a third time and passed, and the Honorable the President signed the same.

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

Adjourned.

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

Wednesday, April 14th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

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

Committee on Indemnity Bill.

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.

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

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Message to Assembly with Bill.

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

Supply Bill Committed.

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-five, and for other purposes."

Hon. Mr. Winter 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.

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Message to Assembly with Bill.

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

2nd reading
Coast Fisheries' Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend Title XXVII, Cap. 102, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Coast Fisheries,'" was read a second time, and

Committed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the House went into Committee on the same.

Hon. Mr. Clift 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.

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Message to Assembly with Bill.

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

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, by command of Document laid
His Excellency the Governor, laid on the Table on Table.
The Geological Report of A. Murray, Esq., for 1874.

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

Thursday, April 15th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,
CLIFT,
WHITE,
TESSIER,
WINTER,
SHEA,
DONNELLY,
HARVEY,
THORBURN.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and con-
firmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Deputations 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 ;"

Deputations with Bills and Messages.

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to authorize the raising of a Sum of Money for the Public Service of this Colony ;"

Also, a Bill entitled "An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws respecting the Granting of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors ;"

Deputations with
Bills and Mes-
sages—
(Continued.)

Also, the following Messages:—

MR. PRESIDENT,—

The House of Assembly acquaint the Legislative Council that they have passed the Amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of the Preservation of Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c.' and to make further provision for the protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes," without amendment.

PRESCOTT EMERSON,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
15th April, 1875. }

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

PRESCOTT EMERSON,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
April 14th, 1875. }

To His Excellency Sir STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B., K. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

The House of Assembly have had under consideration the accompanying Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the Salmon Fishery, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will be

pleased to cause the recommendation contained in the said Report, relative to the erection of a Piscicultural establishment for the breeding of Salmon, to be carried into effect; and also that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause the requisite measures to be adopted for the Protection of the Fisheries at Cape John and the Salmon Rivers, and this House will provide the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Deputations with
Bills and Mes-
sages—
(Continued.)

PRESCOTT EMERSON,
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }
13th April, 1875. }

COMMITTEE ROOM, }
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
April 7th, 1875. }

The Select Committee appointed by your Honorable House to enquire with regard to the Salmon Fishery, beg to report—That your Committee duly appreciate the importance of the subject to which your Honorable House has directed their attention, and are anxiously solicitous that their labours may result in such legislation as will tend to the restoration and sustentation of this valuable Fishery. They have sought the evidence as well of those whose practical experience in this Colony enables them to speak with authority as of others whose knowledge upon the subject extends to other countries. Taking the decay of the Salmon Fishery as admitted, your Committee have sought to ascertain the causes to which it is attributable.

Salmon Fishery
Report.

As population increases and settlements become more numerous, so will there be a tendency to decrease in the quantity and quality of Fish, unless the supply can be maintained by increased care and Legislative aid. At no very distant period, the rivers and streams were abundantly stocked, and the produce afforded rich remuneration to those engaged in the prosecution of this Fishery. At

Salmon Fishery
Report—
(Continued.)

that time, however, it appears that the Fishery was carried on not by setting nets, weirs, dams and traps in the rivers, but mainly by netting on the coast, and it is probable that had this practice never been departed from, the present enquiry would not have become necessary; but the greed of man has induced him to pursue the Fish into the more or less confined limits of rivers, and there to use every engine and machinery which ingenuity and art could devise to destroy the Fish regardless of the consequence, and it is reasonable to conclude that but for occurrences such as high tides, freshets, &c., the species would have almost disappeared from our shores.

The Salmon migrate from the salt water to the rivers in the months of June and July. The larger Fish ascend for the purpose of spawning; the grilse do not spawn. When taken in the salt water before ascending, the Fish is in the best condition as an article of food, and becomes deteriorated in proportion to the time it has been in fresh water.

Your Committee are of opinion that the taking of grilse by netting should be altogether prohibited. The larger Fish should be protected to some extent immediately they enter the rivers, and be guarded more and more carefully as they ascend to the breeding ground, where they should be secured perfect repose.

The existence of private rights of river-fishing in Great Britain has proved for centuries a great obstacle to general legislation for the common weal—conflicting claims have ranked strong partizans on different sides and prevented the enactment of useful laws. Your Committee considered that it would be most unwise to adopt any measure authorizing the granting any exclusive rights of Fishing in streams or portions of streams to private individuals, and recommend that these great highways and breeding grounds of the Salmon should remain under the sole control of the Government.

The well-known dangers to which the ova and infant Fish are exposed are quite sufficient to induce your Committee to strongly recommend the establishment of breeding-houses and ponds, wherein the ova may be hatched and the young Fish nurtured and protected during the earlier stages of life; and to that end that measures be adopted to secure the services of a practical man under whose superintendence such an establishment be erected in a suitable locality where its usefulness may be fairly tested.

Salmon Fishery
Report—
(Continued.)

The Fishery Wardens do not appear to have been active and vigilant in the performance of their duties, which is much to be regretted, looking at the valuable interests over which they have been appointed to watch and guard.

Your Committee beg to annex the draft of amendments which they suggest should be made in the present law relative to the Salmon Fishery; and in conclusion your Committee record their hearty appreciation of the lively interest taken in the subject by the Society of United Fishermen at Heart's Content, who gave expression to their views through their delegate, Mr. Woodcock; and especially are your Committee gratified to learn from him of the earnest desire of that Society to aid in the execution of any laws relating to the Fishery. It is for the benefit of the fishermen that these laws are made, and they should co-operate in carrying them into effect.

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Chairman.

J. J. LITTLE,

A. SHEA,

C. F. BENNETT,

The Mesh should not be less than seven inches.

JOHN RORKE,

P. NOWLAN,

N. RABBITS,

R. ALEXANDER,

C. BOWRING.

Road Act read
1st and 2nd time:

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony," was read a first and second time, and

Committed:

Ordered,—To be committed 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 and
passed.

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

Message to As-
sembly with Bill.

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

Adoption of As-
sembly's Address
on Salmon
Fishery.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Address sent up, with the accompanying Report of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly on Salmon Fishery, was adopted and passed.

Message to As-
sembly as to
adoption of
Address.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the House of Assembly, informing them that this House had adopted the said Address and Report.

License Bill—
1st reading.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Granting of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," was read a first time, and

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

Loan Bill—
1st reading.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the raising of a Sum of Money for the public Service of this Colony," was read a first time, and

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

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

Friday, April 16th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President.*

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Minutes read and confirmed.

The Hon. the President read a letter from the Hon. Colonial Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor would close the present Session on to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Letter from the Colonial Secretary as to prorogation.

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.

Contingency Report presented, and Committee of Privilege thereon.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

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

Sent to Assembly 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, }
April 16th, 1875. }

Report on Printing and Contingencies.

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 Usher of the Black Rod, and have considered other charges and expenses, and find them as follows:—

Contingent Expenses of the Acting Clerk	\$182 13
Contingent Expenses of the Usher of the Black Rod.....	246 18
<i>Newfoundlander</i> newspaper, for publishing Debates.....	160 00
<i>Times, Ledger, North Star, and Standard,</i> for copying, \$100 each.....	400 00
Newspapers for Council and for Members during Session	230 75
Miscellaneous printing.....	308 00

Salary of Acting Clerk, including indexing and collating Journals, and all services, in full.....	\$600 00
Salary of the Acting Master-in-Chancery	700 00
Salary of the Usher of the Black Rod...	600 00
Salary of Reporter.....	600 00
Doorkeeper	250 00
Assistant Keeper	150 00
Fireman.....	65 00
President, Sessional allowance.....	240 00
Nine Members, Sessional allowance.....	1080 00
One Outport Member.....	180 00
Two Members, short attendance	120 00
Paid American Telegraph Company for Messages	16 59
Estimated Expense of Printing and Binding Journals.....	640 00
	\$6768 65

P. G. TESSIER, *Chairman.*

E. D. SHEA,

A. W. HARVEY,

ROBERT THORBURN.

Committee Room, }
April 16th, 1875. }

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion Loan Bill—
2nd reading. of the Hon. Mr. Donnelly, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to authorize the raising of a Sum of Money for the Public Service of this Colony," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

Hon. Mr. Talbot in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Message to Assembly with Bill.

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

License Bill—
2nd reading.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, and on motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Granting of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," was read a second time, and

Ordered,—To be committed presently.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn in the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

Ordered,—That the Report be received.

Read 3rd time and passed.

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

Message to Assembly with Bill.

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

Adjourned.

On motion made, the House adjourned until Twelve o'clock to-morrow, Noon.

Saturday, April 17th, 1875.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House meets.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. MORRIS, *President*.

Members present.

Honorables Messrs. STABB,

CLIFT,

WHITE,

TESSIER,

WINTER,

SHEA,

DONNELLY,

HARVEY,

THORBURN,

TALBOT.

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 on Contingency Bill.

The Deputation having retired,

The said Bill was read a first and second time;

1st and 2nd reading.

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

Hon. Mr. Donnelly 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.

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

Read 3rd time and passed.

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,
and Assembly
summoned.

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 to prevent the Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the Exportation of Arms and Munitions of War.

An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates.

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

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

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the granting of Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

An Act to amend Title XXVII, Chapter 102, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Coast Fisheries."

An Act to amend Title XVII, Chapter 67, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

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

An Act to raise, by Loan, a Sum of Money for the Erection of a Building for the Storage of Inflammable Oils.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XXIII, Cap. 80, relating to the Re-building of St. John's. Bills assented to,
(Continued.)

An Act to abolish the Office of Coroner.

An Act relating to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Colony, for Incorporating Conference of their Body in this Colony, and to make provision with regard to certain trusts connected therewith.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII, of Crown Lands and Mines and Minerals, Chapter 45, of the mode of obtaining Grants, and Chapter 46, of Licenses and Grants in certain cases, and to make provision respecting the Sale and Management of Timber on Crown Lands.

An Act to encourage the Cultivation of Waste Lands.

An Act to amend Chapter 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Preservation of Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c.," and to make further provision for the Protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Protection of Sheep and other Animals.

An Act to amend Title XVII, Chapter 59, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Board of Works."

An Act to amend Title XVI, Chapter 58, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Salaries of certain Officers," and Chapter 66, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Post Office."

An Act for the amendment of the Criminal Law.

Bills assented to,
(Continued.)

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master for the Port of St. John's, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the raising of a Sum of Money for the public service of this Colony.

An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury, for the Service of the Colony.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the Thirty-first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, 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

SPEECH :

Governor's
Speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

The assiduity with which you have discharged your parliamentary duties enables me to release you from attendance in Session at a comparatively early period, yet after the completion of a large amount of legislation of more than ordinary importance and usefulness.

I have observed with pleasure the cordial acquiescence with which you have adopted the proposition for a Railway Survey, suggested in my Speech at the opening of the present Session. I hope and believe that the result of this preliminary undertaking will be such as, assuring us of the

feasibility of constructing the proposed Railway at a moderate cost, shall speedily attract to it the requisite capital—thus guaranteeing to this country the untold benefits to accrue from the development of its internal resources, with those commercial and social advantages which its geographical position seems to have destined it to realize.

Governor's
Speech—
(Continued.)

The law which you have passed respecting Timber Lands removes a barrier that has hitherto prohibited the cultivation of vast tracts of excellent soil, and the conversion of our Forest wealth to those beneficial purposes it was doubtless designed to subserve. These valuable possessions thus opened invite enterprise and industry, and give promise of a large addition to the productive means of the island.

The encouragement you have offered for the clearance of Waste Lands, will, I trust, engage an increased proportion of the labour of our people in this advantageous occupation.

Your efforts have been wisely directed to the promotion of our great staple interests—the Fisheries; in connection with which I particularly advert to the bounties extended to the building of a superior class of vessels, as well as of steam bait-skiffs, the use of which tends so materially to insure to the fisherman the reward of his toil; to the provisions of the Herring Inspection Act, which, efficiently worked, must raise the character and value of Newfoundland Herring in our markets of export; and to your carefully devised measure for the protection of the Salmon. All these enactments the country will doubtless accept in an appreciative spirit.

Our Educational Institutions appear to need pecuniary assistance, and the funds now voted in their behalf could not be more beneficently applied.

Governor's
Speech—
(Continued.)

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

I have to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have been pleased to grant for the public service ; they shall be disbursed with all the economy compatible with the efficiency of our institutions.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

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

The results of the Seal Fishery, to the present date, are not, I regret to say, of a cheering nature ; but we may hope that this enterprise will, at its close, prove to have been fairly remunerative to all engaged in its prosecution.

In now returning to your accustomed avocations you may contemplate with satisfaction the results of your Legislative labours of this Session ; and I sincerely trust that the blessing of the Omnipotent may rest upon your recent and future endeavors in the advancement of the true interests of the Colony.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
17th April, 1875. }

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Prorogation.

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 Thursday, the Fifteenth day of July next, then and here to be holden ; and this General Assembly stands prorogued accordingly.

H. H. CARTER,
Acting Clerk, Legislative Council.

[End of the First Session of the Twelfth General Assembly.]

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing Copy of an Order in Council specially confirming the Act of Newfoundland, 1874, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Honor and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony."

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR SIR S. HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 34.

DOWNING STREET,
9th July, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 25, of June 5th, I transmit to you an Order of Her Majesty in Council, specially confirming the Act of the Newfoundland Legislature, No. 3, of 1874, entitled "An Act for the better securing the Honor and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony."

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

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

Governor

SIR STEPHEN J. HILL,

K. C. M. G.

&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 7TH DAY OF
JULY, 1874.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
LORD PRESIDENT,
LORD CHAMBERLAIN,
LORD PRIVY SEAL,
LORD HENRY GORDON LENNOX,
MR. SECRETARY CROSS.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland, with the Council and Assembly of the said Colony, did, in the month of April, 1874, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :—

Cap. III.—“ An Act for the better securing the Honor and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony.”

And Whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation ; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly.

Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 2.

Copy of Despatch from Lord Carnarvon to Governor Hill, enclosing Order of Her Majesty in Council specially confirming the Act of Newfoundland (1874) relating to the Treaty of Washington; and Proclamations issued by Governor of Newfoundland and the President of the United States, respectively, giving effect to provisions of said Treaty, on and after 1st June, 1874.

GOVERNOR HILL TO LORD CARNARVON.

[COPY.]

No. 24.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
28th March, 1874. }

MY LORD ;—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 30, of the 30th May last, and to the Earl of Kimberley's reply thereto, No. 26, of the 12th June, 1873, respecting the proposed admission of American fishermen to the right of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and of making outfit and manufacturing Oil, &c., &c., in the ports of the Island, on the condition of the admission of the produce of the Newfoundland Seal Fishery into the United States free of duty, I have the honor, at the request of my Ministers, to invite your Lordship to be pleased to inform me if any definite information as to the foregoing proposal of this Government has been received from the Cabinet of the United States.

2.—With reference to this question the Earl of Kimberley, in a Despatch to me, No. 46, of the 24th October, 1871, writes as follows:—"The matter has been brought to the notice of the United States Government and will receive their consideration, but that the proposal is one which needs Congressional approval before it can be definitely accepted by the Department of State." Again, in a Despatch to me, No. 26, 12th June, 1873,

His Lordship writes: "I transmit to you for your information a copy of a reply which had been received from the Foreign Office, stating that instructions will be sent to Sir E. Thornton to ascertain what steps have been taken in regard to the proposed arrangement."

3.—As no communication has yet been received by this Government as to the steps taken by Congress respecting the proposition of my Ministers, I have been requested by this Executive to seek information upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 12.

DOWNING STREET,
28th April, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and that of your Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, to which Department I communicated your Despatch, No. 24, of the 28th ultimo, in which you inquired whether any decision had been arrived at by the United States Government in reference to the proposal that American Fishermen should be admitted to the right of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and of making outfit in the ports of that Colony, on condition that the produce of

APPENDIX.

the Newfoundland Seal Fishery should be admitted into the United States free of duty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD TENTERDEN TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF
STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 23rd, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have laid before the Earl of Derby your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the reciprocal arrangement in regard to the Seal Fisheries in Newfoundland, proposed by the Government of that Colony; and I am directed by His Lordship to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that he has instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to bring this matter again to the notice of the United States Government, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that it will receive favorable consideration.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) TENTERDEN.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 14.

DOWNING STREET, }
15th May, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to my telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 12th of the month, specially confirming the Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland in the month of March last, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, so far as they relate to this Colony."

I have suggested to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington should be informed by telegram that the Act has been confirmed, and that he may be instructed to take whatever steps may be necessary for obtaining, with as little delay as possible, the issue of the President's Proclamation for carrying into effect the provisions of the Treaty so far as they relate to Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.,
&c., &c.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 12TH DAY OF
MAY, 1874.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
LORD PRESIDENT,
LORD CHAMBERLAIN,
LORD PRIVY SEAL,
MR. DISRAELI,
MR. GERARD NOEL.

Whereas the Legislature of Her Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland did, in the month of March, 1874, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, so far as they relate to this Colony."

And Whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly.

Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

 PROCLAMATION.

STEPHEN J. HILL.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency STEPHEN J. HILL,
*Esquire, Companion of the Most
Honorable Order of the Bath, Gov-
ernor and Commander-in-Chief in
and over the Island of Newfound-
land and its Dependencies.*

WHEREAS a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, was signed at Washington on the Eighth Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, and was duly ratified on the Seventeenth Day of June in that year, which, amongst other things, contained the following Article:—

“It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles Eighteen to Twenty-five of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their Laws enacted for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by Law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative Bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other Articles of this Treaty.”

And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of this Colony, passed on the Twenty-eighth day of March last past, entitled “An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony,” I, the Governor aforesaid, am authorized, by my Proclamation, to be published in the *Royal Gazette* of this Colony, to declare that after a time to be therein named, the provisions and stipulations of the said Articles, Eighteen to Twenty-five of the said Treaty, inclusive, as set forth in the Schedule to the said Act, shall extend to this Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable; and that after the time so named in such Proclamation, the provisions and stipulations of the said Articles should

come into full force, operation and effect, in this Colony, so far as the same are applicable; and should thenceforth so continue in full force, operation and effect, during the period in Article Thirty-three of the said Treaty, recited in the Schedule to the said Act, any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding; to which Act Her Majesty has been pleased to give her assent.

And whereas by an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the City of Washington, the Eighth day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-one, relating to the Fisheries," It is, amongst other things, provided—

SECTION 2.—"That whenever the Colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth of said Treaty, inclusive, to that Colony, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated Articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the Colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a Proclamation by the President of the United States declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said Articles, Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said Treaty, extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty so long as the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article Thirtieth, of said Treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of Article Thirty-third of said Treaty."

And whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America," which it is therein declared, may be cited as "The Treaty of Washington Act, 1872," it is provided—

2.—"Whenever the necessary laws have been passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland and approved by Her Majesty, carrying into operation the Articles in the Schedule to this

Act, so far as they relate to Newfoundland, it shall be lawful for the Officer Administering the Government of Newfoundland, at any time during the suspension, in pursuance of this Act, of the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament and Laws, by his Proclamation to declare that, after a time fixed in such Proclamation for that purpose, this Act and the Articles in the Schedule to this Act shall extend, and the same accordingly shall extend, to Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable thereto."

I do, by this my Proclamation, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, and by the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland aforesaid, declare to all Her Majesty's Subjects, and to the Citizens of the United States of America, and all persons whomsoever, that on and after the First day of June next ensuing, the provisions and stipulations of the said Articles, Eighteen to Twenty-five, of the said Treaty, shall extend to and come into full force and effect in this Colony, so far as the same are applicable, and shall thenceforth so continue in full force, operation and effect, during the period mentioned in Article Thirty-three of the said Treaty, any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding; and all laws of this Colony, so far as they may operate to prevent the said Articles from having full force and effect, shall be suspended and have no effect, during the period mentioned in the said Article Thirty-three of the said Treaty; and I declare that the Citizens of the United States shall be allowed the full benefit of the provisions and stipulations contained in the Articles aforesaid.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of this Island, at Government House, at St. John's, in the Colony of Newfoundland, this Thirtieth day of May, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. D. SHEA,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Washington Chronicle—Saturday, May 30, 1874.

A PROCLAMATION.

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by the Thirty-third Article of a Treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, it was provided that "Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other;"

And whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the Treaty aforesaid "That the provisions and stipulations of Article XVIII to XXV of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable; but if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect; then this Article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid shall not in any way impair any other Articles of this Treaty;"

And whereas, by the second Section of an Act entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington, the 8th day of May, 1821, relating to the fisheries," it is provided:

"That whenever the Colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions

of the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth of said Treaty, inclusive, to that Colony, and the Legislature thereof, and the Imperial Parliament, shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above-enumerated Articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the Colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a Proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said Treaty, extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article Thirtieth of said Treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of Article Thirty-third of said Treaty ;”

And whereas the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol of a conference held by them at the Department of State, in Washington, on the 28th day of May, 1874, in the following language :

“ Protocol of a conference held at Washington, on the Twenty-eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four :

“ Whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the Treaty between the United States of America, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, signed at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, as follows :

“ ‘ ARTICLE XXXII.

“ ‘ It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted

for carrying the foregoing Articles into effect, then this Article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by Law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative Bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other Articles of this Treaty."

And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved on the First day of March, 1873, by the President of the United States, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the City of Washington, the Eighth day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-one, relating to the Fisheries," by which Act it is provided :

SECTION 2.—"That whenever the Colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth of said Treaty, inclusive, to that Colony, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated Articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the Colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a Proclamation by the President of the United States declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said Articles, Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said Treaty, extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty so long as the said Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article Thirtieth, of said Treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of Article Thirty-third of said Treaty."

And whereas an Act was passed by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Legislative Session convened, in the Thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, and assented to by Her Majesty on the Twelfth day of May, 1874, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as far as they relate to this Colony."

“The undersigned, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty’s Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Articles XXX and XXXII of the Treaty aforesaid into operation, have been passed by the Congress of the United States on the one part, and by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward’s Island and the Legislature of Newfoundland on the other, hereby declare that Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty shall take effect in accordance with Article XXXIII of said Treaty between the Citizens of the United States of America and Her Majesty’s Subjects in the Colony of Newfoundland, on the First day of June next.

“In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

“Done in duplicate at Washington this Twenty-eighth day of May, 1874.

[L. S.]

“HAMILTON FISH,

[L. S.]

“EDWARD THORNTON.”

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Legislature of Newfoundland have passed Laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said Treaty, as contained in Articles Eighteenth to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article Thirtieth of said Treaty.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-eighth.

[L. S.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

No. 3.

Correspondence with respect to that part of the Coast of Newfoundland where the French, by Treaty, have certain Fishing Privileges.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 5.

DOWNING STREET, }
24th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 13, of the 18th February, informing me that your present Advisers propose to bring my predecessor's Despatch of the 6th August last under the notice of the Council and Assembly, in order to see whether they have any objection to the course proposed in that Despatch, of adopting, as the basis of negotiations with the French Government, 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, 1867.

Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction, that your Ministers are prepared to take this course. The con-

troversy is one of old standing, and it is for the interests of all parties, and not least of the Colonists of Newfoundland, to have it settled. But owing to the various and complicated questions which have arisen in respect of the so-called French Shore, it can only be adjusted by the exercise of fair and conciliatory temper on both sides, and by the adoption on the part of the Colonial Government of such a reasonable basis for negotiation as Her Majesty's Government may be able to support and to submit to the French Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 27.

DOWNING STREET,
15th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to your Despatch, No. 40, of the 6th ult., I transmit to you copies of a further Correspondence with the Foreign Office respecting the resumption of negotiations with the French Government for the settlement of questions in dispute in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.,
&c., &c., &c.

*SIR HENRY HOLLAND TO THE UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE, FOREIGN OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET,
4th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to my letter of the 21st March last, and to previous Correspondence respecting the resumption of negotiations with the Government of France in regard to the Newfoundland Fishery question, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Derby, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, enclosing Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly and concurred in by the Legislative Council of the Colony, relating to this subject.

2.—These resolutions are substantially similar to those which were suggested by Lord Kimberley to the Government of Newfoundland, as a basis on which negotiations might be resumed with the French Government; and Lord Carnarvon presumes that Lord Derby will now take such steps as may seem to him proper for opening negotiations with the view to the appointment of a Joint Commission as proposed by the French Government in the communication from the Duc de Broglie forwarded to this Office in your letter of the 14th July of last year.

3.—Lord Carnarvon is of opinion that it would be undesirable that the resolutions of the Newfoundland Legislature should be communicated *verbatim* to the French Government, as they contain expressions which might be objected to *in limine* by the French Government, such as the phrase which occurs in the 2nd paragraph, page 1, referring to the Fishery right of the French as a “temporary” one; and the sentence at the conclusion of the paragraph numbered 2, on page 2, which consists of the words following:—“The claim asserted by the French to the exclusive right of fishery not being warranted by the terms of the Treaty.”

4.—Looking to the difficulties and the delicacy of this question from a Colonial point of view, Lord Carnarvon thinks that it might be useful if Lord Derby will afford him an opportunity of considering the proposal which His Lordship may think it expedient to make to the French Government, and the form in which these proposals are embodied on the matter, before they are communicated to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

H. T. HOLLAND.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Foreign Office.

MR. LYSTER TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
June 2nd, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 17th ult., and to previous Correspondence, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, reporting a conversation which His Excellency had with the new Minister of Marine and Colonies on the subject of the resumption of negotiations between England and France for the settlement of questions in dispute in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

I am to add, that Lord Lyons has been instructed to express to the Marquis de Montaignac the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the language held by him on this subject.

I enclose also a copy of a Despatch from Lord Lyons respecting the intended joint cruize of British and French vessels to those parts of the Coast of Newfoundland where the French have fishing rights.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

T. J. LYSTER.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

LORD LYONS TO THE EARL OF DERBY.

[COPY.]

No. 502.

PARIS,
May 16th, 1874.

MY LORD,—

Rear Admiral the Marquis de Montaignac called upon me this morning, on his appointment to be Minister of Marine and Colonies, and in the course of conversation reminded me that it was he who had signed with Commodore Dunlop in 1860 a Convention for the settlement of the questions in dispute between the two Governments on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries. He said that he regretted very much that the endeavor then made to prevent inconvenience and disagreeable discussions had not succeeded, and that he was himself strongly of opinion that it was desirable to settle all the questions by a Convention suited to the existing state of things, and fair alike to all parties. He should (he assured me) be willing to do all in his power to contribute to such a result. He had, in the meantime, immediately on coming into office, sent for the instructions which had recently been given to the French Naval Commander in the neighborhood of Newfoundland, in order to make sure that they were sufficiently explicit to insure harmony between the Naval Officers of both Countries, and to

guard against any dispute arising on the spot respecting the questions which had arisen as to the interpretation of the Treaties.

I mentioned to Rear Admiral de Montaignac that Her Majesty's Government had proposed to the Government of the Duc de Broglie to reassume negotiations for the purpose of concluding a Convention, that the overture had been favorably received, and that the Duc de Broglie had proposed that the two Governments should be represented in the contemplated negotiation by special Commissioners, as on former occasions. I had, I said, informed the Duc de Broglie that a reference to the Colonial Authorities would be necessary before Her Majesty's Government could give a definite answer to his proposal, and this was, I observed, the present state of the communications between the two Governments. The Admiral replied that he should be extremely willing to do all that depended upon him to forward the negotiation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The EARL OF DERBY,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LYONS TO THE EARL OF DERBY.

[COPY.]

No. 469.

PARIS, }
May 18th, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to enclose copy of a Note in which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 269, of the day before yesterday, I have communicated to the French Government the purport of the instruc-

tions which have been given by the Lords of the Admiralty to Vice-Admiral Wellesley, with regard to the proposal that the British and French Cruizers shall visit in consort that part of the Coast of Newfoundland where the French have certain fishery privileges.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The EARL OF DERBY,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LYONS TO THE DUC DECAZÉS.

[COPY.]

PARIS,
May 18th, 1874. }

M. LE MINISTRE,—

In the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 28th of last month, you were so good as to inform me that the French Government agreed to the suggestion made by Her Majesty's Government, that during the coming fishing season the British and French Vessels of War which are usually despatched to Newfoundland for the protection of the fisheries, should visit in consort that part of the Coast where the French possess, by Treaty, certain fishery privileges. Your Excellency was at the same time good enough to say that the simultaneous presence of Officers whose conciliatory and moderate dispositions could not be doubtful, was calculated to afford an efficacious means of preventing conflicts between the fishermen of the two Countries; and you added that the mission of these Officers should be confined to ascertaining facts and preserving good order, and that it should be distinctly understood that they should not take upon themselves to deal with the questions which have been raised by the interpretation of the Treaties. Lastly, you did me the honor to inform me that instruc-

tions in the above sense had been sent to the Commander of the French Naval Forces. It is now my duty to convey to Your Excellency the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for this communication, and to inform you that the Lords of the Admiralty have sent similar instructions to the Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in North America and the West Indies.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The DUC DECAZES,

&c., &c., &c.

LORD CARNARVON TO SIR S. HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 30.

DOWNING STREET, }
26th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to previous Correspondence respecting resumption of negotiations with the Government of France, on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries, and to the proposed joint visit to part of the Coast, of the English and French vessels protecting the fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Despatch received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, recording a conversation which took place between himself and the New French Minister of Marine in reference to these matters.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor

SIR STEPHEN J. HILL,

K. C. M. G., C. B.

LORD LYONS TO THE EARL OF DERBY.

[COPY.]

No. 541.

PARIS,
June 5th, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

In execution of the instructions contained in Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 293, of the 28th ultimo, I took an opportunity yesterday, at Versailles, of explaining to the New Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral the Marquis de Montaignac, the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at His Excellency's assurances in regard to his desire to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries, and to ensure harmonious action between the Naval Commanders of the two Nations on the Newfoundland station. The Minister said he was extremely gratified at the communication; and he told me that he had added something to the instructions of his Predecessor to the French Commander, in order to mark more precisely the importance of concert and friendly feeling between that Commander and Her Majesty's Naval Officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

The EARL OF DERBY,
&c., &c., &c.**No. 4.****Circular, 23rd December, 1874, respecting the mode of Confirmation of an Act passed with a Suspending Clause.**

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
23rd December, 1874. }

SIR,—

1.—My Predecessor, in Circular Despatch of the 4th December, 1871, stated that he was advised, by the Law Officers of

the Crown, that an Act of the Colonial Legislature, passed with a Suspending Clause, did not require to be confirmed by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, unless this mode of confirmation was required by the terms of the Suspending Clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the Colony.

2.—In accordance with that opinion, Her Majesty's confirmation of an Act passed with a Suspending Clause has since been ordinarily signified in a Despatch from the Secretary of State.

3.—An Amendment is therefore necessary in the 51st Clause of the "Rules and Regulations of Her Majesty's Colonial Service." The words "or the confirmation of a Law passed with a Suspending Clause," should be omitted, and the following sentence should be added:—"The confirmation of an Act passed with a Suspending Clause is not signified by Order in Council, unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the Suspending Clause itself, or by some special provision in the Constitution of the Colony."

4.—I enclose copies of the Regulation thus altered, which I request you will substitute for the present one.

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

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

51.—In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a Reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a Suspending Clause is not signified by Order in Council, unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the Suspending Clause itself, or by some special provision in the Constitution of the Colony.

No. 5.

Circular, September, 1874, respecting Naturalization, to the effect that a Certificate of Naturalization granted under either of the Acts of 1844 or 1870, confers upon an Alien no rights or privileges in a British Colony.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
10th September, 1874. }

SIR,—

In consequence of an application made to this Office by a gentleman naturalized in 1873 in this Country to be allowed the rights and privileges of a British Subject in Gibraltar, the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown has been taken as to whether Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom extend to the Colonies.

2.—The Act 7 and 8 Vict., 1844, C. 66, Sec. 6, provided that upon obtaining the Certificate, and taking the Oath therein mentioned, every Alien then residing in, or who should thereafter come to reside in, any part of Great Britain or Ireland, should enjoy all the rights of a British Subject. The Act 10 and 11 Vict., C. 83, Sec. 3, expressly enacted that the above Act of 1844 should not extend to the Colonies. The Act 33 Vict., 1870, C. 14, Sec. 7, enacted that an Alien to whom a Certificate of Naturalization should be granted, should, in the United Kingdom, be entitled to all political and other rights, &c., of a British Subject.

3.—Her Majesty's Government are advised that the operation of the above enactments is clearly confined to the United Kingdom, and that a Certificate of Naturalization, granted under either of the Acts of 1844 or 1870, confers upon an Alien no rights or privileges in a British Colony.

4.—As this subject is one of general interest, and with a view to remove any doubts which may exist in the Colony

under your Government upon the point, I have thought it desirable that the state of the Law should be made known in a Circular Despatch to all the Colonies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 6.

Circular, 1874, respecting Quarterly Statement of Balances held by Crown Agents.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
8th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to that part of my predecessor's Circular Despatch of 6th September, 1870, which related to the verification, by this Department, on behalf of the Colonies, of the Crown Agents' Quarterly Statements of balances held by them in cash or securities, I have to state that it has been found that it has not hitherto been the practice of the Agents to include in those statements of balances bills which had reached their hands, but had not matured, at the date when the balances were struck.

I think it necessary that the particulars of all bills, or other convertible securities, which may thus remain, before

realization, in the Agents' hands, should be exhibited in the periodical Statements of their balances, and I have accordingly issued instructions to that effect for the Agents' future guidance.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 7.

Circular, 1874, respecting an Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 41, entitled "An Act to amend the 'Colonial Attornies Relief Act.'"

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
20th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for publication in the Colony under your Government, the enclosed Copies of the Act 37 and 38 Vict., C. 41, passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to amend the 'Colonial Attornies Relief Act.'"

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to amend "The Colonial Attornies Relief Act."

[30th July, 1874.]

WHEREAS by the Colonial Attornies Relief Act certain provisions are made for regulating the admission of attornies and solicitors of Colonial Courts in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law and Equity in England in certain cases, and it is considered just and equitable to amend the said Act :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1.—So much of the Colonial Attornies Relief Act as enacts that no person shall be deemed qualified to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act unless he shall pass an examination to test his fitness and capacity, and shall further make affidavit that he has ceased, for the space of twelve calendar months at the least, to practise as attorney or solicitor in any Colonial Court of Law, and also so much of the said Act and of any orders and regulations made thereunder as relate to such examination, shall not apply to nor shall compliance therewith respectively be required of any person seeking to be admitted as attorney or solicitor under the provisions of the said Act who shall have been in actual practice for the period of seven years at the least as attorney and solicitor in any colony or dependency as to which an Order in Council has been or may be made as mentioned in the said Act, and who shall have served under articles and passed an examination previously to his admission as attorney and solicitor in any such colony or dependency.

2.—The expression "The Colonial Attornies Relief Act," shall henceforth be deemed to include this Act.

No. 8.

Circular, 28th August, 1874, respecting an Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 96, in relation to the Revision of the Statute Law.

LORD CARNARVON TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
28th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, for your information and for publication in the Colony under your Government, the enclosed copies of the Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 96, passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled—

“An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.”

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

(Signed,) **CARNARVON.**

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 9.**Circular, 1874, respecting the extension of the payment of Post Office Orders to 12 months.**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
29th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you a Copy of a Letter from the Post Office, stating that after the 1st July, the time allowed for presenting Money Orders, payable in the United Kingdom, will be extended to twelve months, and requesting that a similar concession may be granted by your Government with respect to Orders drawn in the United Kingdom, and payable in the Colony.

I shall be glad to be informed, at your earliest convenience, whether the Colony under your Government is prepared to adopt the suggestion of the Postmaster-General with regard to Orders payable in the Colony; and if so, I would suggest that the arrangement should come into operation from the 1st January, 1875, so as to secure uniformity of system in the various Colonies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

*THE GENERAL POST OFFICE TO THE COLONIAL
OFFICE.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
LONDON,
24th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that, commencing on the 1st July next, a new regulation will be adopted in this country, with respect to the period for which the public will be allowed to hold Money Orders before presenting them for payment.

At present, payment of a Money Order issued and payable in the United Kingdom must be obtained before the end of the second calendar month after that in which it was issued, otherwise the Order becomes lapsed and a new Order is necessary; while in the case of Orders issued in the Colonies and payable in the United Kingdom payment must be made within six months from the date of issue.

The Postmaster-General, with the consent of Her Majesty's Treasury, has decided to withdraw this restriction on Internal Money Orders, and to allow all such Orders to circulate for twelve months without the intermediary process of renewal, at the end of which period they will, as now, become forfeited.

In apprizing you of this concession His Lordship desires me to state that, as he feels confident that the Colonial Governments will approve of his extending it to Money Orders drawn in the Colonies and payable in this country, and as it would be inconvenient to alter the arrangement with respect to Internal Money Orders without at the same time altering it in regard to Colonial Orders, he intends that the concession shall extend to both; and he requests that Lord Carnarvon will be so good as to invite the Governments of the several Colonies, a list which is appended, to consider whether a simi-

lar concession might not advantageously be made in respect to Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in the Colonies.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN TILLEY.

R. G. W. HERBERT, ESQ.,
&c., &c., &c.
Colonial Office.

SIR STEPHEN HILL TO LORD CARNARVON.

[COPY.]

No. 83.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
11th August, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular Despatch, of the 29th June, enclosing Copy of a letter from the Post Office, stating that after the 1st July, the time allowed for presenting Money Orders, payable in the United Kingdom, will be extended to twelve months, and requesting that a similar concession may be granted by this Government with respect to Orders drawn in the United Kingdom and payable in the Colony.

2.—The Government of Newfoundland are prepared to adopt the suggestion of the Postmaster-General with regard to Orders payable in the Colony, and will take steps to ensure the arrangement being put in operation from the 1st January, 1875.

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

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.
THE EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 10.

Correspondence, 1874, respecting the extension of the benefits of the Imperial Foreign Deserters' Act 1852, 15 Vic., Cap. 26, to Greek Vessels, in relation to Newfoundland.

CIRCULAR (1.)

DOWNING STREET,
7th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you a Copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing the Draft of a proposed Agreement with the Government of Greece, extending to Greek Vessels the benefits of the Imperial Foreign Deserters' Act of 1852, 15 Vic., Cap. 26.

2.—I have to request that you will inform me whether your Ministers have any objection, as far as the Colony under your Government is concerned, to the terms of the proposed Agreement. If any strong reason for excepting your Colony from the operation of the Agreement is shown, I shall be prepared to propose to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that such special exemption should be provided for in the Order in Council by which the Agreement will be brought into operation.

3.—I request that you will report to me the views of your Government in this matter at the earliest convenient opportunity, acquainting them that I shall be glad of their co-operation in carrying it into effect.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

FOREIGN OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE,
June 5th, 1874. }

SIR,—

The Greek Minister in London in 1872 requested that the benefits of the Foreign Deserters' Act of 1852 might be extended to Greek vessels.

The usual Order in Council was accordingly prepared, but its issue was deferred until the sanction of the Hellenic Chamber to the required assurance of reciprocity, given by Monsieur Brailas Armeni, had been signified.

On Her Majesty's Minister at Athens enquiring lately whether such sanction has been ever signified, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the Hellenic Government could not undertake to pass a general Act of the nature of the Foreign Deserters' Act of 1852, but that they were willing to enter into an Agreement similar to that concluded on this subject between Great Britain and France on the 23rd of June, 1854.

After consultation with the Board of Trade, the enclosed Draft of Agreement has been prepared, and I am directed by the Earl of Derby to request that in laying this communication before the Earl of Carnarvon, you will move him to acquaint Lord Derby whether, with regard to the Acts of various Colonial Legislatures on the subject of Seamen Deserters, he sees any objection to the terms of the proposed Draft of Agreement with the Hellenic Government.

With reference to this subject I am also to enclose, for Lord Carnarvon's information, an extract from a Report of the Law Officers, of the 21st ultimo, on an Article in a proposed Consular Convention with the United States, extending the provisions of the Foreign Deserters' Act of 1852 to American Merchant vessels.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) TENTERDEN.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

[COPY.]

*DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE, RELATIVE
TO MERCHANT SEAMEN DESERTERS.*

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, being desirous, for the benefit of British and Greek commerce, to facilitate the discovery, apprehension, and surrender of seamen who may desert from merchant vessels of the two countries, on the basis of a full and entire reciprocity have agreed as follows:—

It is mutually agreed that if any seamen or apprentices, not being slaves, should desert from any ship belonging to a subject of either of the Contracting Parties within any port in the Territories, or in the Possessions or Colonies of the other Contracting Party, the authorities of such Port and Territory, Possession or Colony, shall be bound to give every assistance in their power for the apprehension and sending on board of such deserters, on application to that effect being made to them by the Consul of the country to which the ship of the deserter may belong, or by the deputy or representative of the Consul:

It is understood that the preceding stipulations shall not apply to subjects of the country where the desertion shall take place.

Each party reserves to itself the right of terminating this Agreement at any time, on giving to the other a year's notice of its wish to that effect.

In witness whereof, &c.

[COPY.]

*EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE LAW OFFICERS,
DATED MAY 21, 1874, ON ARTICLE II. OF THE
PROPOSED CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH
THE UNITED STATES.*

ARTICLE II.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to apply, by Order in Council, to the merchant vessels of the United States, the Foreign Deserters' Act, 1852, which provides for the apprehension and conveyance on board their respective vessels of seamen who may desert from foreign merchant vessels when within Her Majesty's dominions; and the United States reciprocally engage to afford similar facilities with regard to the apprehension and conveyance on board their respective vessels of seamen who may desert from British merchant vessels when within the dominions of the United States.

“As regards Article II, we think that the application of the Seamen Deserters' Act, 1852, should be in express terms limited to merchant vessels of the United States when within Great Britain and Ireland, and should not be extended, as proposed in the Draft Convention, to Her Majesty's *Dominions*, which would embrace India and Colonies having their own Legislatures.”

SIR S. HILL TO LORD CARNARVON.

[COPY.]

No. 96.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
16th September, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 7th August, transmitting copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office enclosing the draft of proposed agreement with the Government of Greece, extending to Greek Vessels the benefits of the Imperial Foreign Deserters' Act of 1852, 15 Vic., Cap. 26, and requesting to be informed whether my Ministers have any objection, as far as this Colony is concerned, to the terms of the proposed agreement.

2.—I beg to inform your Lordship that I have brought the matter in question under the consideration of my Responsible Advisers, by whom I have been informed that the Government of Newfoundland have no objection, as far as this Island is concerned, to the extension to Greek Vessels of the benefits of the Foreign Deserters' Act of 1852.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) **STEPHEN J. HILL.**

The Right Hon.

The **EARL OF CARNARVON,**
&c., &c., &c.

No. 11.**Circular, 1874, enclosing Rule respecting the mode of making Requisitions for Goods for the Public Service.**

LORD CARNARVON TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR (2.)

DOWNING STREET,
23rd May, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for insertion in the Book of Colonial Regulations, a Section which has been added with respect to the mode of making Requisitions for Goods for the use of the Public Service.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

273 A. Requisitions should in no case be made directly or through local Merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose Goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the Requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender through the Crown Agents for a further supply of the same Article.

No. 12.

Circular, 1874, enclosing Copy of a Letter from Board of Trade suggesting that Colonies refer all proposals for New Signals for the approval of the Home Government.

CIRCULAR (1.)

DOWNING STREET,
26th May, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you a copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade, suggesting that an arrangement should be made with the Governments of the several Colonies to refer all proposals for new Signals to that Department, and to obtain the approval of the Home Government before using them.

I need scarcely impress upon you the importance of securing uniform action in the adoption and proper registration of all Signals employed in communicating with Vessels at Sea; and I request that you will direct the attention of your Ministers to the expediency of carrying into effect the suggestions of the Board of Trade, for which purpose it is desirable that you should transmit to me copies of all Local Signals in use in the Colony under your Government, indicating at the same time those which should be inserted in the British and Foreign Signal Books for the use of all Vessels trading with the Colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

*MR. GRAY TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

M. 6904.

BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL GARDENS,
11th May, 1874. }

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that their attention has been called to a Hydrographic Notice, containing a list of illustrations of the Local Signals for Mannkan Harbour, which have been approved by the New Zealand Government.

It appears to the Board of Trade to be highly desirable that an arrangement should be made with the Governments of the several Colonies to refer all proposals for new Signals to this Department, and to obtain the approval of the Home Government before issuing them.

The Board of Trade would thus be in a position to introduce such of the Signals as might be required for international purposes, into the Imperial Signal Book, and also into the Signal Book of foreign countries. They would also be enabled to secure uniformity in cases where Distance Signals or Sema-phores are used. Many of the Signals in the Notice referred to can be made by Flags of the International Code, and are now in the Signal Book; and if made by Flags, according to the International Code, they would be understood by every Ship—British or foreign—which carried the Code; but the Sema-phore Signals, lately approved by the New Zealand Government, will not be understood except by Ships belonging to the Colony.

The Board of Trade would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Earl of Carnarvon, that a communication should be addressed to each Colonial Governor, pointing out the importance of such an arrangement, and that they should be asked to co-operate in carrying it into effect.

The Board would further suggest that each Government should be requested to forward two copies of all Local Signals, indicating those which should be inserted in the British and Foreign Signal Books, for the use of all vessels trading with the Colony.

Signals intended solely for the use of the Colonial vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Colony, will not be included in the International Code Book.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS GRAY.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

No. 13.

Circular, 1874, enclosing Letter from Foreign Office stating that German Consuls may afford protection to Swiss people residing abroad.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
17th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, together with an Extract of a Letter from the German Am-

bassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people, residing abroad, on their applying for it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

*MR. BOURKE TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF
STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, }
June 12th, 1874. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, the accompanying translation of a Letter from the German Ambassador at this Court, stating that German Consular protection may be afforded to Swiss people residing abroad on their applying for it; and I am to request that you will move His Lordship to take the necessary steps in order that the Officers serving under the Colonial Office may be informed of this arrangement.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT BOURKE.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

*EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COUNT MUNSTER
TO THE EARL OF DERBY, DATED GERMAN
EMBASSY, JUNE 3rd, 1874.*

“A special case which has come to the knowledge of the Imperial Government gives me occasion to apply for your Excellency’s kind intervention for the purpose of having the Royal British Authorities both in England itself and in British Colonies informed that German Consular protection may be afforded, on their application, to Swiss people residing abroad.”

“This circumstance rests upon an agreement made in the year 1871, and renewed in the year 1872, between the German Imperial Chancery Office and the Swiss Federal Council.”

“Especially with reference to the arrangement of inheritances in the Colonies, it appears desirable that the protective relation in question should be known to the respective Authorities.”

No. 14.

Circular, 1874, relating to Suspension from Office.

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET, }
14th March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for your information and guidance, and for insertion in the Book of Colonial Regulations, in lieu of the existing Rule, numbered 84, a fresh Section relating to Sus-

pension from Office, which has been drawn up in accordance with suggestions which I have received from the Governor of the Leeward Islands.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, Humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

84.—If no answer is given by the Officer within the time allowed to him for that purpose by the Governor, or if the answer is not so far satisfactory as to obviate, in the Governor's opinion, the necessity of proceeding to Suspension, the Governor must apprise the Officer that on a day to be named, and which shall be after such an interval as will allow the Officer a reasonable time for preparing his defence, the question whether he shall be Suspended or not, will be brought before the Executive Council, or in British Guiana the Official Members of the Court of Policy, and that he must defend himself before the Council in writing. The Council may determine whether, in addition to such written defence, the Officer shall be required also to defend himself orally.

No. 15.**Circular, 1874, respecting an Imperial Act, 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 27, to regulate the Sentences passed by Colonial Courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts.**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
11th July, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit a copy of an Act, 37 and 38 Victoria, Cap. 27, which has passed this Session, intituled "An Act to regulate the sentences imposed by Colonial Courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts."

2.—As you are aware jurisdiction is given by certain Imperial Acts, as, for instance, 9 George 4, Cap. 83, Section 4, and 12 and 13 Victoria, Cap. 96, to Colonial Courts to try offences committed beyond the jurisdiction of those Courts, and the persons convicted are made liable to suffer such punishment as by any law or laws in force at the time of the passing of such Acts, they would have been liable to if the offence had been committed and tried in England.

3.—Difficulties have recently arisen, both in Victoria and Malta, in deciding what sentences could be passed upon persons tried and convicted in the Colonial Courts for offences committed out of the Colonies, but made triable within them by Imperial Act; and the Act now transmitted has been passed with a view to prevent any such question arising for the future.

4.—The Act provides that such punishment may be inflicted in such cases as might have been inflicted if the offences had been committed within the Colony.

5.—The Act also includes cases, if any, where offences, if committed within the local jurisdiction of a Colonial Court, are by Imperial Act made punishable according to the Law of England.

6.—Moreover, special provision is made at the end of the third section to meet the case of an offence not punishable by the Law of the Colony in which the trial takes place; and the Colonial Court is in such case empowered to impose such punishment (other than capital punishment) as shall seem to the Court most nearly to correspond to the punishment to which such person would have been liable in case such crime or offence had been tried in England.

7.—These cases will, probably, be of rare occurrence; but it was thought desirable to embrace all possible cases, and to make the legislation upon the subject final and complete.

8.—The usual steps should be taken to make the provisions of this Act known in the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 16.

Circular, 24th November, 1874, enclosing a Notice from Board of Trade respecting engagement of Foreign Seamen on Board British Ships.

LORD CARNARVON TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
24th November, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you, for publication and circulation in the Colony under your Government, copies of a notice which has been issued by the Board of Trade, calling the attention of British Shipmasters and of Foreign Seamen wishing to Ship on board British Vessels, to the Laws of certain countries with regard to Military and Naval Service, which forbid the engagement of the subjects of those countries on Foreign Service unless they are provided with certificates from the competent authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

ENGAGEMENT OF FOREIGN SEAMEN ON BOARD BRITISH SHIPS.

The attention of British Shipmasters, and of Foreign Seamen wishing to ship on board British vessels, is hereby called to the provisions of the Laws of certain Countries with regard to Military and Naval Service, which forbid the engagement of the subjects of those Countries on Foreign Service unless they are provided with Certificates from the competent Authorities to the effect that there is no objection to their accepting such service.

Masters of British Ships, and Seamen being the subjects of Foreign Countries, are therefore warned that unless the latter are provided with the Certificates from the Authorities above referred to any engagements they may make to serve on board British vessels may be considered illegal according to the Laws of those Countries, and that the whole responsibility and consequences of concluding such engagements will have to be borne by the parties to the Contract, who must not expect any interference on their behalf on the part of Her Majesty's Government or of any British Consular Officer.

THOMAS GRAY.

No. 17.**Circular, 1874, transmitting Rules respecting the acceptance, by Public Officers, of Presents.**

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
6th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you Copies of Rules respecting the acceptance, by Public Officers, of Presents from Native Chiefs and others, which will be inserted in the Colonial Regulations. They correspond in substance with those which are laid down and acted upon in India.

It is desirable that full publicity should be given to these Rules, and that where applicable they should be systematically enforced.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

PRESENTS.*Chapter XVII.*

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown, in a Colony, are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government, in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

No. 18.

Circular, 28th November, 1874, respecting the proper steps to be taken when bringing cases before Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

LORD CARNARVON TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
28th November, 1874. }

SIR,—

1.—The Administrator of a Colonial Government has recently forwarded to me a Petition to the Queen in Council from one of the parties in a private suit, for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a Judgment of the Supreme Court of the Colony.

2.—I take this opportunity to inform you, that it is no part of the duty of a Governor of a Colony to forward such

Petitions, but that they should be brought before the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by a professional Agent of the Petitioner in the usual manner.

3.—I have further to inform you that it is not the practice of the Judicial Committee to return any answer to such Petitions until an appearance has been entered on behalf of the Petitioner.

4.—If, therefore, application should be made to you, by a party in a private suit, to transmit a Petition of this nature to the Secretary of State, you will decline to do so, and you will inform the Petitioners what are the proper steps to be taken in this matter.

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

(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 19.

Circular, 27th August, 1874, respecting an Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 77, entitled "An Act respecting Colonial and other Clergy."

[CIRCULAR.]

DOWNING STREET,
27th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, the Copy of an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act respecting Colonial and certain other Clergy."

2.—Under various Acts of Parliament, and especially under the Acts 59 Geo. 3, C. 60, and 3 and 4 Vict., C. 33, various disqualifications are imposed on persons ordained by Bishops not being Bishops of the Established Church (as it then was) of England and Ireland.

3.—The Act of 59 George 3 in particular declared (Section 4) that a Clergyman ordained by a Colonial Bishop, not having a Diocesan Jurisdiction, or not residing within the limits of that Jurisdiction, should be absolutely disqualified from holding English preferment or from officiating as a Minister of the Established Church.

4.—But the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have recently declared that by erecting in any Colony or representative Legislature, Her Majesty deprives herself of the power of giving Episcopal Jurisdiction or of creating or sub-dividing Bishoprics. The consequence is that a large number of Dioceses, created or supposed to have been created in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere, since the establishment of representative Institutions, are badly created, and the Bishops of those Dioceses without legal Jurisdiction. Persons ordained by them are consequently subject to the absolute disqualification for English employment imposed by the Act of 59 Geo. 3.

5.—And this disqualification would have been extended still further by the determination of Her Majesty's late Government, which I apprehend to have been taken in consequence of the decision to which I have referred, to discontinue the practice of appointing Bishops by Letters Patent.

6.—The great and even the increasing hardship thus imposed on the Colonial Clergy was so obvious that I had much pleasure in supporting a Bill introduced for the purpose of removing it, which after some alterations has been enacted by Parliament in the shape in which I now transmit it to you.

7.—You may not improbably be aware that this Act was prepared and conducted through the House of Lords by Lord Blachford, to whose great acquaintance with the subject to which it relates, and acknowledged ability in dealing with it, I need not further refer.

8.—The Act does not touch the Irish or the Scottish Episcopalian Churches. But subject to this exception (and of course to the distinction between Priest and Deacon), it places on the same footing, with regard to English employment, all valid Episcopal Ordinations, whether Colonial or Foreign.

9.—A Priest or Deacon who has not received his ordination from a Diocesan Bishop of the English, Irish, or Scottish Episcopalian Church, cannot exercise his functions in a Church or Chapel of the Church of England, except under the following limitations:—

1.—He cannot receive preferment, or act as Curate in the English Church, without the written consent of the Diocesan, who is not required by the Act to give any reason for giving or withholding such consent.

2.—He cannot officiate in an English Church or Chapel without obtaining permission from the Archbishop of the province, and making a declaration of conformity, unless he holds, or has held, preferment or a Curacy.

3.—After he has held preferment or acted as Curate for two years, he may apply to the Archbishop of the province in which he is employed for a general authority to exercise his office in England.

10.—If this is given he will become, to all intents and purposes, a Priest or Deacon, as the case may be, of the Church of England.

11.—These are the leading provisions of the Act, and the remaining enactments, with one exception, are merely necessary to bring under its operation all Colonial and Foreign Ordinations, and to exclude those which, though effected formally by a Colonial or Foreign Bishop, are practically the Ordinations of an English Diocesan.

12.—The exception is the 12th Clause, which enables an English Archbishop, in consecrating a Colonial Bishop, to dispense, at his discretion, with the oath of obedience to himself,

which the English Rubric requires. The reason of this Clause is that in the larger Colonies the obedience of a Suffragan Bishop is now due to a Local Metropolitan in a degree which may be from time to time defined by local regulations, and which may become, if it is not already, inconsistent with an oath of obedience to an English Authority.

13.—I enclose copies of the Act and of this Despatch, which I request you to communicate to the Anglican Bishops within your Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 20.

**Correspondence on Exemption of certain Vessels from
some of the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping
Act.**

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET, }
31st August, 1874. }

SIR,—

A question having been raised by the Governor of New Zealand as to whether it is intended that a Colonial Governor should exercise the power conferred on the Board of Trade, by

the 3rd Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," a copy of which was enclosed in my Predecessor's Circular Despatch of 3rd December last, of exempting any class of ships from the requirements of that Section, I have the honor to transmit to you, for the consideration of your Government, the enclosed copy of a correspondence with the Board of Trade on this subject.

You will perceive that while the Board of Trade are of opinion that the Act extends to all British Possessions, they think it desirable that the Governors of the various Colonies should only allow exemptions similar to those sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[COPY.]

DOWNING STREET, }
29th July, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to your Letter M. 10893 of the 8th September last, enclosing a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand desiring to be informed whether it is intended that he should be allowed to exercise, within the Colony, the power which is conferred on the Board of Trade in the 3rd Section of the Act referred to, of exempting any class of ships from the requirements of that

Section, and requesting to be furnished with copies of any regulations which may have been issued by the Board of Trade for the exemption of any class of vessels, with the view of the requisite steps being taken, if found necessary, for making similar exemptions in the Colony under his Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary,
Marine Department,
Board of Trade.

BOARD OF TRADE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[COPY.]

M. 10748.

BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL GARDENS,
17th August, 1874. }

MERCHANT SHIPPING CODE—REGISTRY OF SHIPS.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting, by direction of the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, desiring to be informed whether it is intended that he should be allowed to exercise, within the Colony, the power which is conferred on the Board of Trade, by the 3rd Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act of 1873," of exempting any class of Ships from the requirements of that Section, and requesting to be furnished with copies of any regulations framed by the Board in the matter.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of his Lordship, that while the Board of Trade are of opinion that the Act

is undoubtedly intended to apply to all British Ships, and therefore to extend to the British Possessions, they think it desirable that, in carrying into effect the provisions of the Section referred to, the Governor of a Colony should only allow similar exemptions to those sanctioned by the Board of Trade; and I am to enclose twenty-five copies of the only regulations which, up to the present time, have been issued on the subject.

The Board of Trade also think it advisable that they should be informed of any proposed regulation in connection with the provision in question, before it is made and acted upon in any Colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

CIRCULAR No. 700a.

M. 12740.
1873.

921.
1874.

BOARD OF TRADE,
February, 1874. }

*INSTRUCTIONS TO SURVEYORS OF STEAM SHIPS
AND REGISTRARS OF SHIPPING.*

MARKING OF SHIPS.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

The Board of Trade directs the attention of Surveyors and Registrars to the Regulations contained in Section 8 of the Act, namely,—

Every British Ship registered after the passing of this Act shall, before registry, and every British Ship registered before the passing of this Act, shall, on or before the First day of

January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, be permanently and conspicuously marked to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade as follows :—

Her name shall be marked on each of her bows, and her name and the name of her port of registry shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters, or on a light ground in black letters, such letters to be of a length not less than four inches, and of proportionate breadth :

Her official number and the number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam :

A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem and of her stern post in Roman capital letters or in figures, not less than six inches in length, the lower line of such letters or figures to coincide with the draught line denoted thereby. Such letters or figures shall be marked by being cut in and painted white or yellow on a dark ground, or in such other way as the Board of Trade may from time to time approve.

The Board of Trade may, however, exempt any class of ships from the requirements of this Section, or any of them.

If the scale of feet showing the Ship's draught of water is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Pounds.

The marks required by this Section shall be permanently continued, and no alteration shall be made therein, except in the event of any of the particulars thereby denoted being altered in the manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1873.

Any owner or master of a British Ship who neglects to cause his Ship to be marked as aforesaid, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event aforesaid, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not ex-

ceeding One Hundred Pounds ; and any Officer of Customs on receipt of a Certificate from a Surveyor or Inspector of the Board of Trade that a Ship is insufficiently or inaccurately marked may detain the same until the insufficiency or inaccuracy has been remedied.

Provided that no fishing vessel duly registered, lettered, and numbered in pursuance of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, shall be required to have her name and port of registry marked under this Section.

Provided also, that if any registered British Ship is not within a port of the United Kingdom at any time before the First day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, she shall be marked as by this Section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

And to observe the following instructions in giving effect to provisions of the law, namely :—

Pleasure yachts, barges, [other than sailing barges,] pilot vessels, and vessels employed solely in river navigation, are to be exempted from the requirements of having the name marked on each of the bows, and of having a scale of feet marked on the stem and stern post ; but in these vessels the other requirements of the law are to be observed, viz., those that require the name and port of registry to be marked on the stern, and the official number and the number denoting the tonnage to be marked on the main beam, except in the case of yachts used for pleasure only, which, on special application in each case from the owner to the Board, may be exempted from the observance of the regulations which require the name and port of registry to be marked on the stern, upon proof to the Board's satisfaction that the owner is entitled to the privilege asked for.

Registrars of Shipping will take care that all other British vessels than those comprised in the above exemptions, be marked prior to the registry, in conformity with the Act, and note that all registered ships are to be marked on or before the 1st day of January, 1874.

Yachts of the following clubs, and pilot vessels, have been exempted from the provisions of having the name and port of registry marked on the stern, namely, Royal Yacht Squadron, Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, New Thames Yacht Club, Royal Albert Yacht Club, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Royal Alfred Yacht Club, Royal Ulster Yacht Club, Royal Welsh Yacht Club, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Junior Thames Yacht Club, Royal Northern Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Royal London Yacht Club, Prince of Wales Yacht Club, Royal Dart Yacht Club, Royal Mersey Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland, Royal Cornwall Yacht Club.

THOMAS GRAY.

This Circular should be substituted for Circular No. 700, issued January, 1874.

No. 21.

Correspondence, 1874, respecting the control of Recruiting in Newfoundland and its Dependencies, for Foreign States.

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
6th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I transmit to you Copy of an Act which has recently been passed by the Governor General of India in Council, entitled “An Act to control recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States.”

It is very desirable that in the different Colonies the Governor should possess similar powers of controlling recruiting

for Foreign States to those conferred on the Governor-General of India by the enclosed Act; and if there is no legal provision in this respect already existing in the Colony under your Government, I request that you will take an early opportunity of suggesting to your Ministers the expediency of legislating on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

ACT, No. IV., of 1874.

Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th
February, 1874.)

*An Act to Control Recruiting in British India for the Service of
Foreign States.*

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Governor-General in Council should exercise full control over recruiting in British India for the Service of Foreign States; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called “The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874.”

It extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. In this Act “Foreign State” includes any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any Country, Colony, Province or People, beyond the limits of British India.

3. If any person is, within the limits of British India, obtaining or attempting to obtain Recruits for the service of any Foreign State in any capacity, the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, either prohibit such person from so doing, or permit him to do so subject to any conditions which the Governor-General in Council thinks fit to impose.

4. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by general order notified in the *Gazette of India*, either prohibit recruiting for the service of any Foreign State, or impose upon such recruiting any conditions which he thinks fit.

5. The Governor-General in Council may rescind or vary any order made under this Act in such manner as he thinks fit.

6. Whoever, in violation of the prohibition of the Governor General in Council, or of any condition subject to which permission to recruit may have been accorded,

(a.) Induces or attempts to induce any person to accept or agree to accept, or to proceed to any place with a view to obtaining any commission or employment in the service of any Foreign State, or

(b.) Knowingly aids in the engagement of any person so induced, by forwarding or conveying him or by advancing money or in any other way whatever, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or to fine to such amount as the Court thinks fit, or to both.

7. Any offence against this Act may be enquired into and tried, as well in any District in which the person accused may be found, as in any District in which it might be enquired into and tried under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

TO LORD CARNARVON FROM GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

No. 97.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
16th September, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 6th August, enclosing copy of an Act which has been recently passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled "An Act to control Recruiting in British India for the Service of Foreign States," and suggesting the introduction of a similar measure in this Colony, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that my Ministers, to whom I have referred the Act before named, will be prepared during the next Session to initiate such legislation as will enable the Governor of the Colony to control recruiting in this Island and its Dependencies for Foreign States.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 22.**Correspondence, 1874, respecting the prohibition of
the Export of War Material from Newfoundland,**

[COPY.]
CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
21st March, 1874. }

SIR,—

I request that you will furnish me at your earliest convenience, with a view to the consideration of the whole subject by Her Majesty's Government, with a statement of the powers which are possessed by your Government to prohibit the Exportation of Material of War, as well as of the occasions on which, and the circumstances under which, these powers have been exercised. For convenience of reference, this statement should be accompanied with copies, in duplicate, of the instructions which may, from time to time, have been issued by Her Majesty's Government to the Colonial Government, or by the Colonial Government itself on the subject, as well as of the Local Laws bearing on the subject, and of the Proclamations issued under them.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

TO LORD CARNARVON FROM GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

No. 47.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NEWFOUNDLAND,
19th May, 1874. }

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 21st March, requesting a statement of the powers which are possessed by this Government to prohibit the Exportation of War Material, as well as of the occasions on which, and the circumstances under which these powers have been exercised, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that this Government possesses no powers to prohibit the Exportation of Arms, and I am not aware of any occasion or circumstance under which the powers pointed at by your Lordship should have been exercised in this Colony since my assumption of its Government.

2. No instructions of a special nature with reference to the Export of Arms appear to have been issued by Her Majesty's Government to this Colony of late years, except instructions of a general character contained in the Correspondence respecting the preservation of neutrality received here from Downing Street during the hostilities between France and Prussia in 1870, and in a Circular Despatch from Lord Kimberley, 1st December, 1870, with respect to an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Saint Lucia to prohibit the Export of Arms to Martinique, owing to a rising of the Negro population in that Island.

3. My late Advisers did not initiate the Law referred to by the Earl Kimberley in relation to War Material, but I shall bring this question under the consideration of the present Government and urge upon them the necessity of prompt action in the matter. I shall have little difficulty in securing their co-operation, as Mr. Carter informs me that he will be happy to conform to the views of Her Majesty's Government in relation to the Export of Arms; but that as the Legislature does

not meet until February next, there will be ample time to learn your Lordship's wishes as to Legislation which this Colony should adopt with respect to the prohibition of the Export of War Material from Newfoundland.

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

Signed, STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.

The EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 23

Allowance of Act for Granting a Revenue to Her Majesty.

LORD CARNARVON TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

[COPY.]

G 3.

Newfoundland.

No. 42.

DOWNING STREET,
8th September, 1874. }

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 Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, No. 1, of 1874, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony

and its Dependencies," a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 78, of the 27th July last.

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

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

No. 24.

Copy of Despatch allowing the Act for Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony, with certain remarks relative thereto.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR SIR S. HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 26.

DOWNING STREET,
10th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance in respect of the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, passed on April 25th, 1872, "for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony," copies of which were forwarded to me in your Despatch, No. 45, of the 16th May, 1874.

I am, however, to point out to you that certain Sections of the Imperial Act, 5 George 4, c. 67, which is inserted in the

Appendix to the Newfoundland Act were repealed by the last Statute Law Revision Act, 36th and 37th Vic., Cap. 91.

The delay in sending home this Consolidated Act has, I presume, been caused by the length of time required for printing so long an Act; but I must observe, that, an Act passed in 1872 ought not to be transmitted to this Department in 1874, without any explanation from the Governor as to the cause of the delay, and the fact that such an Act had passed should have been mentioned when the Acts of the year 1872 were transmitted for Her Majesty's confirmation.

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

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

Governor

SIR STEPHEN J. HILL,

K. C. M. G., &c., &c., &c.

No. 25.

Correspondence, 1874, respecting admission of Seal Oil into the United States, free of duty, in exchange for the privilege of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

GOVERNOR HILL TO LORD CARNARVON.

[COPY.]

No. 24.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

28th March, 1874. }
}

MY LORD,—

With reference to my Despatch, No. 30, of the 30th May last, and to the Earl of Kimberley's reply thereto, No. 26, of

the 12th June, 1873, respecting the proposed admission of American fishermen to the right of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and of making Outfit and manufacturing Oil, &c., &c., in the ports of the Island, on the condition of the admission of the produce of the Newfoundland Seal Fishery into the United States, free of duty, I have the honor, at the request of my Ministers, to invite your Lordship to be pleased to inform me if any definite information as to the foregoing proposal of this Government has been received from the Cabinet of the United States.

2.—With reference to this question the Earl of Kimberley, in a Despatch to me, No. 46, of the 24th October, 1871, writes as follows:—"The matter has been brought to the notice of the United States Government and will receive their consideration, but that the proposal is one which needs Congressional approval before it can be definitely accepted by the Department of State." Again, in a Despatch to me, No. 26, 12th June, 1873, His Lordship writes:—"I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a reply which has been received from the Foreign Office, stating that instructions will be sent to Sir E. Thornton to ascertain what steps have been taken in regard to the proposed arrangement."

3.—As no communication has yet been received by this Government as to the steps taken by Congress respecting the proposition of my Ministers, I have been requested by this Executive to seek information upon the subject.

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

(Signed,) STEPHEN J. HILL.

The Right Hon.
The EARL OF CARNARVON,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD CARNARVON TO GOVERNOR HILL.

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 12.

DOWNING STREET, }
28th April, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Government, a copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, to which Department I communicated your Despatch, No. 24, of the 28th ultimo, in which you inquired whether any decision had been arrived at by the United States Government in reference to the proposal that American fishermen should be admitted to the right of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and of making outfit in the ports of that Colony, on condition that the produce of the Newfoundland Seal Fishery should be admitted into the United States free of duty.

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

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor HILL, C. B.,

&c., &c., &c.

*LORD TENTERDEN TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF
STATE, COLONIAL OFFICE.*

[COPY.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, }
April 23rd, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have laid before the Earl of Derby your Letter of the 18th instant, relative to the reciprocal arrangement in regard to the Seal Fisheries in Newfoundland, proposed by the Government of

that Colony; and I am directed by His Lordship to state to you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that he has instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to bring this matter again to the notice of the United States Government, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that it will receive favorable consideration.

I am, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) TENTERDEN.

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
Colonial Office.

No. 26.

**Circular from Downing Street, 19th February, 1875,
respecting the Nomination of Naval Cadets from
Her Majesty's Colonies.**

[COPY.]

CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,
19th February, 1875. }

SIR,—

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have again placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the seven nominations to Naval Cadetships, which, previous to 1872, when they were suspended by their Lordships, had formerly been assigned to him for distribution in certain Colonies.

2.—These nominations, which are available only for Colonists in the strict sense of the term, were originally assigned to the North American and Australian Colonies, but as all were not invariably claimed by the Colonies, and the nominations lapsed if not claimed within the year, it often happened that several were annually lost to the Colonial Service, whilst the privilege of nominating would have been much prized in some of the un-nominating Colonies.

3.—In these circumstances it has been decided to increase the number of Colonies (*) to which these nominations will, in the first instance, be assigned, and should all of them not have been applied for by these Colonies by the end of the first quarter in each year, the nominations then at my disposal will be made available to meet any applications which may have been received from other Colonies.

4.—Should you have occasion to submit an application in favour of a Candidate, you will take care that he is within the limits of age prescribed by the enclosed regulations: that he is free from any physical defect, and that he is likely, as far as can be ascertained, to be able to pass the necessary examination, as the nominations in all cases of rejected Candidates, from whatever cause, are considered by the Admiralty to be forfeited.

5.—I enclose a copy of a form which is required by the Admiralty to be filled up by the parent or guardian of the Candidate, and which must be transmitted with any recommendation in favour of a nomination which you may make. I also enclose copies of Regulations for Candidates, Regulations while under training, and a Memorandum as to Physical disqualifications for the Service.

6.—As the number of nominations at my disposal is very limited, you will point out to the friends of any Candidate whose name you may submit, in order that there may be no misapprehension and consequent disappointment, that the recommendation is made by you without any assurance of my having a vacant nomination at my disposal.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
The Government of
Newfoundland.

(*) Canada; Newfoundland; New South Wales; Victoria; Queensland; Tasmania; South Australia; New Zealand; Jamaica; Antigua; Barbadoes; British Guiana; Trinidad; Cape; Natal; Malta; Ceylon; Mauritius; Western Australia.

ADMIRALTY, }
September, 1874. }

NAVAL CADETS.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING CADETS WHILE UNDER TRAINING.

(For the information of Parents and Guardians.)

1.—The Naval Cadets who join the “Britannia” are allowed Four Terms—two in each year—to complete their course of study;—at the expiration of which they go up for final examination.

2.—The Terms are from about the 1st February to the 15th July—and from about the 31st August to the 20th December;

and the Vacations will be six weeks at Midsummer,
six weeks at Christmas,
and a week at Easter;

the dates of commencement of Vacation depending upon the completion of the examinations by the President, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

3.—The friends of the Cadets must be prepared to receive them during the Midsummer and Christmas Vacations, but at Easter they can remain on board the “Britannia.”

4.—The following payment will be required from the Parents or Guardians of each Cadet while in the “Britannia:”

Before the commencement of each Term £35

except in the case of those received at the reduced rate of £40 a-year, whose half-yearly payments will be £20 only.

5.—The payments are to be made according to instructions which will be given in the Half-yearly Claim that will be made by the Accountant-General upon the Parents or Guardians of the Cadets.

6.—Great inconvenience having been experienced from these payments not having been punctually made, Cadets, although received until their friends are communicated with, will not be considered as entered for tuition until the amounts due have been received.

7.—All travelling expenses for Cadets will be advanced by the Paymaster of the "Britannia," who will charge the same to the Cadets' personal account at the end of each term.

8.—The Cadets have a weekly allowance, and all expenses attending their amusements are paid for by the Ship. It is therefore requested that their friends do not give them any money except on joining, or on their return from the Vacations, and then the amount must not exceed Ten Shillings. It is particularly requested that this Regulation be adhered to. Such money as may be required by a Cadet for any special circumstances will be advanced by the Paymaster under the authority of the Captain of the "Britannia."

9.—It is particularly requested that the Cadets bring their Linen clean, and Clothes and Boots in good order, when they join the Ship, and also when they return from leave, and that the outfit, as required, be complete.

10.—Cadets are not permitted to open an account with Tradesmen. Parents and Guardians are therefore requested to pay no bills that may be sent them.

11.—Should there have been any infectious disease in the house where Cadets have been staying during their holidays, notice of the circumstance is to be given to the Commanding Officer of H. M. S. "Britannia;" and they are not to join until they have received a communication from him to that effect.

12.—All letters relative to the Cadets should be addressed as follows:—"The Commanding Officer, H. M. S. 'Britannia,' Dartmouth."

13.—Should Cadets bring valuable Gold Watches or Chains with them to the Training Ship, they will be taken from them and placed in security, until they return to their homes. Silver Watches will be allowed to be used.

14.—Parents or Guardians of Cadets must, in all cases of permanent change of residence, communicate the same to the Captain of the Training Ship, without delay.

By Command of their Lordships,

ROBERT HALL.

*LIST OF ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR A NAVAL CADET
ON JOINING HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "BRITANNIA."*

*A Midshipman's Sea Chest complete, with Name in full on top
engraved on plain Brass Plate:—Length, 3 feet 6 in.;
Breadth, 2 feet; Height, 2 feet 3 in.*

It is requested that the Chest may be at Dartmouth seven days
previous to the Cadet's joining.

- 3 Pillow Cases
- 1 Hair Mattress, 5 ft. 6 in. \times 1 ft. 9 in.
- 1 Hair Pillow
- 2 Blankets
- 1 Counterpane } 6 ft. 6 in. \times 4 ft. 6 in.
- 3 Pair Sheets }

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| 1 Uniform Jacket | } Super-
fine. | 2 White Waistcoats |
| 1 do Trousers | | 12 Towels |
| 1 do Waistcoat | | 7 Merino Vests |
| 1 do Cap, peak
$\frac{1}{2}$ turn down | | 2 Black Silk Neckties (made
up) |
| 2 Working Uniform Suits (one
of thick flannel, one of
pilot cloth) | | 2 Pair Braces |
| 1 Uniform Working Cap, peak
$\frac{1}{2}$ turn down | | 3 Pair Strong laced Boots, with
thick soles |
| 12 White Shirts | | 1 Clothes Brush |
| 12 Collars | | 1 Sponge |
| 6 Night Shirts | | 1 Carpet Bag |
| 12 Pair Merino Socks | | 1 Clothes Bag |
| 3 White Flannel Trousers,
well shrunk | | 12 Pocket Handkerchiefs |
| 6 Pair Drawers, Merino | | 1 Pair elastic-side Oxford
Shoes, with strong soles. |
| 3 White Flannel Shirts (with
collars to turn down) | | 1 Brush and Comb |
| | | 1 Tooth Brush |
| | | 1 Nail Brush. |

*Pea Jackets are not to be supplied, as the thick Working Jacket
can be worn over the Uniform Jacket, if necessary.*

Clothing to be distinctly marked with the Cadet's Name in full.

NOTE.—Trousers to be made without Pockets, and only one Pocket on the left breast of the Jackets of the two Working Uniform Suits.

School Books and Instruments will be supplied in "Britannia" as required in each Term.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING NAVAL CADETS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF CANDIDATES.

1.—Nominations for Naval Cadetships will take place half yearly immediately after the report of the last examination has been received.

2.—An examination of the young gentlemen who have obtained nominations will be held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, under the direction of the Admiralty Examiners, on the third Wednesday in June and the last Wednesday in November in each year, but the appointments will date from the 15th July and January following respectively.

3.—No candidate will be eligible for examination in June whose age will not be within the following limits on the 15th July following, viz., not less than twelve nor more than thirteen and a-half years of age, nor in November whose age will not be within those limits on the 15th January following.

4.—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, subject to the approval of the Board, be finally excluded from the Royal Navy.

5.—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 the school or schools at which he may have been educated during 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.

6.—The candidates will be required:—

	Marks assigned.
<i>a</i> To write English correctly from <i>dictation</i> in a legible hand.....	100
<i>b</i> To <i>read</i> from a modern English author with intelligence, and to <i>parse</i> easy sentences	100
<i>c</i> <i>Arithmetic</i> , as far as proportion and vulgar and decimal fractions.....	200
<i>d</i> <i>Latin</i> . To read, translate, and parse passages from Latin authors into English, and to translate easy sentences from English into Latin	200
<i>e</i> Read, translate, and parse easy passages from <i>French</i> , or <i>Outlines of Modern Geography</i>	100
<i>f</i> <i>Scripture History</i>	100
	—
	800
	—

Four-Tenths of the Marks assigned must be obtained in each subject—320 Marks in the aggregate.

7.—A candidate whose age does not exceed thirteen on the 15th July or 15th January (as the case may be), who may not be successful, will be allowed to present himself again at the next examination without undergoing a fresh medical examination, but no candidate will be allowed more than two

* A Certificate of Baptism will not be accepted.

trials. Candidates whose age exceeds thirteen on the 15th July or 15th January following the examination, will not be allowed a second trial.

8.—Any candidate who fails to appear at the examination after he has obtained a nomination will not be allowed to present himself at any future examination without a fresh nomination, except in the case of illness, certified by a physician or surgeon, and approved by their Lordships, in which case the candidate will be allowed to present himself at the following examination, provided he is still within the limits of age; but under no circumstances will such a candidate be allowed to appear at more than *one* examination.

9.—For all Cadets entered under these regulations, the annual rate of payment will be at the rate of £70 per annum for the period in the “*Britannia*,” 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 10, being sons of Officers of the Royal Navy, Army, 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 only. In selecting these their Lordships will have regard solely to the pecuniary circumstances of the parents or guardians of the Cadets.

No application for admission on such reduced scale will be entertained unless made *before* the candidate is nominated.

10.—The period of training on board the “*Britannia*” will be, as now, four terms: there will be two terms in each year. The first term of each year will be from February to July, the second from August to December.

The Vacations will be six weeks at Christmas, a week at Easter, and six weeks at Midsummer.

11.—There will be an examination at the end of each term.

12.—Cadets who pass unsatisfactory examinations at the end of any term will be warned that they will be discharged

at the end of the following term if they do not show sufficient improvement.

13.—Any Cadet who shall have been specially reported to their Lordships as for any reason unfit for the Service will be removed from the Navy.

14.—The parent or guardian of every Cadet will be required to provide outfit as under the regulations in force hitherto, and to sign a declaration (on the admission of the Cadet to the "Britannia") to the effect that he shall be immediately withdrawn on the receipt of an official intimation of his being considered unfit for the Royal Navy.

By Command of their Lordships,

ROBERT HALL.

ADMIRALTY,
January, 1875. }

Name and Address of Candidate.	Date of Birth.	Parentage.	Weight, Height, and Measurement round the Chest, without clothes.	If Parent is prepared to pay £70 a year (besides expenses of outfit) while Cadet is in Training Ship, and £50 a year (besides expense of outfit) subsequently until he passes for the rank of Lieutenant.
<i>Signature of Parent or Guardian</i>				

With a view to prevent Parents and Guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates for Naval Cadetships who may be physically unfit for Her Majesty's Service, it is suggested that they submit the young gentlemen to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, to whom the following points may be submitted as those upon which they will, previous to their educational examination, be physically examined at the Admiralty.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested as a guide to Parents and Guardians, and to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the regular Official Physical Examination.

1.—A weak constitution arising from imperfect development, or weakness of the physical powers of the body, either hereditary or from chronic disease, wounds or injuries.

2.—Chronic eruptions on the skin or scalp.

3.—Malformation of the head, with a dry, harsh, divergent state of the hair of the scalp, fracture or depression of the bones of the skull, disordered intellect, imbecility, epilepsy, paralysis, or impediment of speech.

4.—Blindness or defective vision, as tested by Snellen's test types, in one or both eyes, fistula lachrymalis, and ptosis.

5.—Impaired hearing, or discharge from one or both ears, disease or thickening of the lining membrane of the external ear.

6.—Disease of the bones of the nose or of its cartilages, and polypus.

7.—Disease of the throat, palate, or tonsils; unsound teeth, offensive breath from constitutional causes, unhealthy gums, scrofulous disease of the glands of the throat or neck, external cicatrices from scrofulous sores.

8.—Functional or organic disease of the heart or blood-vessels, deformity or contraction of the chest, flattening of the

sub clavicular regions, pht~~h~~isis, hæmoptysis, bronchitis, dispnœa, aphonia, chronic cough, or other symptoms of tubercular exudation into the pulmonary tissues.

9.—Swelling or distension of the abdomen, undue obesity, disease or enlargement of the liver, spleen, or kidneys. Rupture, weakness or distension of the abdominal rings; vescical weakness or incontinence.

10.—The existence of any congenital defect or of varicocele.

11.—Any disease of or pertaining to the alimentary canal.

12.—Paralysis, weakness, impaired motion, or contraction of the upper or lower extremities, from whatever cause; aneurism, a varicose state of the veins especially of the leg. Bunions, distortion, malformation of the feet or malposition of the fingers or toes.

13.—Distortion of the spine, of the bones of the chest, or pelvis, from injury or constitutional defect.

No person is to be admitted into Her Majesty's Service unless he has had small-pox, or has been vaccinated, and should the vaccine cicatrix not be considered satisfactory, he is to be reported fit only on condition that he immediately submits to the operation.

In the event of the preliminary private examination making it apparent that a candidate is not likely to pass the subsequent official physical examination, the parent or guardian is requested to inform the Admiralty of the fact without delay, in order that another candidate may be nominated.

No. 27.**Despatch leaving certain Acts to their operation.**

[COPY.]

Newfoundland.

No. 40.

DOWNING STREET,
24th August, 1874. }

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. 78, of the 27th July.

Cap. 4.—“An Act for granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for constructing and repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges within this Colony.”

Cap. 5.—“An Act to amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education, and to provide for the Denominational Subdivision of the Monies appropriated for Protestant Educational purposes.”

Cap. 6.—“An Act to amend an Act for the Incorporation of the General Water Company, and Acts in amendment thereof.”

Cap. 7.—“An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths.”

Cap. 8.—“An Act to provide for taking a Census.”

Cap. 9.—“An Act to amend the Law of Insolvency.”

Cap. 10.—“An Act to repeal an Act, entitled ‘An Act relating to the Treaty of Washington, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one.’”

Cap. 11.—An Act to authorise the Consolidation of part of the Public Debt of this Colony.”

Cap. 12.—“ An Act to provide for the retirement of certain Officials of the Government.”

Cap. 13.—“ 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.”

Cap. 14.—“ An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.”

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

(Signed)

CARNARVON.

Governor

SIR STEPHEN J. HILL,

K. C. M. G., C. B., &c., &c., &c.

No. 28.

Correspondence in connection with the Royal Commission.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
18th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I am directed by the Governor to furnish you with a printed copy of the report made upon Light-house expenditure by the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency under a Royal Commission on the 28th day of March last, and in accordance with a unanimous resolution of the House of Assembly, to examine, investigate and report upon the public expenditure and accounts of this colony, from 1st January, 1870, to 31st January, 1874, and also for the previous four years.

The part of the report to which His Excellency invites your special attention will be found on pages 21 to 27 inclusive, and particularly with reference to a sum of £343 15s., or \$1,375, as set forth on page 23, charged for 12½ days' hire of the steamer *Hercules*, at £27 10s. a day, by account rendered 27th October last, and which account was by your order, whilst Chairman of the Board of Works, charged to the Public Service in the manner stated, and paid out of the public moneys.

The circumstances, as far as they are disclosed in the report, evidence a misappropriation of this sum for private and electioneering purposes, and not for the requirements of the Public Service. I am directed, therefore, by His Excellency, to request that you will not fail, without unnecessary delay, to make answer to me in writing on this charge, in accordance with the rules regulating the Public Service in such cases, for the further consideration and action of His Excellency.

His Excellency trusts that you may be enabled to afford him and his Council a sufficient explanation with regard to this subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. D. SHEA.

His Worship District Judge RENOUF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
18th June, 1874. }

Letter similar to preceding, omitting the second paragraph, and inserting instead thereof:—

“ The part of the report to which His Excellency invites your special attention will be found on pages 21 to 27 inclusive, and particularly with reference to a sum of £130 12s. 6d., or \$522.50, as set forth on page 21, charged for 4¼ days' hire of the steamer *Hercules*, at £27 10s. a day, by account rendered 15th October, 1873, and which amount was, by your order,

whilst Colonial Secretary, charged to account of Puffin and Fort Point Light-houses, and paid out of the public moneys." Ad-
dressed to

JAMES L. NOONAN, Esq., &c.

[COPY.]

20th JUNE, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 18th instant, with accompanying printed copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency to examine into the public expenditure, drawing my particular attention to page 23 of said report, in reference to the sum of \$1,375, paid for hire of the steamer *Hercules* to the Westward in October last, and charged by my order, whilst Chairman of the Board of Works, to the Public Service, and requesting my explanation thereon for the information of His Excellency and Council.

I, therefore, beg leave to explain that the trip of the steamer *Hercules* to the Westward was of a two-fold character, viz: to visit and inspect light-houses, arrange for the building of public wharves for the Coastal Steamer calling at Trepassey and St. Mary's, to inspect roads and bridges in the Placentia and St. Mary's district which could not be reached by land conveyance; and to visit the constituency represented by the late Premier, preparatory to the late general election, knowing and believing that the agents and employees of the Telegraph Company were canvassing against the Government under a very powerful influence.

That all the light-houses were not visited was principally owing to a gale of wind which continued for over two days, and kept us in harbor, and consequently on our return, a strong breeze blowing on the shore with a heavy sea-toss, rendered it impracticable to land.

When I spoke to Mr. Neville relative to the inspection of the light-houses, he merely informed me that the insane and

general hospital buildings, in the course of erection, with other important matters, would so much occupy his time and attention that it would be impossible for him to go; and that as I had previously accompanied Mr. Oke, late inspector, and subsequently himself in these visitations, and had assisted him in the arrangements for the repairs of light-houses and improvements in connection therewith, I could very well do so myself, and as Chairman I had the power to go.

I did not understand from him at the time that some of those light-houses had already received from him the necessary inspection, and, therefore, would not be required to be visited again that year.

I do not know who engaged the steamer; but the morning of the afternoon of my departure in her, Captain Green, the manager of the Steam-tug Company, called at my residence to say the Steamer was ready and at my service for the Westward.

Mr. Dooley, general Inspector of Roads and Bridges, accompanied me, for the purpose of arranging for the construction of a large and important bridge over the north-west arm of Trepassey Harbor, which he did with Mr. Sutton of the place, at the request of the Chairman of the Road Board, the Rev. Thomas Hennebury, who had some of the timber purchased, and had written me several times for Mr. Dooley's services; also to arrange for the continuation of the main road towards Renews, and to ascertain the best positions for public wharves at Trepassey and Saint Mary's, for which latter place timber was subsequently purchased for the work. He also accompanied me to Little Placentia, to examine the works lately constructed for deepening the Gut there, so as to afford a harbor of shelter to fishing crafts; inspected roads and bridges in other places visited by us, including the Cape Shore; from whence I visited and inspected Cape St. Mary's light-house, and the repairs and improvements effected a short time previously.

The late Premier and Council knew that, as Chairman of the Board of Works, I was to proceed in the *Hercules* to the Westward; the subject matter of the visitation was talked

over at a meeting of the Council, and the time for my departure arranged, and as the trip embraced the visiting of light-houses, public works, &c., they also knew that the Steamer's hire would be charged to the several light-houses and other accounts, &c. They were also aware of the payment referred to having been made to the owners of the Steamer for the service performed, by the Board of Works, and no exception was taken by the Government, *first or last*, to my procedure in the matter.

The interests to be served, apart from those of the public Service, were those of the Premier and Government, as, individually, I had no occasion to leave the metropolis to obtain a seat in the Legislature (at little or no expense), whilst to secure others in their positions in the Government I had to labor hard, and was afterwards burdened with the larger share of the costs.

Trusting that my explanations may meet the object of your communication,

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. RENOUF.

Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

CUSTOM HOUSE,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
June 23rd, 1874. }

SIR,—

With reference to the Steamer *Hercules*, as referred to in the report of the Royal Commission at page 21, and to which my attention has been called by you, I have merely to say that, knowing that that vessel was about to proceed to Greenspond on the service of light-houses, I took passage in her with the intention of joining the Schooner *Touchnot*, which latter vessel I had engaged before leaving St. John's, to convey myself and colleagues (Barnes and Winton) on our elec-

tioneering canvass, and in which vessel we afterwards visited *various* parts of the bay, including King's Cove. I was further given to understand that Mr. Austin Oke was to meet the Steamer at Greenspond, and that the alterations he was directed to make by Mr. Neville to the Puffin Island light-house would be completed by the time she would reach there, and that he, Mr. Oke, was to return to St. John's in the *Hercules*. Finding that Mr. Oke had not reached there as expected, the Steamer was despatched for St. John's.

The whole time I was on board the *Hercules* was from Thursday, the 9th October, till Saturday the 11th October, and the places called at were Catalina, (not in Bonavista Bay,) King's Cove, Goose Bay, and from the latter place direct to Greenspond. At Goose Bay Mr. Barnes (the then Surveyor General) settled some disputes about land, and handed sundry grants to the settlers in that locality. Shortly after the *Hercules* left Greenspond for St. John's, Mr. Oke reached Greenspond, and completed the necessary alterations to the Puffin Island light-house.

I may here add, in addition to Messrs. Barnes and Winton, I was accompanied by Captain Frank Taylor, who was entrusted by the Government with the Bonavista election writs.

Now, as to the apportioning of the cost of hire of the Steamer *Hercules* to different light-houses, or the payment of the account, I know nothing about either, as I was absent from St. John's at the time the account was paid.

With reference to the service performed by the *Hercules* to the Westward, and to the service performed by the *Cabot* to the Northward, I presume that, as these accounts were certified, the former by Mr. Neville, and the latter by Mr. Peyton, that such was sufficient to warrant the payment of them.

Hoping that the explanation given of the foregoing matters may prove satisfactory to His Excellency and Council,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAS. L. NOONAN.

Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
26th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have laid before His Excellency and Council your letter of the 20th inst., and am directed to inform you that the Executive consider it quite unsatisfactory as a reply to, or an explanation of, that portion of the report of the Commissioners on public accounts to which your attention was particularly called.

I am to add that His Excellency desires you will hold yourself prepared for such further proceedings as the Government may approve in relation to the matter in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

His Worship Judge RENOUF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
26th June, 1874. }

Letter similar to preceding, acknowledging the receipt of one of 23rd inst., addressed to

JAMES L. NOONAN, Esq.,
H. M. Customs.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
27th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

Having referred that part of the report of the Royal Commission upon the public expenditure relative to an apparent misappropriation of light-house funds, in the payment of the Steamer *Hercules* in October, 1873, to the parties to whom the Commission refers in connection therewith, I have now the honor to transmit to you their replies, for any observations your body may think it proper to offer upon them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice ROBINSON,
President.

[COPY.]

29TH JUNE, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and to thank you for sending to the Royal Commission a copy of the answer of Mr. Renouf and of Mr. Noonan to your letter of the 18th inst.

I have shewn these answers to my colleagues, and we feel that, considering the nature of those communications, it would hardly be within our province to offer any observation upon them.

Our report sets forth the evidence we had taken in the matter of the Steamer *Hercules*, and the conclusions we had drawn as well from that evidence as from the statements of the parties concerned.

These parties, in explanation of their conduct, seem to impugn the accuracy of our conclusions and to deny their own culpability; the issue, therefore, is a simple one, exclusively for the determination of the Executive.

The case would have been different if Messrs. Renouf and Noonan had viewed their conduct in another light, and had unreservedly acknowledged that their proceedings were erroneous; but as the matter now stands, I am afraid we are not in a position to intervene.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) BRYAN ROBINSON.

The Hon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[COPY.]

4TH JULY, 1874.

SIR,—

Referring to my letter of the 20th ultimo, and your reply thereto, and having given the subject-matter of these communications further consideration, I would beg leave to say, that in my position of Chairman of the Board of Works, I did not consider myself bound in personal liability for an act done in my official capacity that had the sanction of the Premier and members of the Executive, viz.: the trip of the Steamer *Hercules* to the Westward in October, 1873, and the payment for the same by the Board of Works.

When I ordered the amount to be charged, as it now appears, against the light-houses and other accounts, I had not the slightest intention of doing wrong, there being no attempt on my part at mystification or concealment of the transaction.

Therefore if His Excellency the Governor in Council are of opinion that I am personally liable, and that part of the \$1,375

charged against light-houses not visited should be reimbursed by me to the Treasury, I would beg their favorable consideration to allow it to be repaid in such annual instalments out of my salary as will not deprive my family of a comfortable support.

In soliciting this favor I would do so on the grounds of the many years of hard unpaid labor I gave in my representative capacity in the Legislature; also of my service to the Crown, when, in 1860, I raised and efficiently drilled, at great personal inconvenience and large expense, out of small means, one of the Companies, No. 4, of the Volunteer Rifle Battalion, to meet the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he visited our shores in that year, and from whom I had the distinguished honor, at a special inspection of my Company by His Royal Highness, to receive his thanks, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, for my successful efforts in thus contributing towards the defence of the Crown and Colony.

The statement of Captain Morrissey of the Steamer *Hercules* before the Commissioners, as reported, is not a correct statement of facts, which could not come within his knowledge, from the fact of his remaining on board his vessel, and was, therefore, ignorant of my proceedings whilst on shore in the several places touched at by the Steamer; and in contradiction of his statement, I am prepared to affirm, on *oath*, the truth of my explanations contained in my letter of the 20th, already referred to.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. RENOUF.

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
10th July, 1874. }

SIR,—

On the 26th ultimo, I wrote to you that your letter of 23rd June was considered by His Excellency the Governor and Council quite unsatisfactory as a reply to, or explanation of, that portion of the report of the Commission on public accounts to which I had particularly called your attention, and that His Excellency desired that you would hold yourself prepared for such further proceedings as the Government might approve in relation to the matter in question.

I have not since received any communication from you.

I am now directed by His Excellency to request that you will furnish me in writing with a satisfactory answer to the allegations in the report of the Commission to which I invited your special attention in my letter to you of the 18th ultimo, or, if you prefer it, that you will attend personally at Government House, on Monday next, the 13th inst., at one o'clock, p. m., to afford to His Excellency and Council such oral and further explanation as you may think proper to give.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

JAMES L. NOONAN, ESQ.,
H. M. Customs.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
10th July, 1874. }

SIR,—

I beg leave, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to enclose, for the perusal of your Commission, a second letter

which I have received from Judge Renouf in relation to matters affecting him which appear in your report.

You may possibly think it well to communicate to me your views on this document.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

Hon. Mr. Justice ROBINSON,
President Commission on Public Accounts.

[COPY.]

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St John's, July 11th, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., and in reply beg to state, that as your letter of the 26th ulto. conveyed to me the following message, viz:—"That His Excellency desired that I would hold myself prepared for such further proceedings as the Government might approve in reference to the matter in question," I naturally concluded that I was to await their pleasure, and that no answer was necessary in reply thereto; and with reference to that part of your communication of the 10th inst., "requiring me to furnish you in writing with a satisfactory answer to the allegations in the report of the Commission to which my attention was invited," I have merely to say that I have nothing further to communicate to His Excellency the Governor and Council on the subject than what has already been conveyed in my letter to you of the 23rd, and to which I would again respectfully call His Excellency's attention, conveying, as I feel it does, a truthful exposition of the transactions to which it refers.

And am, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. L. NOONAN.

The Hon. Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th July, 1874. }

SIR.—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., in which, in reply to mine of the 10th, you state that you have nothing further to communicate to His Excellency and Council than what has already been conveyed in yours of the 24th ulto.

With reference to the last named communication, as some of its statements appear to be in conflict with those given in evidence before the Royal Commission by Mr. Neville, Inspector of Light-houses, and Mr. Stuart, Secretary of Board of Works, I am directed by His Excellency and Council to enclose to you copies of Mr. Neville's and Mr. Stuart's evidence, with which it appears improbable you could have been acquainted when you wrote to me on the 23rd ulto., and I am to request that, regarding the contradictory statements now referred to, you will furnish me with your written explanation to be laid before His Excellency and Council; or, if you would prefer it, that you attend at Government House, at such time as may be hereafter appointed, for the purpose of affording such explanation orally to His Excellency and Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. D. SHEA.

JAMES L. NOONAN, ESQ.

[COPY.]

CUSTOM HOUSE,
St. John's, Nfld.,
17th July, 1874. }

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., with a copy of certain evidence taken before

the Royal Commission in reference to Light-house expenditure, and would in reply beg to state that, as I have already given my views to the Government on the subject, and believing what I have stated to be true, I would simply report that I have nothing further to communicate to His Excellency the Governor and Council either in writing or otherwise than what has already been furnished.

And am, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. L. NOONAN.

The Hon. the Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY.

[COPY.]

St. JOHN'S, }
14th September, 1874. }

SIR,—

I do not wish to resume my duties on the Royal Commission, which my absence on Circuit interrupted, and I hope the Government will acquiesce in my desire to resign my seat so soon as the report, now in preparation, shall have been presented.

When His Excellency in Council informed me on the 26th March last "that they attached great importance to the constitution of this Commission, so as to secure a full and fair investigation and to give a reasonable assurance to the Legislature and the public of an impartial report," and desired to have my services as President thereof, I did not feel justified in declining a public duty to which I was thus invited, especially as my labors were to be given gratuitously; but now that the Commission has examined and reported upon the various departments of the Government connected with the disbursement of the revenue, and the inquiry remaining to be made is principally into the personal expenditure of road grants, I think I may reasonably be excused from entering upon details so minute and laborious in their investigation and so distasteful in their nature.

I hope and believe that the Commission will be found to have realized the expectations above mentioned. I know that it has discharged its onerous duties with a scrupulous regard to accuracy and impartiality which no honorable man would venture to impeach, and I feel confident that the effects of the Commission will be long felt in an improved administration of several departments of Government, and in an avoidance of those frauds upon the funds of the Colony which we discovered and exposed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) BRYAN ROBINSON.

The Hon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
17th September, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, and in reply I am directed to inform you that while His Excellency and Council must regret much your withdrawal from the Presidency of the Royal Commission, they cannot but accede to your wish to resign a trust which has doubtless been attended with considerable inconvenience to you.

I am, on behalf of the Government, to convey to you their thankful appreciation of the public services rendered by you in the position from which you are retiring, and their conviction that these services have tended in an eminent degree to that efficiency with which the duty of the Commission has been discharged.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

The Hon Assistant Judge ROBINSON.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
6th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

In the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper of the 4th inst., is an editorial article containing matter which appears to reflect injuriously upon the Magistrate of Brigus as Chairman of the Brigus Road Board, in relation to alleged communications and proceedings between the Royal Commission and certain persons in Brigus.

I am to request that you will furnish me, for the information of the Government, with a statement of the facts of the case referred to by the *Morning Chronicle*.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

J. O. FRASER, ESQ.,
Secretary Royal Commission.

[COPY.]

ROYAL COMMISSION OFFICE, }
7th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have submitted to the Commissioners your letter of yesterday's date, and I am directed to state, in reply, that they are unable to afford you any information upon the subject of it, inasmuch as the article in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 4th instant is totally devoid of truth.

The narrative is altogether fabulous; nothing of the kind represented ever occurred; no reference was made to the Com-

missioners or to me by any person belonging to Brigus in relation to the Road Board accounts, nor did the Commissioners or I forward any accounts, papers or documents, to any person there or anywhere else in reference to that Board, or have any communication directly or indirectly concerning any matter relating to that district.

The name of Mr. Wilcox, J. P., has never been mentioned to or by the Commissioners until your note of yesterday reached them, and of course they did not "peremptorily" or otherwise "demand an explanation from him." The article is simply a fabrication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. O. FRASER,
Secretary.

The Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
25th November, 1874. }

GENTLEMEN,—

In accordance with the wish expressed by you in your sixth report, and for the reasons therein stated, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to relieve you from further labors in the examination of the public accounts; and, in intimating to you the pleasure of His Excellency, I am to convey to you his appreciation of the assiduity and ability with which you have discharged the onerous duties entrusted to you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

JAMES GOODFELLOW and JAMES FOX, Esquires.

[COPY.]

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
1st February, 1875. }

SIR,—

The Royal Commission on public accounts having recently closed their enquiries, I beg to revert to the correspondence into which I, on the part of the Government, entered with you in June last, on the subject of those statements in the report of the Royal Commission evidencing misappropriation of public funds by you while Chairman of the late Board of Works.

I am to inform you that the nature and effect of these statements continue to engage the attention of the Government, in whose opinion their gravity remains undiminished by such explanations as you have offered in your replies, or by any matter that has subsequently appeared in the reports of the Royal Commission.

You will, therefore, hold yourself ready to abide by such action as His Excellency in Council may deem suited to the circumstances of the case in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. D. SHEA.

Judge RENOUF.

Letter similar to preceding, ("Colonial Secretary of the late Government," being inserted instead of "Chairman of the late Board of Works,") addressed to

JAMES L. NOONAN, Esq.

No. 29.**Correspondence relative to the Telegraph question.***MINUTES OF COUNCIL.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
January 16th, 1875. }

His Excellency the Governor read a communication he had lately received from Mr. Laurence Oliphant, Toronto, stating that, from all the information within his reach, the passage of the Canadian Telegraph Bill seemed a certainty; that the Direct United States Cable Company propose to pay to the Newfoundland Government the sum of £30,000, on condition that the latter immediately give notice to the Anglo-American Company that they will exercise the right of pre-emption. Mr. Oliphant believes that, in view of the passage of the Canadian Bill, an arrangement like this would be readily acquiesced in by the Anglo-American Company, viz.: that instead of an actual change of ownership of the Telegraph property, Newfoundland, having purchased at a valuation, should make an immediate re-sale to the Anglo-American Company, and thus avoid a liability the colony would be unwilling to assume.

After consideration, it was resolved that the following telegram be sent by His Excellency to Mr. Oliphant:—

“Newfoundland Government is favorable to proposition, but requires satisfactory security that Anglo-American Company will re-purchase, or the Colony be secured against money responsibility; come here, authorized to act definitely.”

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
February 16, 1875. }

His Excellency laid before Council a letter received by him from Mr. L. Oliphant, with reference to the proposition of the Direct Cable Company to pay to the Newfoundland Government the sum of £30,000, on condition that the latter gave notice to the Anglo-American Company of the exercise of the right of pre-emption (which proposition appears in Minute of Council, dated 16th January last).

Mr. Oliphant now withdraws this offer, on the ground of the failure of the *Faraday* to lay the cable.

[COPY.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, }
February 24th, 1875. }

MY DEAR SIR STEPHEN ;—

Reference has been made by Mr. Conroy to the fact of a good offer having been made to the Government with regard to the Telegraph question, and it becomes almost a matter of necessity to refer to Mr. Oliphant's offer and withdrawal, but of course I would not presume to do so without Your Excellency's approval and consent.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) W. V. WHITEWAY.

[COPY.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
24th February, 1875. }

MY DEAR SIR,—

With reference to your note just received by the Governor, His Excellency has no objection (as Mr. Conroy has referred to the fact of an offer having been made by the Direct United States Cable Company) to your producing in the House of Assembly such portions of the private correspondence from Mr. Oliphant to Sir Stephen Hill as refer to an offer having been made and subsequently withdrawn. The Governor, however, considers that, in justice to Mr. Oliphant, it should be distinctly stated that the withdrawal of the offer was consequent upon the failure of the *Faraday* to lay the cable.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY SHEA, P. S.

The Honorable
The SOLICITOR GENERAL.

MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT TO SIR STEPHEN J. HILL.

[COPY.]

TORONTO,
Dec. 29th, 1874. }

From all I can gather here the passage of the Bill seems a certainty. Lord Carnarvon has distinctly said that it is a matter lying entirely within the competency of the Legislature; and there is, therefore, no further hope for our opponents from the Colonial Office. The Anglo-Company can scarcely expect to defeat the measure here with the whole power of the Government against them; but while we feel cer-

tain of carrying the Bill, we cannot do so before May or April at the earliest. Now, if we do not buy one ready made, it is of the utmost importance to us to begin the manufacture of our second cable before the 1st February. Parliament does not meet here till the 18th, and it would facilitate our raising the money necessary if, before that time, notice of pre-emption had been given in Newfoundland, coupled with the privilege of an immediate landing there. It would be worth our while to pay the Newfoundland Government a sum of money to secure this. My proposal, therefore, is this,—that the Direct U. S. Company pay the Newfoundland Government £30,000, on the understanding that they at once notify the Anglo-American Company of their intention to pre-empt, and close the whole transaction at once, so as to enable the latter to get the £135,000 before May, and at the same time enable us to land when we desire to do so—the money to be paid when we land. The arrangement between the Newfoundland Government and the Anglo-Company might be concluded in a few weeks, because there need be no actual change of ownership. The arrangement might take the form of a new convention, or of a sale to the Colony by the Company, and an immediate re-sale back to the Company by the Colony, rendering arbitration unnecessary.

MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT TO SIR STEPHEN J. HILL.

[COPY.]

OTTAWA,
3rd February. }

Since mine to you, the *Faraday's* failure has changed everything, and the Directors can no longer entertain the proposal I made when we desired to use it as a help towards getting a second cable.

No. 30.**Opinion of Solicitor General as to Justices of the Peace.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
April 8th, 1875. }

SIR,—

In reply to the question put by the Honorable Dr. Winter, I beg to say that by the Eighth Section of the Consolidated Statutes, Justices of the Peace in this Colony have the like powers, authorities, and jurisdiction, when the same are not inapplicable, as Justices in England, except otherwise provided by local enactment; and, that I am of opinion that when there is no resident Stipendiary Magistrate in a District, the Justices of the Peace for such District may elect a Chairman, but that when there is such Magistrate he is Chairman.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. V. WHITEWAY,
Solicitor General.

The Hon.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 31.**Copy of a Letter from Dr. Howley, relative to the breaking out and probable causes of an unusually fatal disease, principally amongst Children, at Twillingate.**

[COPY.]

ST. JOHN'S,
October, 1874. }Hon E. D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

Having been commissioned by H. M. Government to proceed to Twillingate and render all the assistance in my power to Dr. Stirling of that place, in combating an outbreak of disease amongst the children, reported as being extensively prevalent and unusually fatal, I beg to lay before you, on my return to St. John's, the following report of my mission:—

I arrived at Twillingate on the 27th August, where I learned from Dr. Stirling that up to that date, and since about the middle of July, there had occurred a large number of cases of dysenteric disease, that many children had died therefrom; that measles had been largely prevalent since the month of May last and was still rife, and that, in addition to these diseases, several distinct outbreaks of fever had taken place at intervals during the last eight or nine months; another such being then imminent in all probability, as his (Dr. S.) only son was then lying seriously ill of typhoid fever.

These cases were all confined to Twillingate Islands, none having been reported up to that date, nor afterwards during my stay, from any of the neighbouring islands or settlements, although some of these, as Moreton's Harbor, Tizzard's Harbor, Herring Neck, and others, are distant but a few miles, and are in constant and frequent communication with Twillingate.

On the day of my arrival, and on three or four subsequent days, I visited, in company with Dr. Stirling, a large number of children ill with the dysentery in various stages, several of them being hopeless cases and who died within a short time.

Soon afterwards Dr. Stirling, worn out by his previous exertions and by anxiety and loss of rest consequent upon the illness of his son, and grief at his death, which took place on the 1st of September, completely broke down, and fell ill with fever, which he went through in a modified form, and from the effects of which he is even now barely recovered. This threw the whole medical charge of the district upon me for a while, and my time was fully occupied in visiting the sick and compounding medicines, this latter part of my duties involving from three to four hours' work daily.

Dr. Alexander, of Tilt Cove, came over during the first week of my stay, at the request of Dr. Stirling, and rendered me valuable assistance, but could not remain absent from his charge longer than one day.

In about ten days after my arrival, there was an evident falling off in the number of new cases presenting themselves, coincident with fresh breezes, a cooler atmosphere, and rain in abundance which replenished the wells then almost dried up with long-continued hot dry weather, but soon cases of common continued fever began to appear and some of typhoid, well marked; and presently measles, which had already run through the North Island, broke out afresh, and began to spread rapidly in Farmer's and Durell's Arms, and other remoter parts of the South Island, accompanied and followed, in the majority of cases, by dysentery, as before.

Under these circumstances it was clearly my duty to remain, which I did, hoping to be enabled to return by the *Leopard* on her next succeeding trip. This, however, when the Steamer again arrived on her way South, I could not yet feel at liberty to do, as, although Dr. Stirling was then better, he was still very far from being able to attend to the large number of cases of serious disease which still prevailed, while three more members of his own household had, in the meantime, be-

come attacked with fever in quick succession, I therefore felt under the necessity of remaining until the next opportunity, by which time Dr. Stirling being once more able to get about, and the number of cases of disease of all kinds having considerably decreased, I felt that my presence could no longer be strictly considered as necessary to the saving of life.

With regard to the nature of this disease, it is essentially an inflammatory affection of the bowels, undoubtedly infectious in my opinion, attended with dysenteric symptoms sometimes sudden in its invasion, attacking those previously healthy, but more frequently following upon measles gradually, seeming as it were a legacy left by that disease. It is readily amenable to treatment in adults, of whom many were affected, with but one death, and generally also in children over three years of age, if previously healthy, and if treatment be undertaken in time, but very fatal in those at the age of weaning and dentition, or from six months to three years (a period at which children are especially liable to affections of the bowels) tending in them to become chronic, resisting all treatment, and gradually causing death by inanition.

It is no new or strange affection being closely analogous to, if not identical with, the cholera infantum, or autumnal dysentery, so called, which prevails largely in the United States during the months of August and September, and sporadic cases of which are often met with in this country at the same season; but, so far as I know, its occurrence in an endemic form, confined to one limited area of population, as has happened at Twillingate, whilst neighbouring settlements, situated apparently under similar sanitary conditions, have entirely escaped, is certainly a remarkable fact and one demanding attentive consideration.

I have, accordingly, devoted attention to the problem of its causation, and I consider that a variety of insanitary influences have been at work in this instance, to bring about so remarkable a result. Amongst these I would reckon an uncommonly hot and dry summer; the lowering effect of measles upon the system; an undoubtedly bad condition of both air and water, induced by the putrefaction of enormous masses of fish offal spread upon the gardens and potato patches, as manure, and left there

nucovered to rot in the hot sun ; quantities which, owing to a very productive fishery, were reported to me as being far in excess of those of ordinary years, and rendered the atmosphere of the place, even so late as the time of my arrival, intolerably offensive.

One other agency should not, I think, be omitted from the list, as at all events tending to keep up disease when once established, viz : the pernicious system, now almost universal amongst our fishing population, of over-heating their houses to a most enervating degree by the use of close cooking-stoves which necessitate the closing up of the chimneys, thus leaving no aperture for the escape of the foul and superheated air of the interior. This excessive heat is kept up all day and alternates with extreme cold, often in the night time, thus furnishing the most unfavorable possible conditions for the successful treatment of disease of this character. The heat in many of the houses at Twillingate was so great as to render a protracted visit to a patient a matter of extreme discomfort, and yet the inmates did not seem to feel it, from force of habit. I would take this opportunity of stating, and I trust it may not be considered out of place, that I, in common with other medical men, look upon this close stove system as a really serious evil, and one fraught with danger to the future health and stamina of our hardy fishermen ; and I think some systematic efforts should be made by clergymen, medical men, and all having influence with the people, to induce them to return to the old and wholesome system of open fire places and free ventilation.

Measles was introduced into Twillingate by a man ill with that disease returning from the sealing voyage last May ; the people, instead of avoiding that disease, courted it, and wilfully exposed their children to the contagion, though fully warned of the danger of so doing, and thus it spread through the entire community.

With regard to the prevalence of fever, it is not easy to account for the earlier outbreaks of that disease, occurring, as they did, last fall and winter. Such outbreaks are not uncommon in many of the Outports and in St. John's, but the later cases, and in particular those of true typhoid, I attribute to water

pollution chiefly, from the drainage or soakage into the wells of decomposing animal matter, of the probability of which there is ample evidence, such contamination being one of the recognised sources of typhoid fever.

To explain this probability it is necessary to state that from the peculiar conformation of the North Side of Twillingate Harbor, to which these cases were confined up to the date of my departure, there is but a narrow strip of land available for habitation between the landwash on one side, and a low range of rocky eminences on the other, and upon this narrow strip, with but few exceptions, are situated the dwellings, gardens, and pig-sties of the inhabitants, all huddled together in close proximity to each other, and to the stages where the operations for fish curing are carried on. The wells used are sunk close to the houses or pig-sties, there being no running water, and are in most instances low-lying and therefore favorably situated for reception of the drainage from putrefying animal matter upon the higher ground of the surrounding gardens. This liability to fouling of the wells is so apparent that it is surprising there should have been so little fever of typhoid character.

Still another source of air and possibly of water pollution, which cannot but be more or less prejudicial to health, consists in the very large number of pigs which are kept, and roam at large, fouling the roads and pathways with enormous quantities of excrementitious matter.

These various sources of impurity combined are sufficient, in my opinion, to account for the prevalence and long continuance of so much sickness. The chief factor being undoubtedly the fish offal, before mentioned, producing an unhealthy atmosphere, and this acting upon systems enfeebled by previous blood-poisoning from measles. Herring Neck, with a population of one thousand, only five miles distant, entirely escaped, and I am informed fish-manure is not used there to any extent—sea-weed being used for that purpose.

With regard to preventive measures to guard against future similar outbreaks, I would recommend that the Statutes in reference to public health and removal of nuisances be stringently carried out in all respects wherever possible; that public wells be sunk, at intervals, in elevated positions above

the possibility of contamination from drainage, and in sufficient numbers to suffice for the wants of the inhabitants, (there is one such well at present, lately excavated and well-situated in every respect, except in that of being at too great a distance from the bulk of the people.) That all private wells and such as are dangerously situated should be filled up, and the people forbidden to sink others in like situations; and that the hordes of wandering pigs be kept at home and their owners compelled to keep their pig-sties cleansed at frequent intervals.

If these several measures be duly enforced and carried out thoroughly, all will, I think, be done that can be effected sanitarily towards the prevention of such invasions in future.

Dr. Stirling and I took some trouble to collect the names of all those affected throughout the Island; but I have thought that the tabular summary beneath will sufficiently show the extent of the outbreak and the absolute mortality; premising, however, that fully four-fifths of the cases of measles were mild and recovered with little or no medical treatment, as also a large proportion of those of dysentery, the mortality from which represents about one-half or fifty per cent. of all the serious cases occurring in children from six months to three years.

These are all the facts in connection with this matter which occur to me as been worthy of report towards a clear understanding of the state of the case. Should H. M. Government require any further information in my power to give, I shall be ready to furnish such when called upon.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS HOWLEY.

TABLE SHEWING A SUMMARY OF CASES OF
ILLNESS AT TWILLINGATE—1874—JULY,
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

LOCALITIES.	Measles, No. of cases.	Dysentry, No. of cases.	Fever, No. of cases.	Total of persons sick.	Died.
Twillingate, North Side....	82	102	16	134	14
“ South Side....	74	82	9	140	6
“ Back Harbor..	137	103	21	157	11
Wild Cove	44	47	2	61	3
Bluff Head Cove	27	29	1	50	2
Jenkins' Cove.....	31	22	.....	47	2
Farmer's Arm.....	65	34	.....	69	1
Durell's Arm.....	74	46	1	98	3
Crow Head.....	42	30	2	56	2
Totals.....	576	495	52	812	44

No. 32.

Copy of Report of Postmaster-General, together with Enclosure to that Officer, from James L. Prendergast, Esq., Mail Agent at Labrador, during the Summer of 1874.

[COPY.]

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S,
1st March, 1875.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council, my Fifteenth Annual Report of the Post Office Department, for the year ended the 31st December, 1874, together with the accompanying statements numbering from 1 to 15, inclusive, embracing all particulars relative thereto, and exhibiting the progressive state of that branch of the Public Service in this Colony.

LETTERS.

The anticipated increase of correspondence alluded to in Report for the year 1873, has been fully realized, as will be seen by reference to figures under-written :

Number of Letters received and despatched, 1874..	442,205
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1873..	348,693

Increase in 1874..	93,512

Number of Registered Letters, 1874.....	3,457
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1873.....	2,719

Increase in 1874..	738

Shewing that the Public fully appreciate this means of forwarding correspondence with valuable contents.

During the year 2081 Letters were received in the Dead-letter branch of this Office, which were returned to the writers and places received from, excepting 235, the writers of which could not be found.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.,

An immense increase has taken place in the number of Newspapers and Circulars passing through this Office during the year, and much inconvenience is experienced from the want of sufficient room to assort them properly and with despatch.

Whilst on this subject, I would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Governor in Council to a subject of serious consideration, and which has been referred to in previous Reports, without any action being taken thereon, viz:—“Transient Newspapers.” The abuse existing, owing to the free admission of Newspapers of this character, has become so intolerable as to demand immediate interference. Newspapers, it must be borne in mind, comprise the principal bulk of our Mails, bearing a proportion of nearly 90 per cent. of the correspondence, thereby entailing a very heavy expense on the department for mail bags and labor. A small tax levied on this description of mail matter, would have a most salutary effect—say 1 cent per ounce—which cannot be considered onerous, when it is taken into account, that all Newspapers and Circulars printed in the Colony and mailed direct from Office of publication, are permitted to pass free through the local mails.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The business of this Office is steadily increasing, as will be seen by comparative statement from 1871 to end of 1874, inclusive. The safety which this system guarantees to persons remitting small sums of money, will most certainly cause an augmentation in this department.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The sale of Postage Stamps in 1873 amounted to \$9305.45, being \$1745.75 less than in 1872, occasioned by the large reduction in Postage rates. During the past year the amount

sold has reached the sum of \$10,226.42, being an increase of \$920.97 over 1873,—proving that cheap Postage has not impaired the Postal Revenue.

DIRECT STEAM.

The Ships of Allan Line have performed their work most regularly, giving general satisfaction. Unfortunately the last trip for the season, the *Nova Scotian* was prevented getting access to this port by the quantity of ice on the coast; and, after placing Mails and Passengers for Newfoundland on board the *S. S. Hercules*, proceeded for Queenstown. The *Hercules* was unable from same cause to get here, and landed Mails, &c., at Petty Harbor, from which place they were immediately forwarded to this Office.

The Mails intended for United Kingdom, per *Nova Scotian*, were forwarded by the *S. S. Neptune* to Halifax, and thence per *Sarmatian* to their destination; correspondence for United States and British was also sent on per *Neptune*, which vessel returned 13th February with British, United States, and Colonial Mails.

LOCAL STEAM.

The Service by the Boats under contract with the Government, has been most efficiently performed during the past year, both on the Northern and Western routes. The extension of this Service to the North West coast of the Island, will be a great boon to the inhabitants of that locality, causing a more certain regularity in the receipt and despatch of correspondence than could possibly be attained by Sailing Packets, and consequently a large increase in that correspondence.

LABRADOR.

The Steamer *Hercules* was employed on this route, plying between Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belle Isle, and Mannox Island on the North coast.

This vessel was considerably damaged by grounding on shoals and rocks on the coast, and twice obliged to return to St. John's for repairs, necessitating the employment of *S. S. Cabot* and *Walrus*, temporarily, and causing great inconvenience to

the Public from the uncertainty of the time of Mail Boat calling at the several ports.

A report of Mail Officer employed the past season is herewith appended.

SAILING PACKETS.

The Boats in Trinity and Placentia Bays have performed their work satisfactorily, and no complaint been received against them.

The Packet between Harbor Breton and Garnish is not now a necessity, only so far as conveying the Mails between Harbor Breton and English Harbor. The Steamer calling at Grand Bank and Fortune alternately brings all correspondence for Garnish, which the Courier would take forward.

The Packet between Harbor Breton and Channel has too extensive a route to be served satisfactorily by any sailing vessel. This service, to be carried out efficiently, requires at least two smart sailing Craft, say, one Boat from Harbor Breton to Cape La Hune, and another from Burgeo to Rose Blanche. A small Boat might be employed to take Mails from Rose Blanche to Petites and Burnt Island, at the latter of which places a Way Office is established where correspondence could be deposited. If these Packet Boats could be superseded by some sort of Steam Service, it would be a great boon—the present Boat is of very little benefit.

COURIERS, &c.

It is a matter to be considered whether there is any necessity for continuing the Courier between Burin and Garnish, as Mails for the Westward have not been carried over that route since the establishment of regular service by Steam Packets. The only difficulty is that in the event of the Steamer being unable, from stress of weather, to land Mails at Fortune or Grand Bank, the services of a Courier would then be required. Whether it would be advisable to discontinue this as a regular Service, and employ a Courier when wanted, is a matter to be decided on.

To meet the requirements of the population, several Way Offices and Couriers have been established during the year, and there are several more pressing applications under consideration, which will receive due attention. Among these I may mention Random Sound, where it is quite impracticable to establish any sort of Postal Service on the land only without the assistance of several Couriers. There are now springing up in many parts of the Sound numerous small settlements, all of which are craving for Postal communication. The most feasible way I see of accomplishing this Service, so that all the inhabitants can benefit by it, is to establish there small Steam Launches one on each Arm of the Sound. These little Craft could move up and down with great facility, landing and receiving Mails on both sides of the Sound. I am confident a Service of this character would give much satisfaction and deserve a trial. Through the enterprise of an individual at Random, one of those small Launches has been built, and its services tendered to the Government at a reasonable rate; but, to have the service really efficient, it would require two Boats, one on the Eastern and one on the Western side.

The other places pressing for Postal Service and deserving consideration, are those settlements on the Cape Shore between Placentia and Distress. This Service has been held back for some time, owing to the impracticable and dangerous state of the route. The road is now safe for a Courier, and I, therefore, recommend that part of the country may be allowed to participate in our Postal Service. The distance between Placentia and Distress is about 24 miles, and the services of a Courier may be had for about One Hundred and Twenty Dollars per annum. A Way Office will be required at Distress.

Another application deserving of consideration is for the establishment of a Courier between Beau Bois and Burin, between which places there are several settlements, all of which, I might say, are completely isolated and have no Postal communication nearer than Burin or Oderin. To remedy this want in some measure, I proposed to the proprietor of the Packet Boat to call at Beau Bois, but owing to the impracticability of his touching in there regularly, going and returning from Placentia and Burin, he would not undertake it.

FREE CORRESPONDENCE.

The franking privilege, from its abuse, has now been abolished in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and other countries. I trust the Government will soon take measures for its extinction in Newfoundland; it is a source of much vexation both to the Post Office Officials and the parties contending for the privilege. Until something is done with reference to it, it would be desirable that the Government should define clearly who are the persons to be recognized as entitled to the privilege. With reference to the correspondence to and from the Inspectors of Schools, Chairmen and Secretaries of School Boards, School-masters and School-mistresses, I would propose that such be put up in wrappers with printed address, bearing name of sender in the left-hand corner. This would prevent much inconvenience to the Post Office and to the persons to whom addressed, as several of these communications are received through the Post Office, without the Officials being able to recognize whether they are on Education business or not.

In concluding this report, I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the Officers throughout the Department discharged their respective duties; also the Superintendent of the Money Order Branch; the Chief Clerk and Accountant, whose untiring perseverance in the discharge of his onerous duties, are beyond praise.

I cannot omit here bringing under the notice of the Government the inadequacy of the remuneration to the Post Office employees for their important labours, and of which they justly complain. It would be just and reasonable that an increase of Salaries, corresponding to the increased cost of living, should be made to them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN DELANY,

Postmaster General.

Hon. EDWARD SHEA,

Colonial Secretary.

[COPY.]

HARBOR GRACE,
13th February, 1875. }

SIR,—

In accordance with your request, I have hereunto appended several papers of reports and suggestions relative to the Labrador Postal Service.

The first will show the names of the Postal Harbors, and the names of the persons who kindly accepted the duty of Way Officers.

The second will show the names of the Harbors, Islands, and Coves, in the vicinity of the several Postal Harbors.

The third will show the distance from harbor to harbor along the Coast of Labrador, from Blanc Sablon to Mannock's Island, going North and returning South; also the distance from St. John's, calling at Harbor Grace, to Battle Harbor; and the distance from St. John's, calling at Harbor Grace, to Blanc Sablon; the average steaming per day, the delay calling at several harbors, and the delay at anchor by night; also the average rate of sailing, and showing, by proceeding direct to Blanc Sablon, that fifty-six miles and nearly ten hours of time would be saved.

The fourth is a letter I received commenting on the arrangements of last year, and making observations and suggestions for the enlargement of the Mail Service. I do not consider that the matter of that letter comes within my province to offer any opinion; I have, however, added to it a memorandum which I made on my route at the Labrador.

The fifth are several suggestions relating to the contracting for a Steamer for the Labrador Postal Service; also suggesting that a Medicine Chest for the purpose of meeting the wants of poor fishermen and their families who may require such assistance.

On my first visiting the harbors, I was much pleased to find that the arrangements adopted by the Government for the

delivery and reception of letters gave satisfaction, and was much appreciated by the fishermen generally, and all seemed desirous to give every despatch possible, as well as affording every facility so as to enable us to carry out the Service.

The stranding of the Steamer at Holton, Esquimaux Bay, and at Indian Tickle, causing the Steamer to leave the coast for Newfoundland for repairs, cast the whole of the arrangements into confusion, by means of which many suffered great inconvenience and many disappointments.

The reason once given for dissatisfaction, complaints were repeatedly made of alternate trips, insisting that they were equally entitled as others.

To satisfy the demands of the Ship Harbor and Scrammy people, I was instructed to call at those harbors, when all appeared satisfied.

Mr. Dawe, agent of the branch establishment of the Hudson Bay Company at Cartwright, complained, which was communicated to me at his request by Mr. Peter Dwyre, that their establishment suffered great inconvenience by reason of their not receiving their letters in time to reply by return of the Mail Steamer, and that Mr. Dawe's wishes would be gratified by the Steamer calling at Cartwright Harbor, on her way going North,—a compliance with his request would increase the distance going North twenty-two miles.

The planters residing at Mannock's Island, Adnavic, and Ragged Islands, complained of that part in particular of the last year's arrangement, stopping at the end of August at Emily; they said that a trip at the end of August or about the tenth of September would be of more importance than any other, as it was then they most desired to have means of communication with their merchants as to the shipping off fish.

A party deeply interested was desirous that the Steamer should call at least at the Ragged Islands; the captain referred him to make application to the contractor who refused unless the sum of Ten Pounds be paid. I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest that in any future contract the contractor should be divested of any such interference.

The very low average rate of the Steamer's sailing the first trip attracted my attention; and I came to the conclusion that the cause was her being over-loaded with coal, and her bottom neither cleaned or coated. The last trip she averaged seven miles; she was then in good sailing trim, and her bottom was clean and coated.

The *Hercules* is beyond doubt the finest little vessel in the country for the carrying out the Labrador Service.

I still entertain the hope that consideration will be given to compensate me for the loss and expenses which I was subjected to by reason of the stranding of the Steamer whilst on the Labrador Postal Service.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES L. PRENDERGAST,
Mail Officer, Labrador.

To JOHN DELANY, Esq.,
Postmaster General,
St. John's.

NAMES OF POSTAL HARBORS.	NAMES OF PERSONS ACTING AS WAY OFFICERS.
Blanc Sablon	Mr. Le Scilleur.
Forteau	Captain Rabbitts.
L'Anse au Loup	Mr. Watson.
Red Bay	Mr. Penny.
Chateau	Captain Joyce.
Henley Harbor	Captain Hunt.
Chimney Tickle	Captain Gordon.
Cape Charles	Captain Taylor.
Battle Harbor	Mr. Bendell.
Spear Harbor	Captain Forward.
Murray's Harbor	Captain Geary.
Little Harbor	Captain Morris.
St. Francis Harbor Bight	Mr. Tuffin.
Fishing Ship's Harbor	Captain Parsons.
Ship Harbor	Captain Mercer.
Square Island Harbor	Mr. Joseph Luther.
Scrammy	Captain Bartlett.
Dead Island	Captain Pike.
Snug Harbor	Captain Fitzgerald.
Tub Harbor	Captain Green.
Venison Tickle	Mr. Rorke.
Bolster's Rock	Captain Walsh.
Comfort Bight	Mr. Wilcox.
Seal Islands	Captain Aleock.
Punch Bowl	Captain Brien.
Batteaux	Mr. Wills.
Domino	Mr. Costigan.
Indian Tickle	Captain Hennebury.
Grady	Mr. Lamour.
S. E. Cove	Mr. Whiteway.
Long Island	Mr. Peter Dwyre.
Pack's Harbor	Captain Delany.
Independent	Mr. Dawson.
Rigoulette	Mr. Fortesque.

NAMES OF POSTAL HARBORS:	NAMES OF PERSONS ACTING AS WAY OFFICERS.
Indian Harbor	Captain Norman.
White Bears:	Mr. Heyden.
Emily	Captain Thomey.
Holton	Captain James Delany:
Cape Harrison	} Captain Pomfrey.
Ragged Islands	
Adnavick	Captain Russell.
Mannock's Island	Captain Smith.

NAMES OF POSTAL HARBORS WHERE LETTERS ARE DELIVERED AND RECEIVED.	NAMES OF HARBORS AND COVES ADJACENT TO THE POSTAL HARBORS:
Blanc Sablon	} Isle au Bois.
Forteau	
L'Ance au Loup	L'Ance a Coteur:
	L'Ance a Clair.
Red Bay	L'Ance a Mort.
	Point L'Amour Light House.
Chatteau	Schooner Cove.
	L'Ance au Diable.
Henley Harbor	Capstan Cove.
	West St. Modeste:
Chimney Tickle	Pinware.
	East St. Modeste.
Cape Charles	Carrol's Cove.
	Pleasure Harbor:
Battle Harbor	Camps.
	Belle Isle Light House.
	Matthew's Cove.
	Trap Cove.
	Sizes Harbor.
Indian Cove.	
White Point.	
Mary's Harbor.	

NAMES OF POSTAL HARBORS WHERE LETTERS ARE DELIVERED AND RECEIVED.	NAMES OF HARBORS AND COVES ADJACENT TO THE POSTAL HARBORS.
Spear Harbor	Fox Harbor.
Murray's Harbor	Petty Harbor.
Little Harbor	Seal Bight.
	Salt Pond.
	St. Francis Harbor.
St. Francis Bight	George's Cove.
	William's Harbor.
	Merchantman's Harbor.
Fishing Ship's Harbor	
Ship Harbor	Occasional Harbor.
	Island Cove.
Square Island and Scrammy	Nowlan's Harbor.
	Schooner Cove.
	Red Island Cove.
Dead Island	Triangle.
	Fox Cove.
Snug Harbor	
Tub Harbor	
	Cox Cove.
	Wild Bight.
Venison Tickle	Hawk's Harbor.
	Stites Harbor.
	Transport Island.
	Bird Islands.
	Hill Cove.
Bolster's Rock	Salt Pond.
	American Harbor.
	Hiscock's Island.
	Penguin.
Comfort Bight	
	American Tickle.
Seal Islands	Hill Harbor.
	Cradle Cove.
	Seine Island.

NAMES OF POSTAL HARBORS WHERE LETTERS ARE DELIVERED AND RECEIVED.	NAMES OF HARBORS AND COVES ADJACENT TO THE POSTAL HARBORS.
Punch Bowl	Shoal Tickle. Matthew's Cove. Orleans. Webber's Cove. Brigus. Cashett's Harbor. Sandy Islands.
Batteaux	Black Tickle. Quare Island.
Domino	Penny Hook Cove. Spotted Island Harbor. Griffin's Harbor. Farmer's Cove. Salmon Bight.
Indian Tickle.....	Red Island. Cape Grass.
Grady	Black Island. Mullin's Cove. Hackett's Harbor. Cape North. American Creek. Sand Hills.
South East Cove	Cartwright Island. Huntingdon Island. Hare Island Harbor. Cartwright Harbor. Curlew.
Pack's Harbor.....	Cape Porcupine.
Independent	
Rigoulette.....	Mullin's Cove. Connonock's Cove. Turner's Bight. Cunningham's Bight. Tinker Harbor.

NAMES OF POSTAL HARBORS WHERE
LETTERS ARE DELIVERED AND
RECEIVED.

NAMES OF HARBORS AND COVES
ADJACENT TO THE POSTAL
HARBORS.

Indian Harbor	Edward's Harbor. Black Island Cove. Bake Apple Bight. Mark's Harbor. Cut Throat. Ice Tickles. Smoky Tickle. Five Islands.
Emily	Dark Tickle. Horse Harbor. Splitting Knife. Mansey Hole. Pig Island. Brig Harbor. Sloop Harbor. Pigeon Island.
Holton.....	Little Holton. Tinker Harbor.
Cape Harrison	Jigger Tickle. Sloop Cove. Touchcalick.
Ragged Islands.....	
Adnavick	
Mannock's Island.....	

Distances, from Harbor to Harbor, from Blanc Sablon to Mannock's Island, going North; and the distances from Mannock's Island to Blanc Sablon returning South.

	Distances. Miles.	Total.
Blanc Sablon to Forteau.....	10	
Forteau to Lance au Loup.....	6	
Lance au Loup to Red Bay.....	20	
Red Bay to Henley Harbor.....	27	
Henley Harbor to Chimney Tickle.....	13	
Chimney Tickle to Cape Charles.....	4	
Cape Charles to Battle Harbor.....	6	
Battle Harbor to Spear Harbor.....	12½	
Spear Harbor to Francis Harbor Bight.....	12½	
Francis Harbor Bight to Square Island.....	13	
Square Island to Dead Island.....	4	
Dead Island to Venison Tickle.....	8	
Venison Island to Punch Bowl.....	12	
Punch Bowl to Batteau.....	10	
Batteau to Indian Tickle.....	15	
Indian Tickle to South East Cove.....	29	
South East Cove to Indian Harbor.....	51	
Indian Harbor to Mannock's Island.....	59	
		312
Mannock's Island to Adnavick.....	12	
Adnavick to Ragged Islands.....	16	
Ragged Islands to Cape Harrison.....	7	
Cape Harrison to Holton.....	21	
Holton to Emily.....	4	
Emily to White Bears.....	10	
White Bears to Indian Harbor.....	6	
Indian Harbor to Rigoulette.....	45	
Rigoulette to Pack's Harbor.....	54	
		312
Carried forward.....		312

	Distances. Miles.	Total.
Brought forward.....	.....	312
Pack's Harbor to Long Island	13	
Long Island to Grady	7	
Grady to Indian Tickle.....	23	
Indian Tickle to Domino	10	
Domino to Seal Islands.....	14	
Seal Islands to Comfort Bight.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Comfort Bight to Venison Island	10	
Venison Island to Tub Harbor	3	
Tub Harbor to Dead Island	7	
Dead Island to Square Islands and Scrammy	8	
Scrammy to Ship Harbor	9	
Ship Harbor to Fishing Ship's Harbor.....	3	
Fishing Ship's Harbor to Little Harbor.....	15	
Little Harbour to Murray's Harbor.....	2	
Murray's Harbor to Battle Harbor	17	
		318
Battle Harbor to Cape Charles.....	6	
Cape Charles to Chimney Tickle	4	
Chimney Tickle to Henley or Chatteau	13	
Henley Harbor to Red Bay.....	27	
Red Bay to L'Anse au Loup	20	
L'Anse au Loup to Forteau	6	
Forteau to Blanc Sablon.....	10	86
		716
Total.....		

St. John's, calling at Harbor Grace, to Battle Harbor 338
 St John's, calling at Harbor Grace, to Blanc Sablon 364

Average steaming per day, 10 hours.
 " delay calling at Harbors, 7 hours.
 " at Anchor by night, 7 hours.
 " rate of Sailing, 6 miles per hour.

By proceeding direct from Harbor Grace to Blanc Sablon,
 56 miles would be saved and nearly 10 hours of time.

If no accident should occur, and weather favorable and clear of fog, the whole line of coast can be visited on an average of 11 to 12 days.

ST. JOHN'S, }
27th January, 1875. }

DEAR SIR,—

Considering the great importance to the general trade of the Island that the Labrador Mail Service should be enlarged and improved if possible, not only for the benefit of the trade generally but for those who are actually engaged in the catching and curing fish, I therefore thought it well to make such observations and offer such suggestions as appears to me would greatly benefit all concerned.

First, I would recommend, if only one Steamer is employed, that she should start about the 25th June, go to Battle Harbor and then up to L'Anse-au-Loup and other harbors, as far as Salmon River, so as to bring news of fish striking in for green fish catchers, then return going North to Farm-yard Island, or neighborhood of Nain, and if necessary or available, if down too early, there to wait a few days, and return with news of fish striking in for information of the large fleet of vessels going North, looking for fish. Returning from the North should call at as many places as possible for the benefit of the fishermen, as many small craft may be hanging on uncertain of fish at North.

This trip to Farm-yard Island might be repeated. If two Steamers are employed, of course it could be done to better advantage.

In addition to *Hercules*, if a vessel like *Ariel* was taken up for Straits and back of the country, all of this in connection with *Leopard* to Battle Harbor, *Ariel* from Battle Harbor to Channel, news could be got from there by telegraph, or by Western Mail Boat.

These early trips are understood to be for the benefit principally of fishing vessels, so that vessels might not be hanging

on in crowds about Cape Harrison, if it was known fish was North.

After August, Steamer should not go North of Cape Harrison, Mannock's Island, or Ragged Islands, but should return from that, and the ports of call South of Indian Tickle, or Long Island, should be largely increased from last year's route; and as the vessel does not go so far North, the spare time should be occupied calling at all harbors instead of alternately, and take care to put into Scrammy and Ship Harbor for the benefit of Bay Roberts' people, or any other place in that neighborhood.

If *Ariel* was employed, she should call at Cape Charles, Chimney Tickle, Chatteau, Henley, Red Bay, Lance au Loup, Forteau, Blanc Sablon, and other harbors above that on to Channel, going from and returning to Battle Harbor to connect with *Leopard*.

Should only the one boat be employed, of course that could not be carried out, and after first trip in spring, would not have time to go above Lance au Loup or Forteau.

Such is the idea I have at present of the improvement of the Mail Service in the Straits and the Coast of Labrador; but if only last year's service is contemplated, care should be taken that September trips are extended to Mannock's Island and Ragged Islands, and the additional ports put in returning South.

I have no doubt whatever from the zeal and earnestness which the Government manifest for the benefit of the fishermen and for all those engaged therein, that every consideration will be given to the suggestions I have made.

I hope you will be pleased, in any report or communication you may make to the Postmaster General, to embody these suggestions for the improvement of the Labrador Mail Service.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

* * * *

JAMES L. PRENDERGAST, ESQ.,
Mail Officer, Labrador.

The allusion in the foregoing letter to that part of the Coast of Labrador from Mannock's Island to Hopedale and to Nain, I thought it well to add here a copy of a note or memorandum which I made, showing the distances taken from A. Arrowsmith's Chart of Greenland and the Labrador, and the information I obtained of other particulars from an intelligent and experienced Captain engaged for years fishing on that Coast, viz :—

Mannock's Island to Cape Strawberry, in a N. E. direction	15 miles.
Strawberry to Aillick	5 "
Aillick to Tunific Islands, in a N. N. W. direction, all dangerous	15 "
(Rocks and shoals are seen at a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distance, being a white bottom.)	
Tunefic Islands to Tickle Arichat	17 "
Tickle Arichat towards the narrows of Connoytoke, N. N. W. by W	5 "
Connoytoke to Hopedale	12 "
(Nothing to be feared on a clear day, as on that track can see the shoals.)	
Farm-yard Island lays in a serpentine route through Islands to the N. E. of Hopedale	20 "
Hopedale to Fanny's Cove, Cape Harrigan	30 "
Cape Harrigan is an Island near the entrance of Davis's inlet, in a N. E. by N. direction.	
One dangerous black rock lays in the track.	
Cape Harrigan to Nain	80 "
Distance from Mannock's to Hopedale	69 "
Hopedale to Nain	110 "
	—
	180
	—

A vessel will have to sail about 200 miles.

Suggestions respectfully submitted relative to the engagement of a Steamer for the Labrador Postal Service.

That the Steamer be in a thorough state of repair, her bottom cleaned and coated before entering on the Service.

That she be full manned, be equipped with necessaries for the vessel and engines for at least three months.

That she shall have on board a line 120 fathoms long, and of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to lay out a kedge if necessary, and for mooring and other purposes.

That suitable apartments be temporarily fitted up for Mail Officer, and fittings for the safe keeping and sorting of letters, &c.

That a four-oared boat be put on board for the service of the Mail Officer.

That an experienced and approved Pilot be engaged exclusive of the crew of the vessel.

That some harbor be named where a deposit of coal should be made, and to land the overstock taken down first trip, so that she may be put in a safe trim.

That she be supplied with a sufficient number of charts and plans of harbors of the Labrador, &c.

That a person be appointed by the Government to survey and inspect the said Steamer, and certify that she is in every particular supplied with necessaries according to contract, and certify the same, and that she is ready to proceed on the service.

That from the many applications made the last summer on board the Steamer by poor Fishermen for Medicine, I would beg leave to recommend that a small Medicine Chest, composed of suitable simple Medicines, Salves, &c., be put on board, at the Government expense.

**with the Colony of Newfoundland,
31st December, 1874,**

Cr.

1874.

Dec. 31.—By amount paid Receiver General		\$12,000 00
“ Amount of Postage on Official Correspondence.....	\$112 55	
“ Amount Postage on Unclaimed Letters.....	54 09	
“ Amount paid for Special Mail Service, and incidental expenses, account of Post Office during the year	103 56	
“ Amount of Postage Stamps sent to General Post Offices, New Zealand and Victoria	4 38	
“ Amount of Discount on Postage Stamps sold, \$10,226.42 at 5 per cent	511 32	
“ Balance to 1875 account...		<u>785 90</u> 3,574 31
		<u>\$16,360 21</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	Amount.
Bay Bulls	\$2 02
Bonavista	3 59
Brigus	65 49
Burgeo	2 86
Burin	69 30
Carbonear	80 70
Channel	4 52
Ferryland	5 07
Fogo	5 64
Greenspond ...	1 91
Harbor Breton.	3 96
Harbor Grace..	99 48
La Poile	1 33
Little Placentia	6 02
Placentia	6 64
Rose Blanche..	2 89
Trinity	8 18
Twillingate ...	4 71
	<hr/>
	\$374 31
St. John's	151 37
	<hr/>
	\$525 68

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the amount of Postage collected at the several Post Offices in Newfoundland, on Correspondence per British Packets, during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	Amount.
Bay Bulls	\$1 08
Bonavista	1 13
Brigus	4 69
Burgeo	2 08
Burin	6 25
Carbonear	15 45
Channel	3 42
Ferryland	1 36
Fogo	1 68
Greenspond	1 19
Harbor Breton	12 05
Harbor Grace	50 79
La Poile	3 33
Placentia	2 47
Rose Blanche	2 65
Trinity	4 10
Twillingate	4 61
	<hr/>
	\$118 33
St. John's	281 41
	<hr/>
	<u>\$399 74</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several Post Offices, in Postage and for Postage Stamps sold, during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

Name of Post Office.	Postage collected.	Stamps sold.	Total.
Bay Bulls	\$3 10	\$14 00	\$17 10
Bonavista.....	4 72	48 00	52 72
Brigus	70 18	338 50	408 68
Burgeo	4 94	108 00	112 94
Burin	75 55	5 00	80 55
Carbonear.....	96 15	361 00	457 15
Channel	7 94	126 00	133 94
Ferryland.....	6 43	38 00	44 43
Fogo	7 32	84 00	91 32
Greenspond	3 10	36 84	39 94
Harbor Briton	16 01	139 00	155 01
Harbor Grace	150 27	1006 00	1156 27
La Poile.....	4 66	42 00	46 66
Little Placentia.....	6 02	.....	6 02
Placentia	9 11	72 00	81 11
Rose Blanche.....	5 54	54 42	59 96
Trinity	12 28	88 00	100 28
Twillingate	9 32	145 00	154 32
	492 64	2705 76	3198 40
St. John's.....	432 78	7520 66	7953 44
	\$925 42	\$10226 42	\$11151 84

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**statements of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1874.**

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
Brigus & Bay Roberts	E. Moore.....	\$60 00	
Ditto ditto	James Fitzgerald..	48 00	Pensioner,
Ditto & Cupids	William Ledrow ..	3 33	now dead
Ditto & Harbor Main	J. Ezekiel.....	69 24	2 months.
Ditto & Port-de-Grave	M. O'Rielly.....	69 24	
Brooklyn and King's Cove	Wm. Stares.....	60 00	
Burin & Placentia...	John Collins.....	692 32	
Ditto and Garnish...	Lewis Butler.....	140 72	
Ditto and Lamaline .	Albin Barbage	195 40	
Bonavista & Trinity.	Thomas White	161 52	
Bonavista & Greens- pond	Robert Ford	276 92	
Carbonear & New Per- lican	Joseph Peers	100 00	
Carbonear & New Per- lican	Daniel Sullivan ..	48 00	Pensioner.
Carbonear & Bay-de- Verd	James Evans	160 00	
Channel & Bonne Bay	William Seward...	600 00	4 m. win'r.
Ditto ditto	Captain Poole	1180 00	5 m. sum'r.
English Harbor and Belloram	John Rose.....	46 16	
Ferryland & Trepas- sey	Patrick Ryan	184 60	
Garnish & Fortune ..	Josiah Hiscock....	180 00	
Gaultois & Hermitage	John Dowding	80 00	
Grates Cove & New Perlican	George Howell....	230 76	
Carried forward..	.....	\$4386 41	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1874.—(Continued.)**

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		\$4386 41	
Great & Little Placentia.....	Alexander Burke..	46 16	
Harbor Briton and Channel.....	William Pink.....	800 00	
Harbor Briton & Hermitage.....	John Harris.....	138 48	
Harbor Briton & Garnish.....	William White....	507 72	
Harbor Grace & Island Cove.....	John Crane.....	73 84	
Harbor Grace & New Harbor.....	Edward Woodman.	75 00	
Heart's Content and Heart's Delight...	Thomas Foss.....	16 66	5 months.
Heart's Delight and Green Harbor....	Henry Jackson....	16 66	5 months.
New Perlican to Green Harbor.....	Frederick Wiltshire	46 68	7 months.
Placentia and Mersheen.....	Patrick Murphy...	392 28	
St. John's & Ferryland.....	Martin Lambert...	160 00	
St. John's & Portugal Cove.....	William Coughlan.	160 00	
St. John's & Harbor Main.....	Ditto ..	140 00	
St. John's & Placentia	Ditto ..	400 00	
St. John's & Carbonear.....	Ditto ..	600 00	Winter, 30 trips.
Carried forward.....		\$7959 89	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Contractors and others,
for carriage of Mails, during the year ended 31st
December, 1874.—(Continued.)**

Route.	Contractor's Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
Brought forward.....		\$7959 89	
St. John's, Placentia, Ferryland & Har- bor Grace.....	William Coughlan .	88 00	
St. John's and Petty Harbor.....	Emanuel Chafe....	40 00	
St. John's & Placen- tia.....	M. Sinnott.....	276 92	
St. Kyran's & Para- dise.....	Thomas Sullivan ..	230 76	
St. Mary's & Salmon- ier.....	John Hurley.....	112 00	
Trinity & New Perli- can.....	Peter Coleman.....	884 64	
Trinity & Shoal Har- bor.....	G. Harrington.....	112 00	
Trinity & King's Cove	Jessie Jeans.....	115 36	
St. John's, LaManche, Random, Greens- pond, Fogo & Twil- lingate.....	Woodman, Pritchett Crocker, Hodder, and Guy	1180 00	Northern Mailroute, winter '74.
Twillingate and Her- ring Neck.....	Hayter.....	33 33	5 months.
		<u>\$11232 70</u>	

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General,

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended 31st**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.
General Post Office, St. John's	John Delany
	G. LeMessurier
	Thos. S. Dwyer
	John Freeman
	George Gaden
	John Higgins
	James Campbell
	John Power
	E. LeMessurier
	E. Solomon
Patrick Burke	
Bay Bulls	Harriet J. Williams
Bonavista	John Laurence
Brigus	Sarah Stentafor
Burin	Thomas Winter
Burgeo	Francis A. Parsons
Carbonear	Nicholas Nichole
Channel	Nathan Smith
Ferryland	John Morry
Fogo	James Fitzgerald
Greenspond	William Lang
Harbor Briton	Thomas Birkett
Harbor Grace	A. T. Drysdale
Ditto	William Sharp
La Poile	Francis A. Read
Little Placentia	Alexander Burke
New Perlican	Francis A. Howell
Placentia	Hannah Bradshaw
Rose Blanche	Philip H. Sorsoliel
Trinity	Ann Cross
Twillingate	Joseph J. Pearce
Carried forward . . . . .	.....

**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the
December, 1874.**

Amount.	Service.
\$1385 00	Postmaster General.
600 00	Chief Clerk and Accountant.
696 00	Superintendent of Money Order Office.
462 00	Second Clerk.
462 00	Third Clerk.
320 00	Letter Carrier and Assorter.
240 00	Assistant Clerk and Assorter.
200 00	Assistant Letter Carrier.
93 00	Office Keeper.
231 05	Pensioner.
47 00	Pensioner.
70 00	Postmistress.
70 00	Postmaster.
202 00	Postmistress.
92 28	Postmaster.
47 00	Ditto.
228 00	Ditto.
40 00	Ditto.
70 00	Ditto.
70 00	Ditto.
70 00	Ditto.
70 00	Ditto.
70 00	Ditto.
331 00	Ditto.
52 00	Letter Carrier.
19 00	Postmaster.
70 00	Ditto.
47 00	Ditto.
120 00	Postmistress.
19 00	Postmaster.
116 00	Postmistress.
70 00	Postmaster.
\$6609 33	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended 31st**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.
Brought forward .....	.....
Bay Roberts	Eliza Moore
Bay-de-Verds	Charles Blundon ..
Bay St. George.....	Joseph Le Grandais
Bay of Islands	William Petipas... ..
Blackhead	John C. Moors
Bonne Bay	John R. Roberts... ..
Burnt Island	George Tweedle, 1 quarter ...
Catalina	Stephen Janes
Cat's Cove	Thomas O'Brien... ..
English Harbor ...	Mrs. Stirling.....
Exploits	Thomas Winsor
Fermeuse	John Connell
Fortune	Henry J. Haddon.. ..
Fortune Harbor... ..	R. Hamilton, 2 quarters
Garnish	George Snelgrove.. ..
Gooseberry Islands	Charles Harris, 6 quarters
Grand Bank	Jonathan Hickman
Grates Cove	William Meadus... ..
Harbor Buffet	Ann Collett
Harbor Main	Johanna Ezekiel ..
Herring Neck	Robert Lewis, 3 quarters
Ditto	Henry Miles, 5 months
Holyrood	John Veitch
Hant's Harbor	Mary Husson
Heart's Content... ..	George Moore.....
Hermitage	Martha Frances
Island Cove	John Crane
King's Cove	Patrick Murphy... ..
Lamaline	James Pittman.....
Lower Island Cove	George Cooper
Carried forward.....	.....

**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the
December, 1874.**

Amount.	Service.
\$6609 33	
19 00	Way Officer.
19 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
2 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
4 76	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
4 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
12 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
6 00	Ditto.
8 33	Ditto.
4 74	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
\$7024 16	

**Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters,
year ended 31st**

Name of Office.	Officer's Name.
Brought forward, . . . . .	. . . . .
Little Bay Islands	J. Campbell, 2 quarters
New Harbor	Thomas Newhook
Nipper's Harbor	Francis A. Thomas
Oderin	Kate Maddox
Old Perlican	William Christian
Paradise	Patrick Haley
Petty Harbor	Jacob Bishop
Portugal Cove	Margaret Dooley
Port-de-Grave	Matthew O'Rielly
Pushthrough	Henry Camp
Salvage	Thomas Oldford
Scilly Cove	Jacob Hiscock
Salmonier, North	Matthew Carew
Salmonier, South	Patrick Cormack
Sound Island	Philip Brown
Spaniard's Bay	William H. Earle
St. Lawrence	Hugh Vavasour
St. Mary's	Patrick Walsh
Tilt Cove	Leander N. Gill
Topsail	James Moyse
Torbay	John Maguire
Trepassey	Elizabeth Devereaux
Western Bay	Pierce Hanrahan

**Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during the
December, 1874.**

Amount	Service.
\$7024 16	
8 00	Way Officer.
19 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
18 48	Ditto.
80 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
4 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
16 00	Ditto.
20 00	Ditto.
19 00	Ditto.
8 00	Ditto.
\$7378 59	

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Dr.

**The Postmaster General
year ended 31st**

1874.

Jan. 1.—To	Amount of Postage Stamps remain- ing on hand the 31st December, 1873	\$22,579 57
Dec. 31	“ Amount received from the Colonial Secretary, year ended 31st Decem- ber, 1874.....	17,900 28
	“ Amount of Stamps imported during the year ended 31st December, 1874	21,000 00
		\$61,569 85

JOHN DELANEY
 Postmaster General
 GEORGE RAMSAY
 Accountant

**Postage Stamp Account,
December, 1874.**

Cr.

1874.		
March 31.—	By Amount of Postage Stamps sold during quarter ended this date.	\$2,101 72
June 30	“ Amount of Postage Stamps sold during quarter ended this date.	2,398 16
Sept. 30	“ Amount of Postage Stamps sold during quarter ended this date.	2,821 47
Dec. 31	“ Amount of Postage Stamps sold during quarter ended this date.	2,905 07
“	“ Balance, being amount of Postage Stamps remaining on hand this 31st December, 1874.....	51,343 43
		<u>\$61,569 85</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters received and sent through the General Post Office in Newfoundland, during the year ended 31st Dec., 1874.

	Number.
Received from the United Kingdom.....	478
Received from British Provinces.....	512
Received from United States.....	207
Received from Postmasters	1242
Registered at St. John's.....	1018
	3457
Sent to United Kingdom	473
Sent to British Provinces.....	320
Sent to United States	246
Sent to Postmasters for delivery	1069
Delivered at St. John's.....	1344
Returned, as the parties to whom addressed could not be found.....	5
	3457
Increase over 1873	738

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number of Dead Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1874, and how disposed of.

	Number.
Received from Postmasters.....	1277
" United Kingdom	187
" British Provinces.....	267
" United States.....	350
	2081
Returned to the writers in Newfoundland.....	866
Returned to General Post Office, London.....	515
Returned to British Provinces.....	266
Returned to General Post Office, Washington.....	199
Dead Letters, the writers of which could not be found.....	235
	2081

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

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, 1874.

	No. of Mails.	No. of Letters.
Received from Outports	1784	73471
" Labrador	15	5473
" United Kingdom, } British Provinces and Foreign Countries	545	160084
Despatched to Outports	2105	84620
" Labrador	12	3240
" United Kingdom, } British Provinces and Foreign Countries	327	115317
	4788	442205
Increase over 1873, received and despatched..	344	93512

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

Statement shewing the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, and the Commission accruing thereon at the several Money Order Offices in operation during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Offices.	Number and amount of Money Orders issued.		Commis- sion re- ceived.	Number and amount of Money Orders paid.	
Bay Bulls				2	\$38 84
Bonavista	26	\$525 08	\$5 34		
Brigus	33	561 81	9 56	29	849 08
Burgeo	13	167 96	2 24		
Burin	44	1455 20	21 21	8	137 91
Carbonear	63	1003 21	17 24	30	567 48
Channel				6	143 19
Ferryland	2	58 85	1 06	5	88 08
Fogo	3	136 02	1 68	2	23 50
Greenspond	10	328 28	4 38	1	24 00
Harbor Briton	62	1290 02	23 30	4	151 60
Harbor Grace	294	5726 55	97 35	115	2796 68
Placentia	2	22 44	0 34	4	119 38
Rose Blanche	29	877 94	7 71	4	37 14
St. John's	990	20655 03	425 18	466	9598 49
Trinity	40	776 29	11 85	8	133 92
Twillingate	21	304 40	7 92	21	700 27
	1632	\$33889 08	\$636 36	705	\$15409 56

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Statement shewing the extent of Money Order Transactions with the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada, during the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Countries.	Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in other countries.		Orders issued in other countries, payable in Newfoundland.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
England.....	651	\$11622 62	93	\$1607 12
Ireland.....	172	4030 08	7	63 60
Scotland.....	163	3632 70	12	159 12
Total of United Kingdom .	986	19285 40	112	1829 84
Canada	108	1742 48	139	3106 58
Nova Scotia.....	173	4782 74	91	2210 58
New Brunswick	14	387 62	34	951 70
Prince Edward Island	21	557 72	16	521 92
	1302	\$26755 96	392	\$8620 62

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

**Summary of Money Order Transactions, for the year
ending 31st December, 1874.**

	No.	Amount.
Orders issued in Newfoundland, payable in the United Kingdom	986	\$19285 40
“ “ in Newfoundland payable in Canada	108	1742 48
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Nova Scotia	173	4782 74
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in New Brunswick	14	387 62
“ “ in Newfoundland, payable in Prince Edward Island	21	557 72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1302	26775 96
Orders issued in the United Kingdom, payable in Newfoundland	112	1829 84
“ “ in Canada, payable in Newfoundland	139	3106 58
“ “ in Nova Scotia, payable in Newfoundland	91	2210 58
“ “ in New Brunswick, payable in Newfoundland	34	951 70
“ “ in Prince Edward Island, payable in Newfoundland	16	521 92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1694	\$35376 58

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

Dr.	Commission Account,	Cr.	
To proportion paid British and Dominion Offices.....	\$196 84	By balance from 1873.....	\$17 65
“ Amount passed to Revenue Account, 31st December, 1874	450 00	“ Cash received for Commission on Orders issued in Newfoundland..	636 36
“ Balance carried to credit of account of 1875	20 49	“ By cash received from Dominion Offices	13 32
	<u>\$667 33</u>		<u>\$667 33</u>

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

**Comparative Statement of Money Order Transactions,
from the year 1870.**

Years.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued	Commis- sion ac- cruing thereon.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.
1871	1183	\$24969 81	\$474 40	515	\$12152 43
1872	1189	25001 52	446 37	585	12711 38
1873	1508	30380 83	595 08	642	17777 95
1874	1632	33889 08	636 36	705	15409 56

JOHN DELANY,
Postmaster General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

No. 33.**Copy of Report and General Water Company Statement, 1874.**

[COPY.]

GENERAL WATER COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
February, 1875. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Executive, a Statement of the Affairs of the General Water Company for the past season.

With regard to the Works initiated last Spring, for the purpose of affording an additional supply of Water to the inhabitants of the Capital, the Directors are pleased to be enabled to state that this important undertaking has been satisfactorily completed, notwithstanding the adverse weather the Company's Engineer and the Contractors had to contend with during the months of August, September, and October, which materially retarded their operations, and threatened to frustrate the accomplishment of their task before the approach of winter.

Had such an unfortunate contingency arisen, the expenditure would have been greatly increased, besides subjecting the community to the danger and inconvenience of a short supply of water for an indefinite period.

It is satisfactory to know that the undertaking has fully answered the purpose for which it was designed, and the public of St. John's now enjoy the inestimable blessing of an abundant supply of water, whilst the cost of its introduction comes within the amount estimated by Mr. Morris, C. E., in his report.

The Directors feel it their duty to state that the completion of this work of primary importance is in a great measure due to the unwearied energy and perseverance of the Com-

pany's Engineer, Mr. Martin, and considering that the services entitled him to further pecuniary consideration, otherwise than his annual salary, they recommended the Executive to sanction the payment to him of the sum of Two Hundred Pounds as a bonus, which that honorable body acceded to.

The contract entered into with the Messrs. Southcott, was performed in a manner creditable to them and satisfactory to the Directors.

The Directors have brought under the notice of successive Governments the hardship of compelling this Company to bear the expense of the Fire Brigades, and have, on several occasions, represented the justice of the various Fire Insurance Companies being called upon to contribute towards the support of this body, as a return for the increased protection against loss by fire, which their services, combined with an ample supply of water, afford.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,
President General Water Company.

To the Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

Dr. Statement of the Affairs of the General

To paid Annual Grant to Cathedral			
Fire Brigade.....	£150	0	0
Phoenix ditto.....	150	0	0
			£300 0 0
Wages for Watering Vessels, Cartage of Hose, and Labor for year.....		568	15 6
Salaries, including that of Engineer and all other Officers for the year, this sum		725	0 0
Additional cost of new Appraisalment..		82	10 0
Contingent Expenses, including Office Rent, Stationery, Printing blank forms, law charges, and other small accounts.		133	3 5
Cost of new Hose, Lead Pipe, Castings, and Smith's Work account, &c., &c., ..		288	14 11
Commercial Bank, balance of Interest on Current Accounts.....		12	16 1
Interest on Capital Stock, £91,500 currency, at 5 per cent.....	£4575	0	0
Interest on New Loan...	212	17	6
Interest outstanding from 1873.....	61	0	0
		4848	17 6
Less unclaimed Interest...		167	2 9
			4681 14 9
Sundry Accounts from Water Assess- ment collection towards cost of New Works' Account, this sum.....		1633	10 10
Balance due by Commercial Bank.....		55	17 3
			£8482 2 9

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) **THOMAS GLEN,**
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Water Company, for the year 1874.**Cr.**

By amount due by Commercial Bank, as per Statement, 1873.....	£242	0	8
“ received from the Hon. Receiver General for duty on Coals, and Water Rate on Shipping for the year....	3330	5	5
“ Water Rates and Assessments collected during the year.....	4639	6	8
“ Legislative Grant,—saving of Insurance on Public Buildings	41	16	0
“ Received for supplying Water to Vessels, second time	117	5	0
“ Received for Pipes sold and Work done during the year, this sum....	111	9	0
			<u>£8482 2 9</u>

E. & O. E.,

St. John's Newfoundland, December 31st, 1874.

(Signed,)

J. SHANNON CLIFT,

Secretary.

Dr. General Water Company Statement of

To amount paid on account of new Works, as per Statement 1873	£726	14	0
“ paid sundry accounts from Water Assessment Collection as per General Statement.....	1633	10	10
“ paid Messrs. J. & J. Southcott amount of their contract, for opening and refilling pipe track £4167 0 0	4167	0	0
“ amount of their account extra work	128	4	1
	<u>4295</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
“ amount of Sterling Draft favor Walter Grieve, Son & Co., of Greenock, on account of Invoice of Iron Pipes per barque <i>Beltrees</i> , £3000 sterling at 20 per cent.....	3600	0	0
“ this sum remitted to Messrs. C. W. & W. Grey, of London, for amount of their accounts as per Invoice.....	332	14	3
“ amount of Sterling Draft favor Walter Grieve, Son & Co., of Greenock, being balance of their Invoice of Pipes, £721 4s 9d at 20¼ per cent.....	867	5	9
“ paid Samuel Carnell amount of his account..	52	13	9
“ paid Krupple & Morris, of Greenock, of their account	53	16	2
“ Walter Grieve, Son & Co., Greenock, amount of their Invoices per <i>Lion and Wolf</i>	98	6	0
	<u>£11660</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>

Expenditure on New Works' Account, 1874. Cr.

By this amount borrowed from Newfoundland Savings' Bank	£9300	0	0
“ this sum paid from Water Assessment Account, as per Statement of 1873	726	14	0
“ this amount paid from same account towards cost of new Works during the year 1874....	1633	10	10

£11660 4 10

E. & O. E.,

St. John's, Newfoundland, December 31st, 1874.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) **THOMAS GLEN,**
Auditor of Public Accounts.

No. 34.**Copy of Report of Thomas Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's, for the year 1874.**

ST. JOHN'S,
January 1st, 1875. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Government, the following returns of Weights and Measures inspected and adjusted by me for the past year, both wholesale and retail, with the necessary adjustment where required:—

My attention was also given, during the year, to the sale of coals by weight according to the Statute, being careful in every case that the Act was complied with, and heard no complaints from any purchaser of that article.

All vessels arriving from Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, and other places, with produce, such as potatoes, turnips, and oats, were visited by me, and my attention given from time to time to see that the Weights and Measures used were those prescribed by the Act,

I have also supplied the Inspectors for Bonavista and Harbor Main, with the required articles for the carrying out of their respective duties.

In regard to pork, butter, flour, biscuit, &c., I am not aware of any complaints being in existence; no doubt that the knowledge to shippers of these articles, of the Weight and Measure Act being in operation here, has caused them to exercise more care than formerly.

In consequence of the Fairbank Scale being now more largely used by the trade than heretofore, the returns for year ending 31st December, 1874, is not so extensive; as the number of small weights, used heretofore, are not required, therefore the fees collected are considerably less.

I annex a return of all Beams, Scales and Weights and Measures, inspected and adjusted by me for the year—the fees for such amount to the sum of \$280 95.

410 Beams and Scales.
1493 Weights of 2 lb and upwards.
1043 Weights of 1 lb and under.
812 Liquid and Dry Measures.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOMAS BRIEN,
Inspector Weights and Measures.

Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 35.**Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company.**

HARBOR GRACE, }
 July 23rd, 1874. }

The Directors of the Harbor Grace Water Company beg leave to transmit herewith, for the information of the Government, a Statement of their Affairs for the past year, shewing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £175 2s. 2d., after the payment of interest for the half year to the last of June.

A new general appraisement of the town was recently made, giving the total value of property assessed at £16,291. The compensation voted for said appraisement has not been paid yet,—the amount is £37 10s., and there is the half-yearly subsidy to the Volunteer Fire Company of £12 10s. also unpaid.

They require some new materials for the coming year as their stock has nearly run out.

The Hon. William J. S. Donnelly, for many years Treasurer to the Company, has resigned that office, and John Paterson, Esq., has been appointed in his place.

They have much pleasure in stating that the works of the Company continue in full and satisfactory operation, but there is an outlay of some Twenty or Thirty Pounds required at Bannerman Lake to ensure the durability of the breastwork, and at the outlet of the Lake.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT S. MUNN,
Acting President.

To the Hon. E. D. SHEA,
Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,
St. John's.

**Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account with
the Harbor Grace Water Company.**

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873.						
July 8.—To balance due from last account				85	16	2
Dec. 31.—“ Cash, &c., paid in for as- sessments on houses.	365	9	10			
“ Cash for Water Rates on Vessels.....	33	13	2			
“ Cash for Fittings, La- bor and Sundries sold	61	2	8			
				460	5	8
1874.						
June 30.—To Cash, &c., paid in for assessments on hou- ses	495	11	8			
“ Cash for Water Rates on Vessels.....	4	8	3			
“ Cash for Fittings, La- bor and Sundries sold	24	3	11	524	3	10
Amount carried forward.....				£1070	5	8

Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward..... £1070 5 8

Amount carried forward..... £1070 5 8

with the Harbor Grace Water Company.

Cr.

1873.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 8.—By paid Volunteer Fire Company, half amount vote	12	10	0			
28.—“ paid Rachel Green, due on interest	1	10	10			
Sept. 24.—“ paid Archibald Munn, for 1 ream forms.....	6	0	0			
Nov. 15.—“ paid John Lynch, for 6 months' rent.....	3	0	0			
Dec. 12.—“ paid Henry Moore, for repairing hose	0	15	0			
31.—“ paid John Lynch, sundry carting.....	0	16	0			
“ 40 feet board.....	0	4	0			
“ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. lamp wick.....	0	1	9			
“ paid W. H. Mare, cartage of pipes, &c.....	0	2	0			
“ paid labor for the past 6 months	23	2	6			
				48	2	1
“ paid John Lynch for 6 months' wages				50	0	0
“ paid C. Watts, for 6 months' salary				50	0	0
“ Sundries for 6 months' interest				227	10	0
1874.						
Feb. 5.—To paid Volunteer Fire Company.....	12	10	0			
Carried forward				375	12	1

with the Harbor Grace Water Company,

Cr.

1874.	Brought forward	12	10	0	375	12	1
Feb. 5.—	To paid J. C. Withers, advertising	0	5	0			
	“ paid Jillard Brothers...	0	2	5			
	“ paid Joseph Godden.....	0	1	6			
	“ paid Henry Moore for repairing hose	2	0	0			
17.—	“ paid Newfoundland Savings' Bank for interest on Money borrowed on Sewerage Account	130	16	4			
May 1.—	“ paid John Lynch, for rent	3	0	0			
	“ paid George Barnes for taking care of Engine, &c.....	13	0	0			
					161	15	3
8.—	“ Amount Invoice, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.				17	9	8
June 23.—	“ paid Literary Institute, for use of room.....				1	0	0
	“ paid for books and paper for appraisement				0	6	0
	“ 65 feet of board for box to fountain				0	9	2
30.—	“ paid Labor for the past 6 months.....				11	1	4
	“ paid John Lynch, for 6 months' wages				50	0	0
	“ paid C. Watts, for 6 months' salary				50	0	0
	Carried forward.....				£667	13	6

Dr. Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly, Treasurer, in Account

Amount brought forward..... £1070 5 8

£1070 5 8

1874.

July 6.—To Balance due £175 2 2

Total amount collected for the year—Assess-
 ments £861 1 6
 Fittings, Labor, &c. 85 6 7
 Rate on Vessels 38 1 5

£984 9 6

Examined and found correct in every particular.

GEO. BROWN,
 THOMAS STRAPP.

with the Harbor Grace Water Company,

Cr.

Brought forward	£667 13 6
To Sundries for 6 months' interest to date	227 10 0
	<hr/>
	895 3 6
Balance	175 2 2
	<hr/>
	£1070 5 8

E. & O. E.,

HARBOR GRACE, 6th July, 1874.

For the Harbor Grace Water Company,

C. WATTS,
Secretary;

No. 36.

Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Amount of Deposits on the 31st December, 1874.	\$970,645 73
“ “ on the 31st December, 1873.	905,362 55
Increase of Deposits for year 1874	65,283 18
Amount Deposited during the year.....	191,350 31
“ withdrawn “	126,067 13
Amount received for interest on investments of all kinds	\$42,435 71
Which account was thus closed:—	
Interest added to Depositors' Account	27,415 47
Disbursements, Salaries, &c.....	2,428 65
Harbor Grace Branch Expenses.....	206 00
Balance carried to Reserve Account.....	12,385 59
	\$42,435 71
The Reserve Account, as follows:—	
CR.	
By Balance from last year	\$23,510 54
“ Profit added this year	12,385 59
	\$35,896 13
DR.	
To paid gratuity to Cashier	\$400 00
“ Premium purchase Debenture	32 00
“ sundry small charges	8 95
	\$440 95
Balance to the year 1875	\$35,455 18

The ASSETS are as follows:—

Cash.....	\$361,224 94
Colonial Debentures	450,676 59
Water Company Stock.....	101,500 00
Water Company running Account.....	38,095 86
Mortgages and Fee Simple	34,243 75
Discounts and Loans	11,469 77
Harbor Grace Water Company running Account.	5,200 00
Harbor Grace Water Company Stock and Interest	3,690 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,006,100 91

CONTRA.

The Deposits	\$970,645 73
The Reserve.....	35,455 18
	<hr/>
	\$1,006,100 91

The Statement of the Harbor Grace Branch shews
234 Depositors of..... \$74,629 57

Of which the following amount has been remitted to St. John's Head Office	\$73,970 64
The Balance on the hands of Alex. Clift, Esq., Cashier and Clerk, Harbor Grace	658 93
	<hr/>
	\$74,629 57

Classification of Deposits :

964	Accounts under.....	\$200 00
572	“ from \$200 to	500 00
393	“ “ 500 to	1000 00
136	“ “ 1000 to	2000 00
56	“ “ 2000 to	3000 00
9	“ “ 3000 to	4000 00
8	“ “ 4000 to	5000 00
2	“ “ 5000 to	6000 00
2	“ “ 6000 to	7000 00
2	“ “ 7000 to	8000 00
1	Harbor Grace Branch.	

 2045 Accounts.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Cashier Newfoundland Savings' Bank.

Certified by—

NICHOLAS STABB, }
 A. SHEA. }

No. 37.

**General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of
Newfoundland for the year ending 31st May, 1874.**

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up	£76,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	45,000	0	0
Profit and Loss undivided	2,044	15	0
Bank Notes in Circulation	139,540	0	0
Due by the Bank, including deposits on interest, payable in January and July, on receiving 15 days' notice	386,685	4	6
Dividend of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st May, 1874.....	£9120		
Less one half paid in November last....	4560		
		4,560	0 0
Bonus, No. 18, £2 per share, payable 9th June, 1874	3,040	0	0
		<u>£656,869</u>	<u>19 6</u>

ASSETS.

Specie in the Vault of the Bank	£59,578	4	3
Balances due by Agents and Funds available in 15 days	368,175	15	10
Bills discounted, Loans, &c., including Newfoundland Government Debentures	217,867	16	6
Notes of other Banks	3,907	0	0
Leasehold Premises, Water Street	3,341	2	11
Bank Premises, Iron Safes and Office Furniture, cost over £8000.....	4,000	0	0
		<u>£656,869</u>	<u>19 6</u>

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand for the year ending 31st May, 1874.

1873.	SPECIE.	CIRCULATION.
June	£51,704	£131,065
July	48,256	123,785
August	50,199	124,514
September	56,934	128,908
October	45,197	148,860
November	50,389	175,216
December	52,822	166,881
1874.		
January	63,937	157,180
February	68,224	146,074
March	65,148	139,807
April	65,267	140,204
May	61,805	142,134
Average for the year...	£56,657	£143,719

We, the undersigned Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

(Signed) **ROBERT THORBURN,**
Acting Chairman.

A. W. HARVEY,
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.

(Signed) JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid,
 this 6th June, A. D., 1874.

(Signed) H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner Affidavits, Supreme Court.

Month	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
July	27,846	26,875	26,875	26,875	26,875
August	27,846	26,875	26,875	26,875	26,875
September	27,846	26,875	26,875	26,875	26,875
October	27,846	26,875	26,875	26,875	26,875
November	27,846	26,875	26,875	26,875	26,875
December	27,846	26,875	26,875	26,875	26,875

Average for the year.....

No. 38.

Dr:

The Commercial Bank of

To Proprietors for Capital Stock	£50,000	0	0
“ Notes of this Bank in Circulation	70,942	0	0
	120,942	0	0
“ Due to Sundries on Current Accounts, Deposit Receipts, &c., &c., &c.	134,108	15	4
“ Unclaimed Dividends	122	10	0
“ Dividend for the year at 10 per cent. £5000 Of which one-half was paid 31st Dec., 1873	2500		
	2,500	0	0
“ Bonus 1 per cent.	500	0	0
“ Reserve Fund	17,000	0	0
“ Profit and Loss Balance, unappropriated ..	1,966	0	8
	£277,139	6	0

Average Amount of Notes in Circulation and Specie on hand in each month for the year ending 30th June, A. D. 1874.

MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.	MONTH.	NOTES.	SPECIE.
1873.			1874.		
July	£71,349	£50,875	January	£88,685	£28,556
August	72,565	47,642	February	82,927	24,886
September	77,735	36,122	March	79,322	29,737
October	85,098	41,900	April	79,145	28,937
November	100,885	39,687	May	73,383	34,227
December	97,369	35,951	June	73,494	41,169

Average for the year

£82,247	£36,639
---------	---------

Newfoundland, 30th June, 1874.**Cr.**

By Specie in the Vault.....	£40,323	19	2
“ Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	517	1	5
		40,841	0 7
“ Bills of Exchange	£7100	0	0
Premium thereon.....	1366	15	0
		8,466	15 0
“ Debenture Bonds, Water Stock and other Investments, including the interest due thereon		45,256	7 6
“ Local Bills Discounted, Amounts due from other Banks, &c., &c.		180,575	2 11
“ Bank Premises, with Iron Safes, Office Fur- niture and Fixtures, cost £4000, valued at.		2,000	0 0
		£277,139	6 0

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 day of June, A. D. 1874.

S. RENDELL,
J. GOODFELLOW,
JOHN WINTER,
G. E. BOWRING.

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, this 11th day
 July, A. D. 1874, before me,

(Signed) H. T. WOOD,
Commissioner Affidavits, Supreme Court.

No. 39.**Report of the Notre Dame Mining Company for the year 1874.**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, }
6th February, 1875. }

The Directors of the Notre Dame Mining Company submit the following General Abstract of the Company's Affairs, made to 31st December, 1874, viz:—

Dr.

To Capital Stock £15,000, of which amount there has been paid, including forfeited Shares..	£12,986	0	0
	<hr/>		

Cr.

By purchase money of B. P. Mine	£6,000	0	0
“ Amount expended in erection of buildings..	850	0	0
“ Value of moveable property at Mine.....	5	0	0
“ Union Bank Deposit Receipt, at 3 per cent..	100	0	0
“ Cash in Union Bank.....	92	1	11
“ Balance of expenditure in Wages of Officers and Miners, with incidentals	5,938	18	1
	<hr/>		
	£12,986	0	0
	<hr/>		

The Company was formed in 1869, and the Shareholders, after having expended nearly Thirteen Thousand Pounds in the purchase and working of their Mine at Burton's Pond, agreed in 1872 to discontinue their operations there, and to sell or lease the Mine, although they are convinced that, under scientific management, and with a judicious expenditure of further Capital, the property would soon become a paying concern. The Mine is therefore now in the market.

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:—

Shareholders.	Shares.	Paid.	Arrears.
Bowring, Charles	500	£4,500	
Boyd, Thomas	12	84	24
Evans, Edward	20	180	
Cleary, Philip (Trustee)	30	210	60
Gill, William	20	180	
Gill, Henry G. H.	20	180	
Gleeson, James	2	18	
Greene, Randall	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	
Knight, James R.	5	45	
Knight, Robert G.	25	175	
Knight, Thomas	26	234	
Knight, William	25	225	
Koozen, John H.	120	1080	
McDougall, Alexander	2	18	
McDougall, John	8	72	
McNeilly, A. J. W.	1	9	
Parnell, William J. R.	5	45	
Pinsent, Charles S.	25	225	
Pinsent, Thomas W.	2	18	
Pinsent, Robert J. jr.	1	9	
Rennie, David S.	40	360	
Rennie, Frederick W.	5	45	
Rouse, William O.	2	18	
Shortall, Richard	3	27	
Smith, Edward	10	90	
Carried forward	978	£8644	108

**Shareholders of the Notre Dame Mining Company,
(Continued.)**

Shareholders.	Shares.	Paid.	Arrears.
Brought forward	987	8644	108
Walters, Thomas H. (Trustee)	12	108	
Warren, John H.	416	3388	356
Warren, John H. (Trustee)	5	45	
Warren, William	72	648	
White, Laurence	3	27	
Withers, J. W.	14	126	
	1500	12986	£464

**List of Shares forfeited to the Notre Dame Mining Com-
pany, and by whom.**

	Shares.	Paid.	Arrears.
Forfeited by Boyd, Thomas	12	£84	£24
“ Cleary, Philip (Trustee).	30	210	60
“ Hutchins, Philip	12	84	24
“ Warren, John H.	356	2848	356
	410	£3226	£464

(Signed) C. S. PINSENT,
President.

RICHARD 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.

(Signed) EDWARD L. JARVIS.

Sworn to before me, at St. John's, Newfoundland, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1875.

(Signed) D. W. PROWSE,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Share	Div. Amount	
12	484	
30	210	
12	84	
550	2248	
410	3828	

(Signed) C. B. PEARSON
President

RICHARD BARTLEY }
 THOMAS KNIGHT }
 H. H. JARVIS }
 Directors

No. 40.**Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for the year 1874.**

In the concluding portion of the Report submitted at the last Annual Meeting by the Directors, it was stated that repairs and expenditure to a greater extent than usual would have to be incurred during the ensuing season, and these necessary repairs having been undertaken and completed; the outlay has amounted to over Two Hundred Pounds, and has consisted, as will be seen by the accounts now furnished, in provision for renewed Mooring Chains, Anchor, Boiler Tubes, Rubber Hose, and considerable Carpenters' work. The time occupied in repairs was about a month, and this necessarily interfered with and lessened the ordinary revenue of the Dock, reducing it about £200 as compared with the average receipts of former years.

Under these combined causes, the Directors have not been able to pay more than Five per cent. dividend to the Shareholders for the past year, which they hope, under the circumstances, may not be considered altogether unsatisfactory.

Whilst the Directors cannot withhold from the Shareholders the fact of depreciation year by year of the Dry Dock property, they would at the same time express the hope that, before the existing Floating Dock becomes unsafe and unfit for lifting purposes, other and larger provision will be made to meet the growing wants of this Port for the Dockage of Local and Foreign Shipping.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. RENDELL,
President.

February 10th, 1875.

Dr.**The St. John's Floating Dry Dock**

To paid Charles Ellis gratuity voted at Annual Meeting	£20	0	0
“ Fuel	109	18	9
“ Carpenters' work and Labor for Repairs	84	11	7
“ Incidental Expenses	7	9	7
“ 2 Chains and 1 Anchor, and Labor mooring	117	10	8
“ Oil	4	2	0
“ 12 months' rent	35	0	0
“ Sundries imported, including Tubes, Rubber Hose, Couplings, Cotton Waste, &c.,	29	12	2
“ Fire Insurance	1	13	9
“ Cost of Elm Timber imported, with freight and duty	63	7	6
“ Crossman, Blacksmith, account 2 years..	17	8	0
“ Charles Ellis' account for Engine	0	19	6
“ J. W. Boyd, for Timber	11	6	5
“ Charles Ellis, annual working expenses.	350	0	0
“ Victoria Boiler Company	4	4	3
“ Pennock & Andrews, for account	0	16	3
“ Advertising and Printing	1	13	7
“ Secretary and Stationery	27	10	0
“ Dividend paid 5 per cent for year 1874.	275	0	0
	<u>£1162</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

Examined and found correct.

(Signed)

WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN T. ADAM.

Company, General Account for 1874.;**Cr.**

By Balance of last account.....	£109 19 3
“ Dockage of 90 Vessels, &c.....	1040 14 0
“ Cash received for Wood	0 6 0
“ Balance	11 4 9

£1162 4 0

I declare that the Account herein set forth is correct.

(Signed) **S. RENDELL,**
President.

February 5th, 1875.

Dr. Statement of Affairs of the Newfoundland

LIABILITIES.		
Balance due C. F. Bennett & Co.....	\$3064	62
“ Captain Green	529	00
Amount due Wm. Cooke	591	22
Amount due P. Rogerson & Son.....	1012	35
		5197 19
Balance in favor of the Company.....		3080 17
		\$8277 36

Screw Tug Company to December 31st, 1874.**Cr.**

ASSETS.

Amount due by the Poor Commissioner	\$208	00
Cash in Union Bank	41	10
Cash in Captain Green's hands	2714	84
Amount due by Underwriters, <i>Her-</i> <i>cules</i>	1673	42
650 Tons Coal @ 28s., £910.....	3640	00

\$8277 36

CENTRAL DISTRICT, }
 ST. JOHN'S, }
 To wit: }

LEWIS TESSIER, 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) LEWIS TESSIER.

Sworn before me, at St. John's,
 this 8th day of April, 1875.

(Signed) HY. RENOUF, J. P.

Detailed Return of the Names of Officials, whose Salaries have been increased as per Estimate placed on the Table of the House this Session, shewing the Department to which such Officials belong.

Names,	Department.	Former Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.
Sir Stephen Hill	Governor	\$9600	\$12000	\$2400
Sir Hugh Hoyles	Chief Justice	3923 08	5000	1076 92
Bryan Robinson	Assistant Judge	3000	4000	1000
John Hayward	Assistant Judge	3000	4000	1000
Edward D. Shea	Colonial Secretary	2000	2400	400
Jas. J. Rogerson	Receiver General	2000	2400	400
F. B. T. Carter	Attorney General	2000	2400	400
W. V. Whiteway	Solicitor General	923 08	1200	276 92
J. H. Warren	Surveyor General	2000	2400	400
Charles Duder	Chairman Board of Works	1800	2000	200
J. S. Hayward	Assistant Collector	1385	1600	215
James Winter	First Landing Waiter, St. John's . .	924	1100	176
Wm. Canning	Second ditto	924	1000	76
Wm. White	Third ditto	693	800	107
Wm. Doutney	First Clerk in Customs' Department	924	1100	176
Wm. Gill	Second ditto	693	900	207
John Kearney	Third ditto	693	750	57
Patrick Furlong	Fourth ditto	693	750	57
Michael Knight	Collector of Labrador	693	750	57

No. 41.

APPENDIX.

Richard Meagher.....	Locker, St. John's.....	370	450	80
Richard Lannery.....	Ditto	370	450	80
Alexander Clift.....	Sub-Collector, Harbor Grace	739	850	111
Felix McCarthy.....	Ditto, Carbonear	577	690	113
William S. Green.....	Ditto, Trinity	693	800	107
William Lang.....	Ditto, Greenspond.....	577	690	113
Francis Reed	Ditto, La Poile.....	624	690	66
Richard Bradshaw.....	Ditto, Gaultois	462	550	88
Joseph J. Pearce	Ditto, Twillingate.....	577	690	113
John G. Lucas.....	Ditto, Fogo	577	690	113
Henry Benning	Ditto, Lamaline.....	462	550	88
Thomas Winter	Ditto, Burin.....	462	690	228
Thomas Gaden.....	Landing Waiter, Harbor Grace.....	577	600	23
D. W. Prowse.....	Sr. Judge District Court, St. John's	1600	2000	400
John T. Neville.....	Inspector of Public Buildings and Light Houses, (Offices to be sepa- rated).....	1000	1800	800
Robert Reader	Clerk, Light Houses.....	500	500	
Patrick Flannery.....	Assistant, Board of Works	177	400	223
James Dunphy.....	Messenger, Col. Secretary's Office..	324	400	76
Vacant.....	Engineer, Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges.....	650	1600	950
Mary Born	Keeper of Colonial Building.....	277	300	23
Lionel T. Chancey....	Central Bailiff and Keeper of Court House.....	485	550	65
Carried forward..	.....			\$12,550 84

Proposed Increase on Salaries—(Continued.)

Names.	Department.	Former Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Increase.
Brought forward.....				\$12,550 84
Henry T. Wood.....	Acting Chief Clerk and Registrar, Supreme Court	\$1616	1800	184
George Lilly	Acting Clerk in Office of ditto	500	600	100
John Burke	Circuit and Tipstaff, St John's	277	300	23
Robert R. Lilly	Clerk of the Peace	1016	1200	184
Lewis W. Emerson.....	Clerk, Northern Circuit Court	924	1100	176
William J. Coen	Governor of Penitentiary	693	900	207
James Shaw.....	Turnkey	231	300	69
Jonathan Martin and James Brine }	Assistants	393	500	107
David Ryan	Gaoler, Harbor Grace, and Keeper of Court House	463	550	87
John Dunphy.....	Inspector of Poor	600	700	100
Annie Hayes	Assistant Ditto	200	250	50
John Wilcox	Magistrate, Brigus & Port-de-Grave	693	830	137
Israel L. McNeil.....	Ditto, Carbonear	693	830	137
Wm. Christian.....	Ditto, Old Perlican	693	700	7
G. H. Cole.....	Ditto, Trinity	693	830	137
David Candow.....	Ditto, Bonavista	693	830	137
John Peyton	Ditto, Twillingate	693	830	137

James Fitzgerald	.. Ditto, Fogo	400	700	300
David O'Mara ..	.. Ditto, Ferryland	693	800	107
Thos. O'Donnell	.. Ditto, St. Mary's	231	280	49
Adam McKen ..	.. Ditto, Placentia	693	830	137
James Moran ..	.. Ditto, Burin.....	693	800	107
George Simms..	.. Ditto, Grand Bank	693	700	7
John Jordan ..	.. Ditto, Burgeo ..	462	500	38
Frederick Cox..	.. Ditto, C. P., Channel	462	500	38
John Fennell ..	.. Clerk of the Peace, Harbor Grace..	693	830	137
Joseph McKay..	.. Ditto, Carbonear	508	600	92
Thomas Butler .	.. Gaoler, Brigus..	47	60	13
Charles Granger	.. Ditto, Trinity ..	116	140	24
Michael Fennell	.. Ditto, Bonavista	116	140	24
George Bridle ..	.. Ditto, Greenspond	70	84	14
George Geary ..	.. Ditto, Ferryland	116	140	24
Samuel Collins..	.. Ditto, Placentia	116	140	24
John Murphy ..	.. Ditto, Burin.....	116	140	24
J. Hiscock ..	.. Ditto, Grand Bank		70	70
	The Post Office			1400
				<u>\$17,149 84</u>

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, 9th March, 1875.

No. 41.**Petition from the Cathedral Volunteer Fire Brigade,**

**TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN
LEGISLATIVE SESSION CONVENED:**

THE PETITION OF THE CATHEDRAL VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That your Petitioners are, at present, in want of a suitable Jacket for winter use, thereby causing many to wear their own clothing, which, in many instances, is obstructive to the duties of a Fireman when saturated with water.

That your Petitioners received from the Hon. C. F. Bennett's Government, a Sum to enable them to procure an uniform for special purposes, such as attending the funerals of Brother Firemen, which are not suitable for wearing at fires.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly solicit your Honorable Council to grant them a Sum sufficient to enable them to procure suitable Jackets,

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

WILLIAM McGRATH, 1st Director.
CHARLES GAMBERG, 2nd Director.
WILLIAM ROWE, Treasurer.
JOHN DONNELLY, Secretary.

St. John's, April 5th, 1875.

No. 42.**Copy of Report of Alexander Murray, Esq.,
F. G. S., upon the Geological Survey of
Newfoundland, for the year 1874.**

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR STEPHEN J. HILL, C. B., K. C. M. G.,
*Governor of Newfoundland, &c., St. John's.*GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
ST. JOHN'S, February 27th, 1875. }

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;—

In my letter dated Nov. 26th, 1874, an outline was given of the proceedings of the Geological Survey during the summer and autumn of that year, which I now beg to submit in fuller detail.

Mr. Howley's report to me upon the western districts which he was instructed to examine, I beg also to lay before Your Excellency, and it gives me much satisfaction to be enabled to state that the results of his labors are in the highest degree creditable to himself, and that the energy and perseverance he has displayed in working out the topographical features, together with the geological relations, of a country beset with many difficulties, can hardly be too highly commended. By comparing the map of St. George's Bay and Port-a-Port, which accompanies this, with any of the old surveys, it will be seen that nearly the whole coast line has been altered, the errors in the latter in many cases having been found to amount to several miles both in latitude and longitude, rendering such plans utterly worthless for the representation of geological structure, or as a base for laying off mineral or agricultural lands.

Mr. J. P. Howley's report.

New and old survey.

Map of Gander river, lake and valley.

A tracing of my own work upon the Gander River country will also be furnished with this report, upon which I have laid down a systematic plan for the subdivision of the land, for the approval of Your Excellency in Council. Particulars descriptive of this map will be given further on.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GANDER RIVER.

Gander Bay.

The entrance to the Gander River is approached from the sea at Sir Charles Hamilton's Sound, by the great inlet of Gander Bay, lying nearly on a meridian for a distance of about twenty miles, contracting in its southerly course gradually from a width of four or five miles at the mouth to half a mile at Salt Island near the head, which is in latitude $49^{\circ} 17' N.$, and longitude $54^{\circ} 29' W.$ The position of Salt Island having recently been determined by Staff Commander Kerr, R. N., of the Admiralty Coast Survey, it was taken as a starting point for our survey of the interior. The bay continues its southerly course above Salt Island, for about a mile and a half to the entrance to the main river, before reaching which, two important streams are passed, one falling from the eastward, the other from the westward. These are known respectively as Barry's Brook and the North West Brook. Above the entrance the course of the main river upwards bends a little to the westward for about two miles, where the tide water terminates.

Salt Island.

Main river.

The following tabular arrangement of the courses and distances is given with a view to rendering the geography of the region in general, and of this great river in particular, as intelligible as possible. All bearings are from the true meridian:—

Table of Courses ascending the River and Lake.

No. of Course	Courses.	Distance.		Rise in Feet.	REMARKS, &c.
		M.	Ch.		
1	S. 22°, 30' W.	1	70	0	From entrance from Bay to end of tide water.
2	S. 36° E.	2	25	36	Rapids and current; strong rapids through a group of islands approaching the first pond.
3	S. 42° W.	1	16		
4	S. 70° W.		64			0	Across the first pond.
5	S. 22° W.	3	20	0	Up first pond to the narrows, where there is a very slight current.
6	S. 25° W.	2	45	0	Up second pond to where current begins.
7	West.	1	00	3	Along Main Channel, and strong current.
8	S. 41° W.	1	20	4	Through a group of islands; strong current reaches to the right side of Round Pond.
9	S. 83° W.	1	30	0	Obliquely across Round Pond to left side.
10	S. 28°, 30' W.	1	50	0	Up Round Pond to lower end of a group of islands where current begins.
11	S. 67° W.	3	20	6	General course through the islands; pretty swift current.
12	S. 87° W.	1	15	2	General course to the eastern projecting point of fourth pond.
"	"		20	0	To the middle of the fourth pond.

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

No of Course	Courses.	Distance.		Rise in Feet.	REMARKS, &c.
		M.	Ch.		
13	S. 38°, 30' W.	2	0	0	Up fourth pond to lower end of a group of islands.
14	S. 64° W.	1	0	2	Up swift current through islands.
15	S. 19°, 30' W.	1	35	2	Swift current.
16	S. 84°, 30' W.	2	00	2	Swift current most part of this course.
17	S. 41° W.	0	65	8	In this course there are a succession of small chutes or strong rapids.
18	S. 8° W.	1	24	10	Along a succession of rapids to the level and outlet of the great lake.
		30	39	75	Total distance by courses, and rise from the entrance at Gander Bay to the outlet of the great lake.

Northern or outlet arm of the lake.

King's Head.

Peninsula and group of islands.

From the outlet a narrow arm bearing a little westward of south of about four miles in length, with an average breadth of half a mile, leads to the great body of the lake which lies transversely to the general course of the river below. A prominent point called King's Head divides the narrow arm of the outlet from the great eastern arm. From King's Head the western portion of the lake bears south-westerly, where, at its widest part, it is nearly three miles across; but this expanse is divided by a peninsula and a group of islands on the south side, forming the approach to the main river on the north-west side, and the south-west arm on the other or south-east side. From King's Head a bearing S. 33° W., three miles and sixty

chains, reaches the extreme end of the peninsula, the islands lying on the north-west side of the line, from which point the main river arm bears upwards S. 73° W., about four and a half miles, with a breadth varying from a mile and a half or upwards to a little less than a mile, finally reaching a group of low, flat islands at the outlet of the main river. From the point of the peninsula S. 24° E., one mile and thirty-three chains, reaches the entrance to another large branch of the river, called the south-west branch, the course passing diagonally across the south-west arm, which carries an average width of a little over one mile.

At King's Head the entrance to the great eastern arm is rather over a mile wide, and the bearing up it is N. 81° E., for eleven miles, along which course the width varies from a mile to upwards of one mile and a quarter; and at the bend, at the termination of this distance, it widens to nearly two miles. The next bearing up the same arm is S. 39° E., six miles; then east five miles and sixty chains, and finally S. 56° E., two miles and twenty-five chains to the extreme eastern end, where a good sized brook falls in from the south-eastward. The width of the lake in these last courses varies at different parts from a little over to something under a mile until taking the final turn, from whence it contracts gradually towards the eastern termination. According to our survey, the eastern extreme lies in latitude $48^{\circ} 51'$ N., longitude $54^{\circ} 22'$ W., nearly.

The surface area of Gander Lake is, as represented in my letter of Nov. 26th, 1874, between seventy and eighty square miles. In that letter it was also shown that I failed to strike soundings with fifty-seven and a half fathoms of line, until reaching near to the eastern end, where bottom was struck at fifty-one and a half fathoms. Since that letter was written, I have received a coil of salmon twine, ninety fathoms in length, which I assume to be the depth found by a trapper I engaged to try the soundings; but this person, being unable to read or write, sent no further particulars. There are some curious phe-

nomena observable upon this lake, dependent in all probability in a great degree upon its vast depth. According to the Indians and trappers who frequent the region, and who usually spend more or less of the winter months there, the surface is never frozen over during these months, and it is not until late in March or in April, when all the minor ponds are about to break up, that a thin pelicle of ice is formed extending from shore to shore. At that time, while the ground is saturated by the melting snow, and falling rain, and every tributary swollen to its utmost capacity, pouring great volumes of chilled water on to the still surface of the lake, it seems probable enough that this excessive supply may form an upper stratum, which, before amalgamating with the warm strata below, gets caught by a sharp frost, while many more degrees of lower temperature would be unavailing in the formation of an ice sheet, when the natural and normal circulation was uninterrupted. I was also informed that the river was unencumbered by ice rafts as other rivers even in the greatest freshets, notwithstanding that there are distinct evidences of the great lake rising above its normal level fully nine feet, and this statement seems to be verified by the absence of any appearance of ice grinding on the trunks of the trees, or of undermining of the banks, as is usually seen on all rapid streams.

Ebb and flow.

While on this lake, we were much struck by observing an irregular or spasmodic rise and fall of the water's level, without any apparent atmospheric cause. With a very steady barometer, and during an interval of calm and hot weather, the level of the surface was noticed to vary some five or six inches in the course of the day; and I observed, on one occasion, at the entrance to the main river arm, that the current ran *towards* the river at the rate of about half a mile an hour. Charles Francis, the Indian guide, who was then in my employ, told me he had often witnessed this phenomenon, and that at the extreme eastern end of the lake he had once perceived a rise and fall in one day of fully a foot.

The main branch of the river at the extreme western end of the lake bears upwards S. 28° W., for five or six miles, beyond which the general course is probably a little more westerly until reaching the head waters on the eastern side of the watershed of the Bay East river. See report, 1870. Main river.

The S. W. branch bears upwards from its outlet into the lake, very nearly due south, and was followed and measured for over five miles; but it appears to maintain the same bearing upwards for many miles further. According to my Indian informant, the distance from the part we reached to the sources, would take three days to travel following the valley, which may fairly be taken to represent a distance of between eighty and ninety miles; the lower part of which meanders in a southerly direction as already stated, while the upper reaches bend southeasterly, encircling the tributary waters of the Gambo, as well as the minor streams which fall into the eastern arm of the great lake. S. W. branch.

The principal tributaries of this great river in succession upwards are—Belman's brook, Weir's brook, Island pond brook, Joniton's brook, Miller's brook, Joe Batt's brook, Home brook, and the Salmon River, below the lake; and falling into the lake there are, Square Wigwam brook, Careless brook, Hunt's brook, Charlie's brook, Joe's brook, the North-east brook, and the brook which falls in at the extreme eastern end. Besides these, there are innumerable minor streams and rivulets which fall either into the lake or the river below. Tributaries.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Following the course of the river upwards, the valley on either side presents alternations of extensive low lying flats and gently swelling hills, covered with dense forest from bottom to top. In some cases the flats are wet and marshy; and on the sides of the hills the bold outline of a rocky cliff occasionally presents itself, but by far the greater portion of the surface is composed of detrital ma- Character of the lower valley.

Hill range of first pond.

Timber.

Old burnt land.

Salmon River.

terial, surmounted by a clayey and arenaceous, or sometimes marly soil. Belman's brook joins the river on the left side of the 5th course of the table, and Weir's brook falls in a little higher on the opposite or right side, both streams proceeding from lakes of considerable area some miles inland. The highest land seen in the valley is within the lower forks of these streams, where a range of hills, densely wooded to the summits, rises pretty abruptly, especially on the southern side, to an elevation of about four hundred feet over the level of the first pond. The timber of these lower reaches of the valley consists of the usual varieties of hardwood and evergreen trees, and amongst the latter, pine and white spruce are very abundant, although not usually of very large dimensions, many of the more valuable trees near the banks having either been culled out or ruthlessly wasted, in a manner which I shall take occasion to mention at another place. Above the junction of these brooks, the surface is everywhere gently undulating and covered with forest, pine trees increasing in size and number as the ascent is made, until reaching Home brook, which falls into the fourth pond on the left side, where a wood of white birch has replaced the original forest, long since swept away by fire. Some very large pines were observed on the reaches between round and fourth ponds, groves of which timber are in ample abundance on both sides of the stream. A strip of white birch, which marks the course of a former fire, continues up the left side from fourth pond to the lower arm of the great lake, but amongst it and all around many stately pines still remain unscathed. Joniton's, Miller's, and Joe Batt's brooks fall into the main river on the right side between round and fourth ponds. They are each streams of moderate size, and flow for the greater part through a densely wooded and generally level country on the northern side of the watershed between the river and the eastern arm of the great lake. The largest tributary is the salmon river, which joins about a mile below the outlet of the lake on the left side. It takes its rise in a multitude of small ponds and turns to the northward of

the Blue Mountain Tolt (to be described hereafter) the streams from which unite before entering a lake about three miles from the outlet, from whence it flows rapidly due east to its junction with the main river. Square Wigwam brook and Careless brook fall directly into the lake from the westward, the former joining at the northern or lower arm, the latter on the main western body of the lake. A fringe of densely wooded country, varying in width from less than a mile to about three miles, skirts the north-western shore of the lake from the entrance to the main river to Salmon river. This belt of wooded country is for the greater part level or undulating, of a good light soil, and well supplied with pine, spruce and hardwood; but, beyond it to the north-westward, the character entirely changes, and a wide expanse of barrens and marshes succeeds. Hunt's brook, Charlie's brook, and Joe's brook fall into the eastern arm of the lake on the south side, the waters of the former stream interlocking with the sources of the Gambo. The north-east brook joins on the north side at the bend near the eastern end of the arm, and proceeds from a large lake about a mile and a half inland; its course marking pretty nearly the boundary which divides the forest from the burnt lands.

Brooks of the
great lake.

Brooks of the
eastern arm.

From the midst of the great plain north-west of the main river and arm, a series of isolated mountain peaks arise, among which the most marked and conspicuous is the Blue Mountain Tolt or Mount Peyton,* the summit of which probably commands the finest panorama in the island. Two other peaks called the Big Lookout and the Little Lookout, are also well marked features, although of much less altitude, and were found very serviceable as points in the triangulation. From the entrance to the main river a bearing N. 36° W. a little over a mile, reaches the summit of the Little Lookout, and the same bearing for six miles further reaches the summit of Mount

Mountains and
barrens.

* Called in honor of JOHN PEYTON, Esq., J. P., as overlooking the scene of many of his youthful adventures during the days of the now extinct race of Beothics or Red Indians of Newfoundland.

Peyton. The Big Lookout bears from the Little Lookout N. 13° W., three miles.

Mount Peyton.

Mount Peyton rises to an altitude of about 1670 feet above the level of the sea, towering majestically over the vast barrens and marshes, which are dotted over by innumerable ponds and tarns, the sources of many streams flowing in different directions. The northern and north-eastern sides of this mountain present a nearly perfectly perpendicular face of some 700 or 800 feet sheer down to the general level of the plain, while the southern and western flanks slope abruptly but accessibly, and are partially and irregularly spotted with copse-like groves of stunted timber, through which, however, fire has made sad havoc.

River sources.

From the base of the mountain, the Little Rattling Brook of the Exploits takes its rise in one of the larger ponds, the stream from which can be seen from the summit wending its way to the westward; the upper waters of the brooks of Burnt Bay, Indian Arm, and Loo Bay, are visible to the northward, while trending easterly are the waters of the Salmon River and Careless Brook of the Gander. The scene which presents itself on all sides from this isolated summit is indescribably grand. Looking to the westward, the valley of the Exploits can be traced, with Hodge's Hill giving out his sharp and rugged outline to the sky; to the northward the Bay of Exploits is spread out like a map, with its innumerable islands and peninsulas; and away across the Great Bay of Notre Dame, till the faint loom of the hills of Cape St. John bounds the horizon on the one hand, and the distant points of the Fogo Islands break the uniformity of the ocean expanse on the other; to the eastward lies the green valley of the Gander, whose waters glisten here and there through the dark foliage of the forest wending their way to the sea; and the serpentine form of the eastern arm of the lake can be followed by the eye, stretching its silvery waters away towards Bonavista Bay; to the southeast lies the rich alluvial burnt lands of the south-west branch and of the Upper Gambo; while far to the southward and

View of Mount Peyton.

south-westward the prospect is bounded by the hills of the water-shed of the south flowing rivers.

The ultimate sources of the main river rising at no great distance from the head of Bay d'Espoir, and flowing thence in a generally north-east course, must make a total length of not less than one hundred miles in a straight line from its head to the outlet of Gander Bay; while the length of the south-west branch which interlocks with the head waters of the Gambo and the Terra Nova rivers, cannot be much under eighty miles, following its sinuosities where it enters the great lake. The country drained altogether, consequently, would appear to be between 2500 and 2700 square miles. Of this great expanse of country, a very large proportion, particularly eastward from the main river, is of rich and fertile soil, as amply testified to by its indigenous produce, which to a greater extent consists of pine and spruce of a very superior size and description, intermingled with balsam fir, white birch and poplar, the ground often been thickly matted over by an underbrush of ground hemlock. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that chiefly, if not altogether, from the careless use of fire on the part of trappers who frequent these regions, great damage has been done to these noble forests. The great fire of 1867 appears to have originated in the region west of the main river, probably not far from the Great Rattling Brook of the Exploits, and proceeding easterly swept the forests on the main river above the lake; thence, crossing the south-west branch about four miles up its course, striking for the head of Hunt's Brook and some of the tributaries of the Gambo, struck upon the great lake near Joe's Brook, whence it crossed uninterruptedly to the sea at Bonavista Bay. The result of partial fires is observable besides at several other parts of the lake and river shores, which, in almost every case, could be traced to the remains of a shed or what had been the temporary habitation of a trapper. Notwithstanding that great damage has, in this way, been inflicted over a large area, were the country now occupied by lumberers or settlers, a very large proportion of the timber might still be

Drainage.

Fertile land.

Fires.

utilized, as we found upon trial, upon several trees, that they were still sound and solid, though dead; and even if unfit for lumber or spars, millions of cords of the best description of firewood might there be readily procured.

Agricultural and
timber lands.

Within this region there probably is nearly or quite seven hundred square miles admirably adapted for the pursuits of agriculture, and not a very much smaller area still covered with pine and spruce, where a great trade in lumber might be prosecuted with profit to adventurers, and immense advantage to the country at large. Were the tracts surrounding the head waters of the Gambo and the south-west branch to be taken into account, I have little doubt the area would be extended to one thousand square miles. In order to illustrate this, I have shewn upon the map a systematic plan for subdividing the land, the surface of which is laid off in blocks of six miles square, each containing an area of thirty-six square miles. Of these, suppose twenty to be reclaimable, there would be a total of seven hundred and twenty square miles. The plan adopted in the construction of this map, was to take the meridian of Salt Island as a base line upon which the whole system of blocks is erected. Following this meridian from Salt Island southerly, it will strike the eastern arm of the Great Lake on the north side about two miles west from the mouth of the North East Brook, and on the South Side at the entrance to Joe's Brook; thence continuing southerly to near the parallel of $48^{\circ} 49'$ N. lat. This parallel then forms a rectangular base up to about the longitude of $55^{\circ} 1'$ W. These two lines being each divided into lengths of six miles, and lines extended from each subdivision to meet similar subdivisions on the respective parallels and meridians north and west, forms the ground work of the whole area.* For further subdivision it will be perceived, that the northern boundary of blocks I and II is on the parallel of $49^{\circ} 15'$, which crosses the

The map.

* It will be observed that by this process no allowance is made for the convergence of the meridians; but the consequent different size of the blocks, in reality, is nevertheless inconsiderable.

river close to the termination of the tide water, and that the meridian of Salt Island, $54^{\circ} 29'$ intersects this line very close to the right bank at a point where a path was cut some years ago, known as Knight's Road. These blocks shew the principle upon which lots for settlement ought to be arranged. First of all the block is cut up into single square miles, and then again each mile is divided into six lots or equal areas of one hundred acres, leaving a balance of forty acres as a reserve for local roads in every mile. In order to give the lots a fair proportion of frontage to the river, the concessions include one mile of distance upon a parallel of latitude, while the lots are one-sixth of a mile upon a meridian of longitude. At the south-western extreme of the plan, No. XXV block is similarly subdivided as another example, and the same system can be applied, as best adapted to the peculiarities of the various localities, over the whole or an extended area. Each block is intended to represent a township, and the dividing lines between them are supposed to be reserved as main lines of road. As each lot, except where the frontage is broken by the river or lake, is supposed to be one hundred acres of land, there will be an overplus of acreage in each unbroken township of 1520 acres which would be a reserve for local roads.

Blocks for settlement.

Local roads.

As nearly the whole of the area lying between the eastern arm of the lake and the main river, and a great extent of country on the north-west side of the latter, as well as on the south side of the lake, and for some distance up the south-west branch, is thickly grown over by magnificent pine and spruce, I cannot conceive any possible better plan for gradually improving the surface of the country, and preparing it for regular settlement, than by encouraging the introduction of capital to be applied towards utilizing these splendid forests of timber. To make this appear evident, let us suppose that the average amount of timber, fit to be converted into lumber, is twenty thousand feet per acre, over an area of 720 square miles; and this is not a very large estimate if we may be allowed

to judge by the produce on the Humber Valley, where a single stick has been cut yielding no less than 3700 feet; it follows that 460,800 acres will contain nine billion two hundred and sixteen million feet of, more or less, merchantable produce; equal to ninety-two millions one hundred and sixty thousand feet annually for one hundred years.

Probable value of the timber and extent.

Suppose further that the value of this lumber is put at \$20 (twenty dollars) per thousand feet, the total value of the material produced annually, would reach the respectable sum of \$1,843,200 (one million eight hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred dollars). Moreover, seeing that some of the best lumber on the Humber Valley has brought from \$80 (eighty dollars) to \$100 (one hundred dollars), per thousand feet in the United States, it is but fair to conclude that some on the Gander is likely to prove of equal excellence, and will command as high a market price. An annual rent of one dollar per acre to be paid to the Crown for these timber lands, would accordingly be \$460,800 (four hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred dollars), thus leaving a balance to the adventurers, for expenses and profits, of \$1,382,400.*

Opening up of the country.

Nor is the value of the timber the sole consideration, for it will most assuredly be found that the opening up and settlement of the country will primarily be brought about by the operations of the lumberer, legitimately or otherwise, and many of those employed in clearing the forest will be among the very first permanent occupiers of the soil. With the timber trade, cattle, horses and sheep will speedily be introduced—grain, grass and roots will be cultivated; while labour will be in such demand that there need not be an unemployed hand throughout the year, from one end to the other of the colony—and *beggary* ought to utterly disappear from the land. Much has been said, and nearly as much published, about the propriety of letting out these

* Of course there will be a dimunition of the annual amount of revenue derivable from the timber as the lumbering operations progress; but I conceive that it ought to be more than counterbalanced by the sale of the surface, and occupation by settlers.

vast lands as timber limits, which, according to some economists, ought to be reserved for the exclusive uses of fishermen. In answer to such objections, I am prepared to show that hitherto no fishermen have ever visited the parts I especially refer to for any purpose beyond procuring a supply of fur or venison; and such visits frequently, if not invariably, terminate by setting fire to the woods, and destroying more or less valuable timber. Next, I maintain, that not only would the revenues of the colony be largely increased by the introduction of the lumber trade, but the fishermen themselves as a body would be those of all others who would reap the most benefit by it. It would (and it will) give ample employment to hundreds who would otherwise be idle, and would bring comfort and independence to many destitute, who, but for such occupation, would be seeking for charity; and finally, millions upon millions of feet of lumber will be saved and turned to account, instead of being, as hitherto, ruthlessly wasted or destroyed. This last assertion regarding waste is founded upon testimony that defies contradiction, and upon facts which I have myself witnessed; and here is an example which will apply generally: A fisherman requires a spar for one purpose or another, and he straightway goes to the woods to procure one. In making his selection of the particular kind of tree which he requires, he cuts down, let us say as an average, *three* trees (frequently however many more), and, after fixing upon his quarry, he retires for that day. On the next or some future day he returns to dress up the selected tree, which will occupy time according to circumstances; and finally, he makes another trip, which may or may not be the last, accompanied by friends or neighbours to help him to drag his spar to the river's banks or to the sea shore. Now, in such a case it must be clear that at least two trees for one are wasted, which may fairly be considered as equivalent to nothing less than one thousand feet of lumber. Next, the question is, supposing there were lumbering mills established, amply supplied with horses, cattle, and all necessary adjuncts, would not the fishermen be supplied with the material he

Fishermen's rights.

Waste of timber.

requires, both better and cheaper by *buying* it direct from the manufacturer, than by the aforesaid process? unless it be that he puts no value whatever on his own labor, or that of his associates.

Leases of timber limits or townships.

An advisable system for leasing these lands for lumbering purposes might be, to let each township represent a timber limit, the lessee to acquire his right to the timber upon the said township for a term of years, either by direct arrangement with the Government, or as highest bidder if the blocks are put up to auction. This, however, would be altogether independent of any right in fee to the land, which would be reserved for settlement; but the lessee of the timber ought nevertheless to be allowed every reasonable facility for acquiring such lands within the block as he may be disposed to purchase.

Deficiency of area.

As each block, on an average, is calculated to contain 23,040 acres, it will be evident that such blocks as abut upon the lake will be deficient in area, but the many advantages to be derived for the transportation of material and other conveniences by proximity to the water, will probably fully compensate for that deficiency, and perhaps even enhance the value of such limits.

Conservation of timber.

Provision ought to be made for the conservation of growing timber, by restricting the size of trees to be cut down for lumber to a certain minimum diameter—say for example twelve or fourteen inches, except in the case of being required for the erection of a local habitation or in clearing the land for agriculture.

Probable population and stock.

With respect to settlement—each township would contain two hundred and sixteen lots of one hundred acres. If we suppose one hundred acres to be capable of maintaining five individuals, each township would support a population of one thousand and eighty souls. A fair proportional share of stock on each of the said lots might be, say, one pair of horses and one yoke of oxen for draught purposes, two milch cows and ten sheep. This would give an aggregate of four hundred and thirty-two horses,

four hundred and thirty-two oxen, four hundred and thirty-two cows, and two thousand one hundred and sixty sheep, to a township; exclusive of stallions, bulls, rams, etc., which to a great extent might be used in common. With the almost unrivalled capabilities the country possesses for grass growing, breeding and rearing of stock can hardly fail to become one of the great future industries of the province.

The total rise on the river to the level of the Great Lake has already been shewn to be about seventy-five feet; and, as a great part of the natural course is still and moderately deep water, the impediments to the navigation of vessels, drawing from five to six feet, might be easily overcome by the construction of five or perhaps six locks. The positions of these would be situated thus: one at the foot of the rapids just above the tide water of say eighteen feet, and another near the head of the large island in the lower group of eighteen feet more, which would rise to the level of the first pond. The next would be at the head of the second pond of seven or eight feet to the level of Round Pond. The level of fourth pond would then be reached by another lift of about eight feet at the head of Round Pond. Lastly, one of twenty-four feet at the head of fourth pond, or two of twelve feet, the upper of which to be situated abreast of the lower chute, would rise to the level of the lake. By clearing out a straight channel at the shallower parts, and building slides over the stronger rapids, all difficulty in driving timber to Gander Bay would cease. In the event of the lands being opened up as timber limits, small steam vessels will inevitably be required for towing logs, and for other purposes on the lake. For these, good harbors can be found in the northern or lower arm at the entrance to the main river at Careless Cove, and at the south-west arm; but to reach the river mouth of the latter a channel must be staked off, as a large portion of the arm is very shallow. Hunt's Cove is also a well sheltered place from all except strong northerly or north-easterly gales; and there is an excellent harbor at the extreme eastern end of the lake, where there

Navigation of
river and lake.

Lockage.

Log driving.

Steamers on lake.

Harbors.

are also two coves admirably adapted for booming in logs. As the distance from the eastern head of Gander Lake to Freshwater Bay does not at most exceed nine miles, and the maximum height of the land between does not appear to be over one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet above the sea, a tram-road might be laid without great difficulty, by which a large amount of timber or other produce might be transported to Bonavista Bay; while a saw-mill on the largest possible scale, at or near the outlet of the Gambo, would, I have every reason to believe, be in a position to carry on a most prosperous business.

Tramroad.

Should the suggestions I have ventured to offer be carried into effect, and the regions I have attempted to describe be opened up to trade and settlement, I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to give the district or county the name of HILL, in honor of your Excellency's administration as Governor of the Province.

County of HILL.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

In my report for 1871, while reviewing the facts ascertained in the region of Sir Charles Hamilton's Sound, mention is made of the occurrence of a set of wrinkled and altered calcareous slates at the Indian Islands which contain fossils, chiefly corals and encrinites, apparently typical of a horizon near the top of the middle or base of the Upper Silurian system. It is also remarked at page 32 of the same report, that the rocks of the Indian Islands form a synclinal, and rise again on the south side of the strait, spreading over a wide area between Ragged Harbor and Gander Bay. Corresponding rocks with fossils come up at Bussey's point on the west shore of Gander Bay, but the rock is there so highly altered as to render the organic contents extremely obscure; and those that could with any certainty be identified, were the remains of stems of encrinites, some of which were of large size. Above this point no fossils whatever have been discovered to give a clue to the geological horizon, either in the bay or river, but the lithological resemblances and many characteristics are still preserved in most of the exposures on the

Gander Bay.

Fossils.

Synclinal.

Fossils.

river and at several parts of the great lake. At Salt Island and the shores abreast, the general strike of the rocks is nearly north-east and south-west, and the attitude either vertical or dipping at a very high angle towards the south-east. These rocks consist of blackish and dark grey slates, with occasional strong beds of fine conglomerate, most of which are more or less calcareous. The strike carries these strata obliquely across the course of the river, but they turn more southerly at the lower rapid or "Bread and Cheese point," where the dip is S. 62° E. \sphericalangle 70°. Following the river upwards, slates continue on the right bank, where they exhibit several sharp folds and undulations on a general strike nearly north and south; but the left side of the river at the rapids of the islands is crowded with huge masses of a hard crystalline yellow-weathering rock, apparently a dolomite, while the exposures a little higher up and upon the same shore of first pond consist of dark green hard epidotic rock, frequently breccious which weathers brown, with diorite. The character of the exposure on first pond bears a general resemblance to members of the Quebec group, as described in former reports; but above that pond the slates have more generally the aspect of those at the mouth, and these continue uninterruptedly up to the chutes at the upper rapids, where diorites and some very hard altered sandstone or quartzite come in. The slates were observed to be everywhere very ferruginous, and many surfaces were seen speckled in a remarkable manner by small dots or cavities, encrusted with peroxide of iron; while others were scored by a set of well-defined lines, as perfectly parallel to each other as though they had been drawn with a rule, and likewise so speckled. With these, fine conglomerates occur, which are always slightly calcareous. King's Head and the northern shore opposite as far as Careless Cove present abrupt or precipitous cliffs from twenty to thirty feet high or upwards, consisting of very ferruginous slate with bands of calcareous conglomerate and some altered sandstone, innumerable white quartz veins, much iron-stained, running in the strike. Great masses and many nodules of radiating iron

Salt Island.

Dolomite.

Rocks of first pond.

Ferruginous slates.

King's Head to Careless Cove.

South shore, west from Hunt's Cove. pyrites are associated with these rocks. On the southern side of the lake, between Hunt's Cove and the south-west arm islands, the shores consists of low cliffs of mica slate, the surfaces of which are smooth and silky, with numerous quartz veins running for the most part in the strike. These rocks are greatly corrugated, but their general strike from the islands of the south-west arm is nearly south up the valley of the south-west branch of the river.

East of Hunt's Cove. On the east side of Hunt's Cove there are some fine-grained bluish or blackish clay slates, mixed up with the soft silky mica schists, which are probably suitable for hone stones. These run about north-east and south-west with a north-westerly dip, and appear to be underlaid by mica slate of a coarser quality, which shows itself a little to the eastward, apparently striking for a slightly projecting point upon the north side of the lake, a little over half way between King's Head and the great southern bend. Immediately west from this point, some red slates shew themselves on the banks, succeeded by green, and red and green alternating, the latter color prevailing towards King's Head; but to the eastward of the same point the shore is occupied by diorites, serpentines and chloritic rocks for the next two miles, at the end of which contorted and coarsish mica schists again crop out. Further up the lake micaceous slates still prevail, many surfaces of which are characterized by the presence of crystals of staurolite, precisely resembling the slates of the country near Round Pond of the Bay East River—see page 28 report for 1870.

North side of the Eastern arm. These or similar slaty rocks with some quartzites and diorites occupy the northern shores of the eastern arm, nearly all the way to the entrance of the north-east brook, and also for some distance on the south-side, but a marked change takes place on that side about two miles west from the mouth of Joe's Brook, where the rock is a fine-grained granite. The points on both sides eastward of the two above-named brooks, display sections of corrugated and contorted gneiss, which I have no doubt to be of Laurentian age, connecting with the Laurentians of the northern sea-board of Bonavista Bay.

Serpentines, &c.

Eastern arm.

Laurentian.

The barren country on the north-west side of the main river, extending across from the Little Lookout to Mount Peyton, and probably for some distance beyond, seems to be entirely composed of a homogeneous red felsite, in which no stratification is observable at any part of its distribution. The rock disintegrates freely where exposed to the weather, and at the summit of Mount Peyton and other of the higher elevations is rent by parallel joints into great cubical shaped blocks; while the sides are thickly strewn over by broken and worn debris. The whole region around Careless brook and cove is covered by a thick deposit of a brick-red sand derived from this rock.

Rocks of the
barrens.Careless and
Salmon Brooks.

It will be perceived from the above statements, that the structural evidences, so far as they go, seem to indicate the probability that the rocks so largely distributed over the lake and river country are of two horizons: one apparently representing a portion of the Quebec group; the other a continuation of the middle or Upper Silurian slates of the Bay of Exploits and Sir Charles Hamilton's Sound; but as those evidences are mainly dependant upon mineralogical or lithological character, at all times unsatisfactory where there is obscurity in the stratigraphical sequence, it will be advisable to defer expressing too confident an opinion upon these points for the present, trusting that further investigation may lead to more definite and decided conclusions. The gneissoid rocks which bound these formations on the east, there is very little doubt, are of Laurentian age, corresponding with those described in my report for 1869, page 14; but the amorphous red rock which bounds them on the west I am now more inclined to consider as a vast intrusive mass, intersecting the country diagonally in a north-east and south-west direction, probably connecting with the granites and syenites of Round Pond and the Partridgeberry hills to the south, and those of Long Island and other islands of Exploits Bay to the north. Should the proposed railway survey be carried through towards the Exploits in the direction I have indicated as probably the most favorable line for construction, much of the present doubt which prevails re-

Supposed
structure.

garding our geological information will, in all likelihood, be removed; and fresh light be thrown upon our knowledge as to the presence or absence of metals or minerals of economic importance.

ECONOMICS.

Metalliferous
ores.

The presence of serpentines on Gander Lake may be taken as favoring the probability that some of the more valuable metallic ores may exist in the neighborhood; but with the exception of great quantities of sulphuret of iron, none were met with on our survey. Some of the quartz veins in the ferruginous slates have somewhat an auriferous aspect, and may be worthy of thorough investigation. Some specimens were collected for analysis, but no opportunity as yet offered, of having them submitted to a chemical test. Bog iron ore was observed scattered in tufaceous masses at several parts of both the river and lake.

Granite.

A beautiful grey granite can be procured at sundry parts of the eastern arm, towards the head of the lake, especially at the mouth of the brook next west from Joe's brook, and also on the south shore directly opposite the north-east brook. The stronger beds of sandstone and the conglomerates will be found serviceable for ordinary rough building, and can be conveniently procured for constructing locks or other buildings on the river.

Sandstone.

Whetstones.

Near Hunt's Cove some of the harder beds interstratified with the slates, seem to be of an excellent quality for whetstones; and good flags are not uncommon among the same strata.

Should a survey be instituted for the purpose of laying off these lands, for lumbering limits and settlement, I have no doubt that one of the first results will be to greatly extend our knowledge of the general structure of the country, and to further the development of its mineral resources.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

ALEX. MURRAY.

Report of Geological Exploration in Port-a-Port and St. George's Bays.

TO ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., F. G. S.,
DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
March 16th, 1875.)

SIR,—

My investigations during the past season have, in accordance with your instructions, been chiefly directed towards the Peninsula and Bay of Port-a-Port, together with a large portion of the mainland on the eastern side of the same Bay. A portion of the southern coast of St. George's Bay and the interior country between it and the Codroy River were also examined towards the end of the season.

As the purpose of the examination of the Port-a-Port country was to gain an accurate knowledge of the geological structure, and particularly the distribution of the Lower Silurian formations so largely developed in these regions, a careful topographical survey of the whole coast and the principal rivers was found to be absolutely requisite, as the inaccuracies of the old charts and plans of those parts were even more conspicuous and embarrassing than those of St. George's Bay, of which you make mention in your report for 1873. Purpose of survey.

Our measurements and bearings were taken as in former years by Rochon's micrometer telescope and prismatic compass, but the whole work was kept in check by a connected system of triangulation with a good theodolite on all the principal elevations and conspicuous points, the result of which, when plotted to a scale of one inch to one mile, has proved very satisfactory. Besides the Means taken for survey.

whole inner coast of the Bay, the courses of two of the principal brooks were scaled, viz: those hitherto known as Fox Island brook and Coal River, the former for between thirteen and fourteen miles, the latter for nearly twenty miles. Several minor brooks also on both sides of the Bay were ascended as far as practicable, and frequent excursions were made to the tops of the higher mountains and across various parts of the peninsula.

Survey on return route.

Returning homewards in the fall of the year, I measured the coast line on the south side of St. George's Bay between Crabb's brook and the "Highlands," a distance of eight miles. Crabb's brook was dialled for sixteen miles, four chains and forty-one links; an excursion was made on foot across the Cape Anguille range of hills from the Highlands to the Great Codroy River, and finally the coast was examined southward from the Codroys to Cape Ray, where my season's field work ended. Since then, as you are aware, I have been engaged in mapping these particulars.

Time occupied in topography.

This extensive topographical work, while indispensable for the correct representation of geological detail, necessarily occupies much time which might be otherwise spent in the more appropriate operation of following out the structure, and had I been supplied with an accurate map to record the observed facts upon from time to time, the results of the season's work might have been much more extensive; nevertheless, I hope you will find upon a strict scrutiny of the map and sections I now beg to submit for your inspection, that a considerable step has been made in advance towards a correct knowledge of the geology of the country.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND AGRICULTURAL.*

Peninsula of Port-a-Port.

A glance at the map will shew that the peninsula of Port-a-Port is connected with the mainland merely by two narrow beaches of coarse gravel, with a salt water

*All bearings are from the true meridian.

pond within, which, by a depression of the surface of about twelve or fourteen feet, would be altogether submerged, and the peninsula would become an island, as it evidently has been at no very remote date. The name by which the locality generally and the small settlement here is distinguished, viz: "The Gravels," is derived from the existence of these beaches. In your report for last year, at page 15, the construction of a canal through these Gravels Canal. was recommended, the necessity for which was still more forcibly impressed upon my mind while in the neighborhood last summer. By such a construction in many cases a voyage of nearly one hundred miles would be saved; it would afford a safe retreat for fishing and other crafts in both bays, and in the event of mining operations proving successful in the vicinity, will be almost or altogether indispensable. At the instigation of the Very Rev. THOMAS SEARS, P. A., an attempt was made by some of the residents at the Gravels to effect an opening between Port-a-Port Bay and the pond through the northern beach; but, owing to want of funds or lack of energy or encouragement, was finally abandoned. It is said that some of the Former Harbors. older inhabitants remember the existence of an opening through the southern beach from St. George's Bay, sufficiently large to admit the entrance of large-sized fishing skiffs into the pond, but which was finally closed up by the wreck of a small vessel in the gut while endeavouring to reach the harbor during a storm. A similar instance of the extinction of a boat harbor occurred about twenty-five years ago at no great distance from the Gravels and by the same means. A large vessel, driven to seek for shelter from a gale of wind, and misled by the charts, which represented a harbor on the western side of Indian Head, stood for the channel and struck there, and soon became a total wreck, which, obstructing the free ingress and egress of the sea, occasioned the silting up of the entrance altogether, which is now obliterated; the former harbor being a detached pond.

A right-angled triangle, of which the northern shore Peninsula of of St. George's Bay would be the base, between the Gravels Port-a-Port.

and Cape St. George, and the extreme end of Long Point the northern apex, will enclose the whole of the Port-a-Port peninsula or third area of your report for 1873, inclusive of the eastern and western bays. These two bays are formed by a long low point called Shoal Point, which juts out nearly at right angles to the trend of the southern shore of the Bay, and almost in a due north and south line. The land area, including Red Island, which lies off its western shore, is about one hundred and fifty-seven square miles. The Bays of Port-a-Port are bounded on the north-west side by a strip of land between two and three miles across at its base where it leaves the main body of the peninsula at Black Head in West Bay, which runs thence in a north-easterly direction, tapering gradually as it approaches its termination in a low ledge of rock called Long Point in latitude $48^{\circ} 47' 12''$ N., longitude $58^{\circ} 46' 23''$ W. The hypotenuse of the triangle aforesaid faces the Gulph of St. Lawrence, with a distance in a straight line from Long Point to Cape St. George of thirty-two miles; while the base from Cape St. George to the Gravels, drawn direct, measures twenty-six miles.

Shoal Point.

The middle or Shoal Point, which divides the East and West Bays, extends, as already stated, due north six miles from the mainland on the south side. It is low and flat, covered for the most part with peat bog, and a shoal projects from its termination fully three miles out into the Bay.

**East coast of
Port-a-Port Bay.**

The general trend of the eastern coast of Port-a-Port and beyond, although interrupted by sundry curves and indentations, is about $N. 20^{\circ} E.$, from the Gravels to South Head of the Bay of Islands. Near the former place the coast is bounded by cliffs, averaging thirty or forty feet in height; but further north the shore is low and shelving at many parts, with wide lagoons and boggy and marshy banks, which are formed at the outlets of various streams; and there is a wide extent of flat land in the vicinity of Fox Island brook. Following the coast northerly from Fox Island brook, cliffs of moderate height alternating

with sand beaches are met with until approaching Bluff ^{Bluff Head.} Head, when they become lofty and precipitous, Bluff Head itself rising almost vertically from the shore to an altitude of one thousand six hundred feet. These lofty cliffs continue uninterruptedly to Lewis's brook, but beyond it they are of moderate height, and the land near the shore is flattish or undulating till reaching the entrance to the so-called Coal River.

The mountain range, locally known as the Lewis ^{Lewis's hills.} hills, which terminates on the coast at Bluff Head and Lewis brook, strikes obliquely into the country, thence in a north-easterly course, bearing towards the Blomidon range on the south side of the Humber Arm. Immediately ^{Hills north of Coal River.} north from Coal river a set of bare and peaked hills rise abruptly from the shore, frequently reaching an altitude of upwards of one thousand feet, and the whole coast continues of the same rugged and precipitous character till reaching South Head at the entrance to the Bay of Islands.

The east and west bays of Port-a-Port are eligible as ^{Harbors.} harbors during the summer months; but the wide expanse of surface, especially of the former, renders them unsafe in boisterous weather, especially during northerly or north-easterly gales. At a place called Piccadilly, within the western bay, however, there is a secure harbor at all times and in any weather.

The principal streams which empty into Port-a-Port ^{Rivers.} Bay are, Fox Island or Bennois brook, Bluff Head brook, Lewis's brook, Molly Ann's brook, Rope Cove brook and Coal River, all falling in on the east side, besides several minor rivulets; while a few moderately large sized streams and several minor ones fall into West Bay. Of these, Bennois brook and Coal River, being the largest and most important, were surveyed. Bennois brook takes its rise ^{Bennois brook.} in a series of small streams among the Lewis hills, which, uniting in a deep gorge, flow south-west for eight miles in nearly a straight line, at the end of which it turns

sharply to the west, running generally on that course, but with many sinuosities, six miles more, when it enters the sea. At the upper part of the last course the river is very narrow, rapid and broken by small falls, and is enclosed between high rocky cliffs: but the valley widens rapidly on the descent, and at the outlet there is a triangular area of flat land of about sixty square miles.

Coal or Serpentine River.*

Serpentine River takes its rise about two miles north of Little George's pond of Harry's brook, described in report for 1873. It flows thence in a straight line N. W. by W. for eight miles into a large expanse, entering at the eastern end, which I have named Serpentine Lake. This lake lies nearly upon the same course lengthwise, and is five miles and thirty chains long by an average width of seventy chains. Its surface area may be about three thousand acres. From the outlet of the lake the general course is nearly north-west for six miles, but in this course it makes no less than thirty sharp turns in the upper five miles, and is mostly still water, which at some parts is very deep; the banks being low and composed of yellow clay, fine sand and gravel. Within the lower part of the same course there are two falls of about ten feet each, and several small chutes with shallow water. From the end of the last course the stream turns abruptly S. S. W., in which direction it flows for one mile and sixty chains; and thence, turning due west for two miles and twenty chains, it finally reaches the sea. The lower course of the stream is navigable for small boats and canoes for only about half a mile at high water, above that distance it being shallow and rocky, and broken by many rapids and chutes. This stream receives tribute from four brooks of considerable size, and several smaller ones. The two principal of these join near the outlet, and not far above the tide water,

Tributaries of Serpentine river.

* I propose to call this stream "Serpentine," instead of "Coal River," as being more appropriate. The latter term has doubtless been given under the erroneous impression that coal existed in the valley, which it does not; but the course of the stream being sinuous, and the nature of the rocks through which it flows being magnesian, renders the term "Serpentine" peculiarly applicable.

coming from opposite directions; the one on the north side flowing through a low flat valley bounded on each side by lofty hills, which extends across to York Harbor, Bay of Islands. The one on the south side proceeds from the Lewis hills. The largest of the upper tributaries takes its rise amongst the Blomidon range, and flows rapidly along the south-western flanks of the same, its lower courses being generally parallel with the river but running in the opposite direction, falls into Serpentine Lake at its lower extremity. The fourth tributary joins on the left side about half way between the great bend of the river and Serpentine Lake, flowing northerly from the Lewis Hills.

A large portion of the peninsula, and by far the greater part of the mainland on the eastern side of the bay, is high, rugged and barren, and there are portions, more especially where the rocks are magnesian, where the vegetation is either very scant or absent altogether. The other mountain summits also, although calcareous, are usually bare, but the flat country where the subsoil is a combination of the ruins of arenaceous, calcareous, argillaceous and trap rocks is often rich and fertile. This is notably the case over a large tract of the peninsula around West Bay, and at the head of East Bay. It was estimated that there may be in the peninsula alone, nearly one hundred square miles of area available for agricultural pursuits. In the region surrounding West Bay a tract extending over at least forty-five square miles is level, densely wooded, and is intersected by several brooks of good size. At some abandoned clearings near the sea shore, the rank luxuriance of the grass that grew there was most remarkable; while the timber produced over the other parts of the area was of good quality, consisting chiefly of white spruce, balsam fir, and yellow birch, (commonly known as witch-hazel). Pine was not observed, and if it exists is scarce.

The valley of Bennois brook contains an area of about sixty square miles, at least one half of which might be reclaimed; but there is a good deal of marshy ground

Resources of the
Port-a-Port
region.

Valley of Fox
Island or Bonnois
brook.

over the remainder. The country is well timbered by the usual varieties of trees; and on the lower reaches of the river and the numerous islands near its outlet, there are very fine groves of poplar, and a species of ash resembling the American white ash, a tree unknown on the eastern side of the island, which may probably be found serviceable timber for various purposes. The only other parts where this peculiar species of ash was observed to grow, were on Serpentine river and on Harry's brook of last year's survey.

Serpentine river.

The valley of Serpentine river, like that of Bennois brook, is very wide at the entrance, but it contracts rapidly as it approaches the mountains. The whole area within the hills is about fifty-eight square miles, inclusive of the flat marshy land, which stretches across to the Bay of Islands, and the narrow fringe which skirts the mountains towards Lewis brook. Much of these lower lands are of good soil, more especially on the banks of the river, and along the base of the mountains, where the surface is generally level and dry. In addition to the usual varieties, pine and tamarack may be enumerated amongst the indigenous timber. These latter trees, although less abundant than the others, are nevertheless in considerable quantity, and some of the former reach a great size. I measured one pine which had a circumference of twelve feet, and there are many varying from two and a half to three feet in diameter.

Soil.**Timber.**

SOUTH SHORE OF ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

Crabb's brook.

In common with the other larger rivers of which a report was given last year, Crabb's brook takes its rise among the Long Range mountains. It issues from the mountains in two large streams leaping and foaming over precipitous falls and masses of fallen rock, through deeply cut gorges with high perpendicular cliffs on either side until reaching the level country at the base, where they unite, and thence flow in a general course about N. W. by N. for a distance a little over sixteen miles to the sea.

The length of this river along its course from its exit to the mountains is somewhat less than that of the streams surveyed last year, partly in consequence of its being less sinuous, but more particularly from the circumstance of a bend to the westward occurring in the Long Range near where the river debouches from the mountains.

The valley of Crabb's brook is generally level or gently undulating, and is densely covered by the prevailing forest timber, much of which, particularly the yellow birch, is of large size and apparently of excellent quality. The soil appears at all parts to be even superior to that seen on the banks of the brooks examined last year, and for about three miles of the lower reaches the stream passes through a wide expanse of level country, with many low flat islands in its midst, all of which when cleared yield spontaneously the most luxuriant crops of wild grass, which are naturally irrigated annually by the freshets of spring. The valley.

Proceeding along the coast of St. George's Bay from Crabb's brook southerly, we come to a stream called River Brook at the end of about two miles. This also takes its origin among the mountains of the Long Range, and flows generally parallel with the other streams, passing by the north-eastern end of the hills of Cape Anguille in its course towards the sea. About two miles above its outlet it expands into a large pond or lake. Southerly from River Brook and between the coast and the north-western slope of the Cape Anguille hills the country is locally known as the "Highlands." The term is appropriate, as the scenery of the back country is quite of the Highland type; and the inhabitants of the coast at that part are descendants of the Scottish celts, who still retain the language of their ancestors. This fringe of the coast from Crabb's brook southward for over eight miles, is a splendid tract of agricultural land, level, dry and free from marsh. Grain crops and grass flourish luxuriantly wherever grown, and, as an instance of its capabilities as a grazing country, I was informed by one of the residents that he River brook. Highlands.

had cut hay off one field for twenty consecutive years without ever having broken up the ground since the time of first clearing.

Cape Anguille
range.

The ascent of the Cape Anguille range was made by a very rough footpath, which leaves the coast between three and four miles southerly from River brook, and is used by the respective inhabitants of Codroy and Channel on the one hand, and those of the Highlands and Crabb's brook on the other, as a means of inter-communication. It follows the line of the coast for about two miles where the ascent is gradual and the country comparatively level; and then turning off about S. S. E., strikes up the slope of the mountains, reaching, in a little over two miles, the sources of a small stream and a wide marsh, having there attained an altitude of 1706 feet above the level of the sea. Following the same course, still ascending for three miles more, the maximum elevation is reached, which, according to the readings registered of the aneroid, was 1862 feet.

Descent of Cape
Anguille range.

From this point the descent was made in a general S. S. W. course about nine miles to the valley of the Great Codroy River, which was struck upon the northern branch about two miles above the main fork. *See Report 1866.*

Character of Cape
Anguille range.

The sides of this range of hills are frequently densely wooded, with the usual varieties of timber, but towards the top the trees become more or less stunted or dwarfed, while the extreme summits, which are in some cases level over wide spaces, are usually either bare or grown over only by low ground spruce, through which the effects of fire are but too perceptible. Towards the coast on the north-west side, and the Codroy valley on the other, the flanks of the hills are very steep, and sometimes precipitous, but the general contour is nevertheless rounded and smooth, offering a marked contrast to the neighboring bold and rugged outline of the Long Range. The numerous little brooks which abound on both sides of the watershed, taking their origin from the ponds, tarns and marshes

among the mountains, have cut deep precipitous gorges in their courses, particularly towards the outlets, which are frequently impassable, rendering a considerable detour inland unavoidable to get from bank to bank.

The table land on the summits of these hills, although too lofty and exposed for ordinary tillage, seems nevertheless to be very well adapted for grazing ground, especially for sheep, and the wild grass which grows spontaneously in many of the little glens and sheltered places is of a very luxuriant description. Capabilities.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORMATIONS.

In last year's report, beginning at page 51,* a general outline is given of the distribution and succession of the Lower Silurian strata, as developed in the country surrounding Port-a-Port Bay. These have now been more fully investigated in detail, and the result has thrown much light upon the obscurity which hitherto has prevailed regarding the general structure of the entire region.

In the report just alluded to, the lowest measures exposed at the Gravels are described under the head of Potsdam and Calciferous formations, in one very regular section of one thousand five hundred and ninety-four feet thickness. The lower measures were supposed to be of Potsdam age, from the strong lithological resemblance they bear to rocks of that age at other parts of their distribution, rather than palæontological evidence, fossils being either absent or too obscure for satisfactory identification. But the succeeding beds, which follow with perfect regularity, are, especially towards the top of the series, well charged with highly typical organic remains of the true Calciferous. According to the estimate made this season, the total thickness of the two groups taken together cannot be much under three thousand feet. On the eastern side of the bay, north of the Gravels, the following

* As printed at the *Royal Gazette* office.

Section of
Calciferous.

section of the Calciferous rocks was measured in the ascending order, on a general dip N. 31° W. < 21° :—

SECTION No. 1.

	Ft. In.
1.—Thick bedded light grey limestone, with thin shaly divisions, occasional beds of pale drab close-grained arenaceous limestone, sometimes tinged with red; obscure fucoids at base	100 3
2.—Alternations of thick-bedded grey limestone and thin nodular beds, divided by greenish shaly layers; many obscure fossils exposed on weathered surfaces of harder beds. Several turbinated shells, probably <i>Macluria</i> , with <i>Orthis</i> , <i>Leptaena</i> , <i>Encrinite stems</i> , and large <i>Orthoceratites</i> , could be recognized. The surface of one bed is entirely covered with obscure fucoids, weathering reddish, and standing out from the bed; while the surface of another bed weathers into large rounded and flattened concretionary forms	383
3.—Similar alternations of thick-bedded grey limestone and thin irregular beds, with shaly divisions; the latter becoming more frequent towards the top. Some of the thicker beds are more or less arenaceous. The uppermost strata exhibit the peculiar weathering described at page 47, Report for 1873, which appears to be characteristic of these higher beds. The fossils are similar to those of No. 2	489 5
Thickness.....	972 8

Levis shales.

Resting upon No. 3 of the above, are the shales and limestones of the Levis division with their characteristic fossils, a section of which has already been given in your report for last year at page 53, as follows :—

SECTION No. 2.

	Feet
1.—Grey bituminous limestones, with partings of black or grey shales	4
2.—Thin beds of bituminous limestone, alternating with black or dark grey shale, mostly shale at 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 five to six inches thick, with black or dark grey shales alternating in about equal proportion. Upper part filled with fossils, chiefly <i>Graptolites</i>	23
Carried forward.....	33

	Feet
Brought forward.. .. .	33
4.—Black shales with numerous <i>Graptolites</i>	40
5.—Dark grey calcareous sandstones, in beds of from six inches to a foot thick.....	20
6.—Coarse grey brecciated limestone or conglomerate with calcareous sandstones again on top	30
	123

The last beds, No. 6 of the section, hold the coast northerly for a distance of one mile, dipping N. 60° W. < 27°. They then turn into the land with a more northerly dip, and are succeeded by red, green and black shales, with occasional beds of grey sandstone and thin bituminous and conglomerate limestones, all more or less disturbed by small faults; the shales at one place exhibiting most extraordinary contortions. The succession in ascending order from No. 6 of section No. 2, is as follows. The thicknesses are only approximate, and may be somewhat underestimated:—

Section succeeding the Levis shales.

SECTION No. 3.

AVERAGE DIP N. 30° W. < 26°.

	Ft.	In.
1.—Greenish grey and drab shales, with a few thin shaly beds of grey sandstone interstratified near the top.....	164	1
2.—Beds of greenish grey fine-grained sandstone, from an inch to a foot or more in thickness, with shaly divisions at base. Some of the thin beds hold a few simple <i>Graptolites</i>	47	2
3.—Loose splintery dark greenish shales having very black glossy surfaces, somewhat disturbed.....	50	0
4.—Dark greenish, hard, cherty nodular shales, with irregular splintery cleavage	70	0
5.—Greenish, grey, red and blackish shales, often faulted, and otherwise disturbed in places; exhibiting similar blackened and polished surfaces to those of No. 3. These shales are characterised by numerous nodules, and large masses of cubical iron pyrites	573	3
6.—Greenish grey rather coarse grained sandstone	25	0
Carried forward	929	6

	Ft.	In.
Brought forward	929	6
7.—Red, green and blackish shales, with two or three beds of greenish grey sandstone interstratified at nearly equal intervals; much confusion prevails amongst these shales caused by several small faults.....	400	0
8.—Red and green slates, alternating in nearly equal proportions, considerably harder than any of the preceding shales. The cleavage is at right angles to the bedding, and they break into innumerable long, thin, sharp splinters. They are seen at first in a horizontal position, but become suddenly disturbed towards the top. (<i>See fig. 6, page 55, report for 1873</i>). It is impossible to arrive at a conclusion regarding the thickness of these slates. It can, however, hardly be less than	150	0
9.—Red, green and blackish shales, often finally laminated, with a few thin beds of bituminous limestone interstratified near the base, and some conglomerate limestone near the top; with a few thin beds of sandstone. (<i>See section at page 54, report for 1873</i>). Several small faults occur here	230	0
10.—Fine and coarse grained greenish grey sandstones and fine conglomerates, in beds of from six inches to a foot or more in thickness. The conglomerate beds are chiefly composed of fine quartz and grey limestone pebbles, with numerous angular grains of red feldspar, and occasional fragments of black shale, cemented together in a matrix of fine green sand. Some of the fine beds hold numerous spherical concretions of similar sandy material, but harder	300	5
11.—Loose red, green and dark, brown shales, much broken and often concealed; not less than	500	0
12.—Thin irregular beds of grey bituminous limestone, from one to six inches in thickness, with partings of dark brown and jet black bituminous shale sometimes finely laminated. Iron pyrites thickly disseminated, and occurs occasionally in thin strata of two or three inches in thickness. Strata affected by a series of complicated folds. Thickness doubtful, but probably about	250	0
	2759	11

Following the shore northerly, a great gravel beach, with low flat and often marshy country inland, succeeds,

and extends for a distance of over seven miles to the mouth of Bennois brook. There is no rock exposed in place on the shore in all this distance, except one small detached outcrop of grey sandstone near the middle of the sand beach of "Three Guts Cove." The next coast exposure occurs on the north side of Bennois brook referred to, and partially described at page 56, report 1873, as follows:—

Coast at Bennois
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."

Some parts of this exposure are amygdaloidal in character, the cavities being filled with green chlorite or white calcspar. Patches and strings of white calcspar, and some of white quartz, reticulate through the entire mass, which, when intersecting or associated with the dioritic and dolomitic rocks, very frequently contain native copper in small lumps and strings. In the quartz veins the metal was usually in thin films, while the green and blue carbonates stain all the rocks indifferently. The jet-like material referred to in last year's report appears to be pure crystalline bitumen.

The whole or greater part of Fox Island is composed of trappean rocks, as described at page 58, report 1873.

Fox Island.

The coast exposures at the entrance of Bennois brook on the north side are brought in contact with a set of greenish and blackish shales by a fault which runs into the land nearly due east. These shales exhibit themselves in considerable disturbance near the contact, but further north they are overlaid by strata of sandstone and shale in very regular succession, forming cliffs of from forty to fifty feet in height, which extend to the southern point of Broad Cove near Bluff Head. Near the base of these sandstones there occurs a set of grey bituminous limestones and shales, supposed to be a repetition of No. 12, section No. 3, in

Section South of
Broad Cove.

which case it would appear that the succeeding beds of sandstone overlying are higher measures, which will give an additional volume of upwards of eighteen hundred feet of thickness, making a total of four thousand six hundred and twenty-one feet.

The following is the measured section in ascending order, dip east \sphericalangle 56° :—

SECTION No. 4.

	Ft.	In.
1.—Greenish grey sandstones, and red and green arenaceous shales, principally sandstones at base; sometimes coarse grained approaching fine conglomerates, and holding pebbles of opaque white quartz, and red feldspar, in a green sandy matrix. Supposed equivalent in part of Nos. 10 and 11, section No. 3, about.....	400	0
2.—Brown and black bituminous shales, with interstratified thin beds of grey bituminous limestone, much corrugated and faulted, say	300	0
3.—Greenish-grey fine-grained, slightly micaceous sandstones in thick beds, with occasional thin arenaceous shaly divisions; spherical concretions embedded in the sandstone of the same material, but much harder than the general mass	234	6
4.—Red and green arenaceous shales, with occasional interstratified thin beds of grey sandstone, and one or two thick beds of fine-grained red sandstone at the base.....	560	9
5.—Coarse-grained grey sandstone, or fine conglomerates, with a few thin shaly divisions. The conglomerates are chiefly made up of worn quartz pebbles about the size of a swan shot, and grains of red feldspar, with occasional fragments of black shale in a matrix of fine green sand....	330	0
6.—Alternations of red and green arenaceous shales, with a few beds of grey sandstone interstratified. The shales at the base are generally green, the red occurring in the middle; while green and red alternate at the top.....	405	6
7.—Coarse and fine-grained sandstones, or sandstones and conglomerates in thick beds, with a few thin shaly divisions. The general character of these sandstones corresponds very nearly with those of No. 5 of this section.....	330	7
Total thickness.....	2561	4

From No. 3 to No. 7 of this section, the description corresponds with No. 16 of section given at the coast near Hawkes Bay and southern arm of Bonne Bay. See pp. 291-293, *Geology of Canada*, 1863.

A gravel beach conceals the rocks for about a mile Broad Cove. within Broad Cove, but at the northern point a great mass of trap breccia of similar character to that of Fox Island comes in, running in the direction of Bluff Head. On the north side of this trappean mass, a portion of the sandstones and shales, already mentioned, is repeated in very disturbed strata, forming a small wedge-like trough, which occupies about half a mile of the shore. At page 58, report for 1873, it will be seen that a fault is suggested as occurring at the immediate junction of the latter sandstones with the rocks of Bluff Head. The run of this dislocation is about due east, and on this course between the sandstones and the serpentine rocks of Bluff Head, a large mass of brecciated trap is interposed, which, in some cases, was found intercalated with the latter, all of which are much altered and in great confusion.

At Bluff Head the rocks consist of dark grey diorites, Bluff Head. purplish limestones or dolomites, and dark green chloritic and slaty serpentine, confusedly jumbled up with trap, breccia and greenstone. At the outlet of Bluff Head brook, just north of the Head, a purplish colored dolomite or limestone of a brecciated structure rests upon sandstone, which is itself underlaid by bituminous limestones and shales, representing the beds of No. 2 of section No. 4 south of Broad Cove. These strata of sandstones, &c., come to the surface on the axis of a small sharp anticlinal fold, the mere apex of which is exhibited peeping out from below the dolomite.

The lowest member of the magnesian group here is, Character of the rocks at Bluff Head brook. as before stated, a brecciated dolomite or limestone, the breccia consisting of angular fragments of various sizes, cemented together in a purplish calcareo-magnesian paste, through which green chlorite runs, in irregular and mani-

Native copper
and crystalline
bitumen.

Asbestos.

Diorite.

Lewis's brook,
shore section.

fold strings and patches, while veins or thin reticulations of white calcspar ramify in all directions, giving the rock a marbled or mottled appearance. These veins of calcspar, like those of the Bennois Brook section, frequently contain nests or strings of jet black crystalline bitumen, and native copper occurs in irregular shaped lumps. The green and blue carbonates of copper were observed to stain alike the calcspar, the crystalline bitumen, and the purple dolomite. The thickness of this mass does not seem to exceed fifty or sixty feet. The succeeding rock overlying the dolomite, is a confused mass of chlorite slate, diorite and serpentine, the disturbance apparently being caused by the intrusion of a diorite dyke, which intersects all the strata. The serpentine portions are intersected by thin seams or veins of asbestos, and the rock frequently assumes the character of picrolite. The general color of the serpentine is a dark bottle green, weathering a brownish red or occasionally a deep Prussian blue. Diorites succeed this serpentine approaching Lewis brook in great mass, occupying the shore for nearly a mile. The prevailing character is dark grey, fine grained, hard and compact, sometimes slightly calcareous, with small cubical crystals of iron pyrites profusely disseminated. Occasionally these rocks are perforated by cylindrical or elliptical shaped tubes filled with crystalline calcspar, the weathered surfaces of which resemble an amygdaloid. It is also sometimes porphyritic, having small rounded masses of vitreous white quartz irregularly distributed.

The latter rocks are overlaid by green chloritic slate and impure slaty serpentine, with one band of moderately pure serpentine about twenty feet thick near the base, and a band of light green chlorite about ten feet thick at the top, the whole mass being nothing under one hundred and fifty feet in thickness.* Resting on the chloritic band is an immense mass of purplish red dolomite of slaty structure. This rock, like the lower dolomite already described, is intersected by veins of white calcspar with which

* See pages 58 and 59, report for 1873.

native copper is sometimes associated. The dolomites cap Dolomite. the cliffs at Lewis brook and the hill range inland, with occasional interruptions of the subordinate rocks, which are brought up upon faults and in folds of the stratification. The actual thickness of the whole of this great magnesian group is very difficult, if possible, to determine, but would appear to be certainly not less than 1,500 feet.

On Lewis brook, about five or six hundred yards from Sandstones. the outlet, some strata of sandstone of exactly similar character to that seen on the southside of Bluff Head passes below the dolomites last mentioned, dipping to the eastward. These sandstones then crop out on the sea shore, about twenty chains north from the outlet of Lewis brook, dipping generally S. 75° E. \sphericalangle 36° , and continue to strike along the shore, displayed in cliffs of between twenty and thirty feet high, towards the outlet of Serpentine river. This dip points towards the base of the Serpentine range, and at short distances up the small brooks the junction is visible, where in all cases the serpentine was found to rest upon the sandstones. The exposures here are clearly a repetition of the section No. 4, and include the bituminous limestones near the base of the same, the thickness and order of succession being almost identical.

At Rope Cove Head, about two miles south of Ser- Rope Cove Head. pentine River the stratification is interrupted by the intrusion of a mass of trap of peculiar character. It is Trap dyke. nearly black, and much of it is soft, earthy and calcareous, reticulated with veins of calc and bitter spar, with crystalline bitumen in the cracks and interstices enclosed in spar. Portions of this dyke are breccious. On the north side of the dyke, greenish, dark brown, and blackish shales with interstratified thin beds of grey bituminous limestone are brought to the surface, which appear evidently to be another repetition of the limestones near the base of section No. 4. These limestones and shales form Limestones, &c. cliffs of fifty or sixty feet in height, exhibiting the most wonderful and complicated contortions, disturbances ap- Contorted strata. parently in a great degree peculiar to these rocks, the

associated strata above and below being comparatively only slightly displaced. At this place the said disturbances appeared to have reached a climax. The folds and repetitions are so numerous that within a distance of two miles of the coast the total thickness of the whole mass composing the cliffs does not much exceed 350 or 400 feet.

Serpentine river.

A great mass of trap comes in at the mouth of Serpentine River, which forms low bold cliffs on both sides of the stream for a few hundred yards up its course. The great headland on the north side of the cove at the entrance to the river is composed of a brecciated trap rock, and at the head of the cove a patch of the stratification consisting of black and green shales is caught up and wedged in between two masses of the igneous rock; while a remarkable isolated bed of sandstone of triangular shape, about ten or twelve feet thick with a base of about fifty feet, rises perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of about one hundred feet, terminating in a small flattened apex, upon which a tuft of grass still grows.

Coast line.

The coast line north of Serpentine River has still to be examined, but the bold and broken outline of the hills and headlands, of which Bear Head is the most prominent, seem to indicate the probability that the rocks are, for the most part at least, of igneous origin, and a continuation of the traps of Serpentine River.

Bennois brook section.

The banks and islands at the lower part of Bennois brook consist of low flat land in which no rock is exposed, but at about one hundred chains up from the outlet, following the course of the river, a bed of coarse-grained grey sandstone strikes across, dipping N. 37° W. < 70°. A little higher up the stream the banks display more sandstones, underlaid by dark greenish shales in a nearly vertical attitude, and these shales continue to crop out at irregular intervals, sometimes forming high and broken cliffs. They are often filled with nodules and masses of iron pyrites, and have frequently the smooth black glistening surfaces which characterize the rocks of No. 3 and

5 of section No. 3 of the coast. Interstratified with these shales are some peculiar beds of conglomerate limestone, some of which are composed of rounded boulders of grey limestone upwards of a foot in diameter, and also partially worn fragments of thin bedded limestone of an elongated or elliptical form, cemented in a base of dark green or blackish shale. The larger and more rounded boulders appear to be the ruins of the Calciferous rocks, while the thinner fragments are probably derived from the beds near the base of the Levis shales. A little higher up the stream, a lower bed occurs of a brecciated limestone, the matrix being of a hard compact pale grey shade holding angular fragments of limestone of a darker color, and innumerable pieces of black slate. All these rocks are much corrugated, and repeated by dislocations. They continue to be seen occasionally for between four and five miles further up the stream, and then the strata roll over in an anticlinal form and dip about east. The next rocks in succession seen are some strong beds of sandstone overlaid by red and green shales, which are succeeded by some thin bedded dark grey bituminous limestones, with partings of dark brown and black bituminous shales, rising in cliffs of about one hundred and fifty feet high on both sides of the river, all folded, twisted and corrugated in a high degree. Numerous simple *Graptolites* occur in the shales, and are also observable on the surfaces of the limestones. The exposures here are supposed to represent No. 12 of the section No. 3 on the coast. The limestone beds vary in thickness from one to eighteen inches, and the shaly divisions are sometimes mere partings, while at other times there is an accumulation of one foot or over. The darker colored shales are very bituminous, and burn with a bright clear flame when exposed to a strong heat for a lengthened time, but without producing any ash, although much gas is evolved. Resting against these and apparently above, are bright red and green shales, in which the stratification gets more regular, and at a turn of the river about fifteen chains higher up they strike across it shewing a dip of N. 54° E. < 32°. Ascending the stream the exposures get fewer, but grey

Limestone conglomerate.

Brecciated limestone.

Graptolites.

Bitum...

Bright red shales.

Synclinal.

Trap.

Calciferous and
Serpentine.

Serpentine river.

sandstones and greenish shales are occasionally exhibited on the banks and bed, which although not well exposed probably spread over the whole breadth of about two miles, lying on the axis of a synclinal line. At about two miles and a quarter from the same place, or about three miles below the first forks of the river, some strata of coarse greenish grey sandstone strike across, running S. 20° W., N. 20° E., exhibiting a high dip to the westward. These bands of sandstone were taken to represent the upper part of the coast section No. 4. A mile and a half up the stream from the last exposure, a mass of trap comes in, giving a precipitous face to the left bank, and running S. 14° W. Beyond this the river widens and the rocks are nowhere exhibited for about two miles, or one mile above the forks, when a small section of sandstone comes to the surface, and a little above, another exposure consisting of limestone conglomerate and green shales, dipping N. 76° E., at a moderate angle. About twenty-five chains above the last, the bituminous limestones and shales reappear in a cliff between twenty and thirty feet high, exhibiting the usual corrugations and folds. Nothing is seen for the next half mile, but at that point the grey, strong-bedded limestones of the Calciferous formation rise in mountain masses upon either side, the river flowing in a deep gorge between. On the west side of the river the Calciferous strata strike in a vertical attitude, N. 25° E., while immediately north and west from the latter, a high bare brown weathering mountain range is seen, indicating the presence of the Serpentine group.

It has already been stated that the rock at the entrance to Serpentine River consists of a great mass of trap, which continues up the stream for between three and four hundred yards; associated with this trap, and in some instances caught up in it, are patches of the stratification consisting of dark green and black shales, and at one place a bed of conglomerate limestone interstratified with the shale comes against the trap, evidently disturbed by it. These rocks represent divisions eight and nine of section No. 3. Similar shales present themselves at the mouth of the

tributary on the south side about a mile up the stream. For a distance of six miles on the ascent of the river, exposures of the rock are rare, but at the end of two miles an altered sandstone or quartzite was seen crossing the stream, dipping at a high angle S. 22° W., and sandstones and shales come up at intervals in low anticlinal folds for the remaining distance, the sandstones at the end which form a fall, dipping S. 9° E. $< 23^{\circ}$. A second fall occurs over similar sandstones about twenty chains above the first, which were supposed to be on the horizon of the upper part of the coast section, No. 4, south of Broad Cove. Above this no rock is seen below Serpentine Lake. Sandstones and shales come out on the north shore of the lake, in a few small rather obscure sections; but the bare brown weathering flanks of the Blomidon Serpentine range rise abruptly a short distance back, reaching an altitude probably upwards of two thousand feet. On the opposite or southern shore of the lake the limestones of the Calciferous rise precipitously into mountain masses, averaging a height of not less than one thousand feet above the level of the sea, ranging towards the head waters of Bennois Brook. Within a mile from the outlet of the lake, and a little westward from the Calciferous mountains, a deep ravine runs S. 38° W., the western side of which is bounded by the Serpentine range of the Lewis Hills.

In their western extent the Calciferous and Potsdam formations strike into the peninsula of Port-a-Port, holding the north coast of St. George's Bay for the entire distance from the Gravels to Cape St. George. The strata exposed in the coast section display a succession of parallel dislocations running in a nearly north and south direction, bringing distinctively different beds into juxtaposition. The upper part of the Calciferous (the peculiarities of some beds of which were described in last year's report, page 47), keeps the shore of East Bay, with some interruptions at the coves, where Lower Carboniferous rocks are let down, as shewn at page 50, Report 1873, for about three miles, thence striking south-westerly with a north-

Western extension and structure of third area.

Dislocations.

Levis formation. westerly dip, is succeeded by the graptolitic shales at the base of the Levis division. A patch of the unconformable Lower Carboniferous series conceals the old strata in a great measure at this place, except where a slight undulation of the latter with their typical fossils brings them out from below the former at the base of the bank. Westward from this Carboniferous patch, the strata, representing section No. 3, occupy the remainder of the head of East Bay, and the whole of Shoal Point, various members of the group coming up at intervals along the shores. On the western side of Shoal Point, near Piccadilly, some red and green slaty bands, supposed to represent No. 8 of the same section, strike into the land with a north-easterly dip, shewing the existence of a trough, in which Shoal Point lies nearly on the axis. Near the extreme point the bituminous limestones and shales of the top of section No. 3, or near the base of section No. 4, exhibit themselves at low water on both sides, standing in a vertical attitude, and striking about N. 20° E. S. 20° W. These bituminous limestones are characterized by the presence of a set of drusy cavities lined with crystals of calcspar, which are often filled with petroleum in a semi-liquid state of about the consistency of tar. On the west side of the Point this substance exudes through the sand, and at low water is sometimes found in small depressions, where it has frequently been gathered by visitors.

Faults. On the west side of Piccadilly a fault occurs running a little obliquely to the strike of the rocks S. 30° W., which brings up the Calciferous limestones in a small anticlinal fold, with the shales of the Levis division resting on them, which dip N. 24° W, \sphericalangle 28° and holding numerous *Graptolites*. Another fault parallel to the last mentioned, and only about three hundred yards further on, strikes up the course of a small stream, bringing the graptolitic shales to a vertical position, which are succeeded by a mass of coarse grey brecciated limestone in a series of sharp folds, and forms the projecting point on the west side of Piccadilly. The graptolitic shales again come out on the shores of West Bay about a mile west from the Point in a fold of the

stratification, where many small *Lingulæ* were found in association with the *Graptolites*. Overlying the latter are a set of green, red and blackish shales, in low detached cliffs along the shores of West Bay, the measures spreading out inland over a large area. At Black Head, where the bay curves north-eastward to form Long Point, sandstones and shales strikingly resembling the upper parts of section No. 4 are exposed in high bold cliffs of vertical strata, for nearly half a mile, coming somewhat obliquely to the shore. The total thickness here is one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine feet. The lithological resemblance between the rocks of this section and those previously described of the eastern side of the Bay, leaves little doubt that they are on the same horizon. They are of the same greenish grey color, are composed chiefly of fine green sand with coarser bands composed of grains of white quartz and reddish feldspar, and occasional fragments of black shale; while some of the finer grained beds hold spherical shaped concretions of a similar material to the general mass, somewhat hardened, of various sizes, and generally arranged in layers parallel with the stratification. The above section of sandstone terminates abruptly against a great fault running N. 54° W., on the north side of which some beds of a hard compact grey limestone are brought in, in a nearly vertical attitude, striking N. 78° W. obliquely to the dislocation. Over these limestones are a set of greenish and dark brown, soft, thinly laminated shales dipping first at a pretty high angle, but further on assuming a smaller incline N. 20° W. \sphericalangle 44°. Near the top of these shales they become interstratified with thin beds of bituminous limestone, from one to six inches in thickness. The surfaces of the latter shales are frequently covered with fine pencillings of fossils, all of the graptolitic type, but chiefly of species resembling *Callograptus*, *Dictyonema*, or *Dendrograptus*. The dip of these rocks decreases advancing along the shore, inclining still in the same direction, and twenty chains from the fault, they are overlaid by beds of very grey calcareous sandstone from six inches to one

Sandstones, &c.,
of West Bay.

Fault.

Strata of Long
Point.

Graptolites.

Sandstone.

Limestones.

Fossils of the
limestones.Horizon of the
limestones.

foot thick, having an even cleavage parallel to the planes of the bedding. No fossils were found in the sandstones. They occupy about forty chains along the shore on the strike, making a few gentle undulations, until coming in contact with a trap dyke about six yards wide, which cuts them off, running N. 9° E. On the west side of the dyke the shales are slightly brushed up, while on the east side higher measures are brought down pointing towards it. These higher rocks consists of bluish grey limestones, in beds from a few inches to two feet thick, divided by greenish argillo-arenaceous shale. Many of the limestone beds weather of a pale yellowish drap color, and are apparently slightly magnesian. The dip near the dyke is S. 79° W. \sphericalangle 49° but a little further on easterly, they roll over and dip N. 27° E. \sphericalangle 23°. Further east the strata bend round and shew a dip N. 39° W. \sphericalangle 22° and towards the extreme of Long Point the dip is N. 15° W. \sphericalangle 23°. The limestone beds are constituted almost wholly of organic remains, crowded with *Encrinites* mostly fragmentary, together with numerous corals, *Orthoceratites*, uni-valve and bivalve shells. The lower beds are sometimes almost entirely made up of spherical shaped *corals* (?) (*see report 1873, page 60*) standing out in relief from the surfaces, at a distances of a foot or more apart, giving the rock a coarse concretionary aspect. Rising on the strata these spherical forms become less numerous, but abundant and well-preserved organisms continue throughout. This fauna has already been referred to Mr. Billings for identification, who has no hesitation in declaring it to be typical of an age, nothing older than the Birdseye and Black River groups of New York and Canada, and consequently the highest member of the Lower Silurian system yet recognised in Newfoundland.*

* Some *Graptolites* found on the upper falls of the Exploits River, and a few fossils at certain parts of Notre Dame Bay, appear to be of Hudson River group types. Organic remains are also known in some neighbouring localities, characteristic of the middle Silurian age; but the precise horizon of the former fossils still requires confirmation.

On the N. W. side of Long Point, facing the Gulf of St. Lawrence, higher measures are exposed dipping N. 15° W. \leftarrow 18°, which consist of beds of greenish grey, compact arenaceous limestones, with thin divisions of arenaceous shale. Some of these strata are flaggy, and very evenly bedded in layers of two or three inches in thickness. The surfaces of the flags are often covered with fucoidal remains, and on one bed a series of deep grooves, some upwards of two inches in width, were seen, sometimes running for several yards in a moderately straight line, at others in a zig-zag course and occasionally in a curve, intersecting and crossing each other in all directions. The uppermost beds of all, only visible at low tides, are thin bedded limestones crowded with *Brachiopoda*, chiefly of the genera *Orthis*, *Leptaena*, and *Strophomena*. The total thickness of this Long Point group of strata, although not positively ascertained, would appear by the dips upon each side and the breadth of the peninsula to be about eight hundred feet.

N. W. coast of
Long Point.

Supposed worm
tracks.

Fossil shells.

At a place called Shoal Cove, about eight miles from the extreme end of Long Point, on the gulf side, rocks of the Lower Carboniferous horizon form a narrow strip along the shore south-westwards to a place called Three Rock Point, where they run out into the sea. These strata consist of red micaceous sandstones and conglomerates, with a few thin beds of limestone which contain carboniferous fossils. Further south the basic conglomerate comes in on Red Island, as shewn in your report for 1866, while the fossils of the carboniferous limestone were recognized at a point nearly opposite on the mainland, close to a fault, where the unconformable strata are brought into abrupt contact with the Silurian.

Carboniferous.

About three miles inland from West Bay, on the banks of the streams, coarse conglomerates were overlaid by fine-grained micaceous sandstones in a nearly horizontal attitude, which may belong to the base of the Lower Carboniferous, equivalents of the conglomerates of division (a) of last year's section, page 19. From the flat

Patch of
Carboniferous.

character of the country surrounding these exposures, it was inferred that they spread over an extended area, although the slight incline they shew to the horizon would be unlikely to bring in any of the succeeding higher members of the formation.

GENERAL STRUCTURE—EAST SIDE OF PORT-A-PORT BAY.

The facts ascertained, as already represented in the description of the coast and river sections on the east side of Port-a-Port Bay, seem to point to the conclusion that the Silurian formations are arranged in a series of sharp anticlinal and synclinal folds, ranging generally about N. 22° E., S. 22° W.; the whole mass of strata having, towards the close of the later deposits or subsequently, been affected by vast igneous intrusion, and become much dislocated by a set of great parallel or nearly parallel faults, the general trend of which is N. E. and S. W. At the summit of the whole series is a great volume of igneous and magnesian rock, consisting of various diorites, serpentines and chlorites, which our evidences seem to indicate to be lapped over the inferior strata unconformably, and to come in contact with different members at different places.

In former reports allusion has been made to the presence of Calcareous strata of Potsdam and Calciferous age, as coming into direct contact with Laurentian gneiss at the head waters of the two Spruce brooks; that is, the stream which falls into the Grand pond on the one hand, and into Harry's brook on the other. These rocks, in their northern strike, cross to the eastward of St. George's pond (of Harry's brook), and thence on to the Humber river, where it enters the arm; and southerly they point for the main gut of St. George's Bay, where they pass unconformably below the coal measures.

Main anticlinal.

The axis of the main anticlinal appears to run nearly on a line between the outlet of Riviere Blanche and the head of Serpentine Lake, the southern projection of which points straight down the Bay St. George in the direction

of the Magdalen Islands. At the coast between Indian Head and the Gravels the Silurian strata are mostly concealed below the unconformable coal measures, but beyond and north of the carboniferous patch the calcareous lower rocks rise in a mountain range, and are probably wrapped over a nucleus of Upper Laurentian, connected with the Labradorites of Indian Head. From this central anticlinal a set of parallel wave-like undulations extend on either side, which, to the eastward, finally terminate against the Laurentian hills of the interior; and to the westward are recognisable towards the coast of Port-a-Port Bay, in the repetition of the higher formations. The Gravels section of Potsdam and Calciferous strikes into the mainland in a lofty mountain chain, bearing generally nearly N. E. (but making several curves in its course) towards Serpentine Lake, at which lake the rocks forming the range roll over, dipping easterly, and the eastern flanks of the hills strike for the mountains on the west side of St. George's pond; the latter and the valley of Harry's brook lying on the axis of a trough. On the west side of the central anticlinal, between the mountain range and the coast of Port-a-Port, there appears to be two anticlinal and two synclinal lines, with many subordinate folds within; the axis of the former keeping the Levis formation to the surface; while the troughs are occupied by the great mass of sandstone and shale of section No. 4. The disturbed condition of the strata on the upper reaches of Bennois brook distinctly indicates the existence of a great fault running through the country in the direction of Serpentine Lake; and at about two miles above the forks, the break in the Calciferous mountains which there cross the river, shews a displacement of upwards of one thousand feet, with a downthrow on the N. W. side. At this place the calcareous range comes in close proximity to the serpentines of the Lewis Hills on the N. W. side of the fault, which is suggestive of the want of conformity and overlapping of the latter formation.

Hill range of second area.

Subordinate folds

Unconformable Serpentines.

The junction of the strata of section No. 4 with the serpentines, is obscured at Bluff Head by the presence of

a great mass of trap, where also the igneous rock is intercalated with the ophiolites; but further to the northward the sandstone group was invariably seen to pass below the serpentines, which were wrapped over the former in a confused and irregular mass, the points of contact differing at different parts in such a manner as could only be accounted for by supposing the ophiolites to be unconformably related. In your notes for 1866, similar relations are recorded as having been observed in the Bay of Islands, where the sandstones of Harbor Island and the mainland opposite, were seen to pass below the serpentines of the Blomidon mountains; and they also seem to be in accordance with the description given of the rocks of Bonne Bay, by JAMES RICHARDSON, of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1862. (*See Geology of Canada, page 293.*)

Structure of third area.

In the peninsula of Port-a-Port, or third area, the axis of an anticlinal is indicated at Piccadilly, where the Calciferous comes out sharply, with the succeeding Levis formation flanking it on either side. The upper members of the latter formation have already been shown to occupy Shoal Point and a large extent of country on the mainland at West Bay, having at their summit a vast mass of sandstone corresponding with the sandstones of No. 4 section, which are abruptly brought against a set of very fossiliferous limestones by a fault. These limestones appear by their organic contents to be about the horizon of the Birdseye and Black River or Trenton groups. The metamorphic rocks, so largely displayed on the east side of the Bay, however, are apparently wanting; or at all events have not as yet been seen; and a question arises whether their horizon is above or below the aforesaid limestones. Possibly this problem might be solved by a careful stratigraphical survey of the south-west end of the peninsula, which still requires more minute investigation.

Igneous rocks.

A great centre of volcanic action is indicated along a line north of Fox Island, and on the coast to the South Head of the Bay of Islands, from which dykes radiate in almost every direction; while the scoriaceous, breccious

and amygdaloidal sheets which are found interstratified or intercalated with the ophiolites, may be the result of outpourings of lava from volcanoes, and of contemporaneous origin; but whatever age these intrusions may eventually prove to be, they are evidently pre-carboniferous, as while dykes have been found to intersect all the lower strata, as shewn in the details already related, they were in no case found to extend into the carboniferous series, although in several instances their courses pointed directly in the direction in which the various patches are situated.

The following is a list of the principal intrusions and Dykes. masses of trap that were observed, giving the geographical position and the courses.

No.	CHARACTER.	WIDTH, &c.	LOCALITY.	DIRECTION.
1	Dyke.	18 feet.	Near Black Head West Bay.	Run N. 10° E. S. 10° W.
2	Dyke and fault.	6 " (?)	W. side Piccadilly.	Run S. 30° W N. 30° E.
3	Dyke.	12 "	Head of East Bay.	Run S. 35° W N. 35° E.
4	Trap and Breccia.	The whole Isl'd.	Fox Island.	Trending N.E. and S. W.
5	Trap, Breccia, and Chlorites, &c.	Extending 1 mile along shore.	Mouth of Bennois Brook.	General run N 75° E.
6	Great mass Greenstone, Breccia, &c.	.....	Bluff Head.	Strike E. and W.
7	Dyke of Diorite.	100 feet.	1 mile N. of Bluff Head Brook.	Run E. and W.
8	Dyke of Greenstone.	Width unknown	1 mile below the forks of Bennois Brook.	Run S. 18° W N. 18° E.
9	Dyke of Greenstone and Breccia.	700 feet.	Rope Cove Head.	Run N. 60° E. S. 60° W.
10	Trap, Breccia, &c.	A belt upwards of 2 miles wide.	From mouth of Serpentine River towards South H'd, Bay of Islands.	Run N. E. and S. W.

FAULTS.

- 1.—Bringing down the fossiliferous limestones of Long Point against the sandstones of Black Head. West Bay, Port-a-Port, runs N. 54° W., S. 54° E.
- 2.—Two parallel faults on West side Piccadilly, run S. 30° W., N. 30° E.
- 3.—At Small Cove, one and a half miles north of the Gravels, East side Port-a-Port Bay, runs S. 54° E., N. 54° W.
- 4.—Two parallel faults about fourteen chains apart, one at the base of the corrugated shales, and the other at the sandstone Bluff, about three and a half miles north of the Gravels, run N. 75° E., S. 75° W.
- 5.—Great fault of Bennois Brook, N. 30° E., S. 30° W.
- 6.—On mainland opposite Fox Island, E. and W.

CARBONIFEROUS FORMATION.

In Port-a-Port
Peninsula.

At page 47 of last year's report, an account is given of the manner in which members of this group became entangled with and let down among the Silurian strata at the coves in the East Bay west from the Gravels. These, with some small additional patches of the lower measures occupying limited areas of the peninsula, are all that a great denudation has left of the formation, to indicate that it must at one time have spread far and wide over a great space, and probably far beyond its limits now covered by the sea. The rocks composing the sections at the coves consist of pale cream-colored limestones, fine-grained greenish grey and reddish micaceous sandstones, and red and green marls. The limestones are frequently filled with beautifully preserved fossil shells, from which large collections have been made at different times, and are now deposited among the collections at this place. For a description and identification of these fossils, the survey is indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. B. LLOYD, who, while employed exploring for the Newfoundland land company, made a collection of the various species found in this locality, which were eventually referred to the eminent palaeontologist, THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq., F. R. S., on whose authority the following list is given: *Spirifera glabra*, *Rhynchonella pleurodon*, *Strephlorhynchus crenistoria*, var. *Senilis*, *Productus undatus*, *Productus semireticulatus*,

Cove Sections
Limestone.

Mr. T. B. Lloyd.

T. Davidson, Esq.
F. R. S.

var. Martini, *Terebratula sacculus* or *nastata*, and a variety of other fossils. We are further indebted to Mr. LLOYD for permission to quote some remarks made upon these fossils by Mr. DAVIDSON, which are extremely interesting, as shewing the close analogy which existed contemporaneously in organic life upon what are now the nearest extremities of Europe and America:—"The carboniferous limestone of Newfoundland appears to be exceedingly fossiliferous, and to entirely agree with a similar rock found in Yorkshire and elsewhere. The species of *brachiopoda* it contains, judging from the species sent, are few in numbers, but very abundant in specimens. They are all well-known British forms, and will all be found described and figured in my great work on British fossil *brachiopoda*."

The position of these fossiliferous beds in these exposures appears to be near the base, and they are associated with a confused mass of shale and marl, in which some thin layers of carbonaceous material or impure coal can be traced occasionally, making zig-zag lines in the face of the cliffs, which indicate the corrugations. Nodules and small strings of snowy gypsum, together with irregularly formed masses and balls of iron pyrites (probably mispickel), are frequently met with, while the cracks or fissures are usually filled with a red or yellowish ochreous clay. Carbonized and comminuted remains of plants are seen scattered over the surfaces of the sandstones, occasionally aggregated in nests or patches of coal. Sandstones.

The coves west from the Gravels, in which the carboniferous strata are let down among the Lower Silurian rocks, are six in number, the fifth of which, called Jack of Clubs' Cove (from the occurrence of a remarkable figure there displayed by the peculiar wearing of the beds of Silurian limestone), is three miles distant. The sixth and last is half a mile further west, and the carboniferous measures there seem squeezed up, as in a narrow fissure between two walls of Lower Silurian strata, the latter dipping on either Coves.

side with a moderate and perfectly regular angle to the north. Half a mile west from the last cove, carboniferous strata are met with, consisting of limestone and marls with gypsum, which rest unconformably upon the basset edges of the Calciferous and Levis rocks. Among the beds of the latter there is a dark grey calcareo-arenaceous band, which weathers yellowish, the smooth surfaces of which are often sprinkled over with a large *lingula*, the dark color of the shells contrasting strongly with the light shade of the weathered rock; and on the same surfaces some very perfect small *Trilobites* occur, which appear to be allied to the genus *Ampyx*. The *Lingula* strongly resemble *Lingula nympha*. *Palæozoic fossils, page 214.*

Junction of
Calciferous and
Carboniferous.

Patches of
Carboniferous.

At the junction of the older and newer formations, the mineral spring mentioned at page 64, report 1873, issues. The carboniferous patch here occupies about a mile of the shore, and probably extends about an equal distance inland or possibly farther, over the level tract which there is of considerable area. A little distance westward from the spring some small masses of gypsum protrude through a beach of marly clay. On the western side of this patch some fine grained greenish grey finely micaceous sandstones come out, the surfaces of which are speckled with obscure carbonized remains of plants, supported upon a very coarse loosely aggregated conglomerate, chiefly made up of boulders and pebbles, derived from the Calciferous formation. The occurrence of another patch of lower carboniferous has already been indicated as being spread over an extensive tract a few miles into the interior of the peninsula, back from the shores of West Bay*; and another has also been shown to exist as skirting the outer coast of Long Point.

Coast Section St.
George's Bay
S. from Crabb's
Brook.

The rocks between Crabbs and River Brooks are principally red and green slightly micaceous sandstones, marls and limestones, members of division (c) of last year's

* Too little of these sandstones are exposed for identification without fossils. It is not at all improbable they may prove to be a continuation of the sandstones seen on the shores of West Bay. A. M.

section. The dip of these rocks is N. 49° W., \sphericalangle 46° . Beyond River Brook there are no exposures for about four miles, the cliffs facing the bay being of superficial drift; but at that distance a great mass of gypsum comes out, underlaid by red and green sandstone and marls. Further southwest similar masses of gypsum and associated rocks *Gypsum*, are repeated several times in the distance of two miles, and at one place within the last half mile, an enormous mass of limestone about twenty feet thick, almost entirely composed of fossil shells of one species, *Terelatula Sacculus*, (?) stands up vertically from amongst red marls, with huge cliffs of gypsum rising on either side. Some beautiful examples of crystalline gypsum, or selenite, were *Selenite*, found in these gypseous cliffs, sometimes running in veins, and at others in patches. Coming up from below all the above strata are sandstones corresponding with the top of division (a) which rise in nearly a vertical attitude, forming high and precipitous cliffs, striking in the direction of *Division (a)*, Cape Anguille.

The rocks at the entrance to Crabb's Brook will be *Crabb's brook section*, found described at page 28 of last year's report; but on ascending the stream there are no exposures, until getting about three and a half miles up its course, when some bright red marls, red sandstones and fine reddish conglomerates were seen dipping S. 65° W. \sphericalangle 36° . A little further up, where the river makes an easterly bend, a bed of grey rough nodular limestone comes to the surface with a corresponding dip, and therefore seemingly passes below the former exposure, in which, however, no fossils were detected. These seem to belong to the upper part of division (c). Higher up the stream no exposures are seen for another mile; the first beds that crop out being fine grained, thin bedded grey micaceous sandstones, interstratified with black and dark grey carbonaceous and finely micaceous shales. In the shale numerous *stigmaria* rootlets and beautiful impressions of ferns, some supposed to resemble *Odontopteris*, were found. The sandstones contain carbonized impressions of plants. These beds are succeeded

above by rather coarse grained light reddish sandstones holding numerous fossil trees and some impressions apparently of *Sigillaria*, together with many small nests and strings of coal. The whole is overlaid by thin beds of fine grained red sandstone and shale, and the total thickness of the exposure seems scarcely to exceed one hundred feet. The fossil and mineral character of these last named beds seem to place them about the horizon of the upper part of division (*d*) or lower part of (*e*). Although the section exposed to view at this place is limited, there is room to bring in higher measures between it and the middle Barchois Brook, which is distant a little over three miles; and as it is with these divisions that workable seams of coal may reasonably be looked for, should experimental boring be adopted, that portion of the country is well worthy of a fair trial.*

Divisions (*a*) and (*b*).

The next rocks exposed up the course of the stream, and about twenty chains distant from the end of the last section, are red and green marls with gypsum, in all respects resembling division (*b*), beyond which there is an interval of about a mile blank of any exposures, and then another exhibition of marls and gypsum, underlaid by red and grey sandstones with coarse reddish conglomerate, dipping N. 75° W. \sphericalangle 31°. These latter, which correspond with division (*a*), then occupy the banks for three miles higher up the stream, exhibiting gently undulating or horizontal strata, the gypsum and marls coming in for the third time at the end of that distance, which are succeeded further up by the lower rocks of division (*a*) shewing themselves occasionally for a few miles further. On the upper reaches no exposures whatever are met with until approaching the gorge in the Long Range mountains,

* At first sight these upper rocks of (*e*) were supposed to be brought down against those of (*c*) by a fault, but there appears to be some reason to suspect that the relation here is rather due to some slight want of conformity, and if so the Newfoundland series will still further accord with the distribution in Cape Breton, where the Officers of the Geological Survey have lately begun to consider the Millstone Grit as being deposited unconformably on the Carboniferous limestone.

where cliffs of hornblendic gneiss cross the river, dipping Laurentian. N. 79° E. \sphericalangle 60° .

The Cape Anguille mountains display very little rock in place except in the gorges of the brooks on either side, their flanks being covered with forest, bush or marsh, and the summits by dwarfed trees, or grass and loose debris. The sections on the brooks in each case bear the characteristics of division (*a*), while the loose rocks scattered over the surface at the higher elevations seemed, with the exception of a few boulders of gneiss, to be derived from the same source. At one place, nearly midway between the coast and the Codroy River, in the bed of a brook called Folly's or False Gulch, a few beds of red and grey sandstones crop up, which were supposed to belong to the same division. Cape Anguille mountain range.

The evidences so far as ascertained seem to lead to the conclusion that the whole or greater part of the Cape Anguille range of hills are of Lower Carboniferous age, consisting in the main of the division (*a*) which is folded over in an anticlinal form, bringing in the succeeding divisions (*b*) and (*c*) on the flanks, as exhibited on the coast of St. George's Bay on the one hand, and on the Great Codroy river on the other. The nature of the nucleus of this great fold is still undetermined, and the unconformable relation of the series to all the older formations renders suggestion of probabilities purely speculative; but it is possible that some information may be gathered upon this point by a careful study and survey of the cliffs between the Highlands and Cape Anguille, which has not yet been accomplished. Judging from the attitude the rocks, where seen, are found to assume, it is possible that within the nine miles traverse of the anticlinal there may be several minor folds or wrinkles repeating the same strata again and again; but we have hitherto failed to find an instance of protrusion of an older rock, or intrusion of a newer or igneous one.* General structure.
Anticlinal.

* The absence of rocks of igneous origin in the Carboniferous series of Newfoundland is the more remarkable as it would appear that in Nova Scotia there are evidences of active volcanic operation during that period, and especially towards its close.

In your report of last year, at page 25, attention is called to the disturbed state displayed in the strata in all cases near the gypseous outcrops, and a suggestion is there made that the movements may, with great probability, be attributed to an expansion having taken place in the conversion of an original anhydrite into gypsum by the absorption of water. In every case where this mineral was observed during the late season, the same phenomenon occurs, a notable instance of which is in one of the coast exposures at the Highlands, where the great mass of fossiliferous and unaltered limestone is brought into a vertical attitude between two great masses of gypsum seemingly within a sharp fold. This is an example on a large scale similar to that represented in your report for 1866 at page 17, near Codroy.*

Codroy Rivers.

It is unnecessary to enter into detail respecting the strata exhibited on the banks of the Great Codroy River, as a full description has already been given of that country in your report for 1866--'67, and a detailed section will be found in the appendix to the report for 1868, a map of which on a scale of one inch to one mile is now deposited in this office. It will be seen by reference to these reports and map, that the upper Carboniferous measures the equivalents of (*d*) and (*e*), keep the whole coast between the mouths of the Great and Little Codroys, with a moderately regular dip nearly all the way, pointing towards the Laurentian mountains. The great fault described at page 21, of report for 1865--'67, probably runs out at or very near the outlet of the Little Codroy; where, however, the strata are concealed under a great accumulation of sand; and no rock is seen in place following the coast thence southerly until reaching Trainvain brook, where the lower Carboniferous conglomerate and sandstone (*a*) is found resting on gneiss, and dipping N. 58° W. < 50°.

Great Fault.

* For instructive information on natural chemical reactions, a perusal of a pamphlet, entitled,—“Some reactions of the salts of Lime and Magnesia, and Formation of Gypsum and Magnesian Rocks,” published by Dr. STERRY HUNT, F. R. S., in the American Journal of Science and Art, Vol. XXVIII., 1859, will be found invaluable.

From Trainvain brook, southerly, the rocks are of gneiss, bearing the usual characteristics of the Lower Laurentian series. ^{Coast to Cape Ray.}

ECONOMICS.

COPPER.

Native copper occurs very frequently in the manner described in giving an account of the distribution, among the *Ophiolites* of the Lewis hills, Bennois brook and Serpentine river; but it is remarkable that except in stains of green and blue carbonate, or perhaps occasionally in the form of red oxide, the ores of that metal were nowhere met with. Notwithstanding that, so far as our examination goes, such is the case, the mineral and lithological character of the magnesian group of rocks may fairly be considered as favorable to the probability of metallic ores existing at various parts of the country occupied by them; although the physical difficulties to be encountered in exploring the regions render it next to impossible for the explorer to examine all parts with such minuteness as to be enabled to discover and describe their position definitely. Unless stumbled upon by accident, nothing short of an *experimental* survey, conducted on skilful engineering principles, a necessarily costly and tedious process, is ever likely to develop these hidden resources satisfactorily, and adventurers may be prepared for the expenditure of large sums of money before being in a position to open up a mine. Nevertheless, the fact that rocks of the same mineral quality as those so largely displayed over the region are known elsewhere to be almost invariably metalliferous, is sufficiently encouraging to attract attention; and there is every reason to suppose it probable that within the vast range of their distribution, which extends almost uninterruptedly to Bonne Bay, many mining localities may eventually be established.

LEAD.

The manner of occurrence of the ores of lead at various parts of the peninsula of Port-a-Port is pretty fully

Economics.

given at pages 49 and 67 of report for 1873. At Lead Cove, where mining continues, a large amount of galena has been turned out from the crushed and broken carboniferous rocks, through which the ore is very generally disseminated, but it being distributed through the mass in small crystals and rarely occurring in the form of prill, some difficulty and considerable loss is anticipated in the separation of the ore from the matrix. It seems highly probable, however, that a more solid and permanent lode may be struck in the subordinate Silurian rocks, when the upper and broken carboniferous masses are worked through, the thickness of which cannot be very great. At page 49 of the report just alluded to, a set of parallel dislocations are shewn to exist intersecting the Lower Silurian strata in which galena is often found in the form of prill ore, a good example of which was seen on the west side of Piccadilly in a fault of the Calciferous rocks, where the ore runs in solid bunches from two to six inches thick in a matrix of calcareous spar. A similar vein was seen cutting the Calciferous beds on the west side of Lead Cove, and many indications are known and many more reported, as intersecting the same formation on the southern shores of the peninsula as well as on the mainland of the second area. That the lead veins of the region are destined to rank high amongst the mineral products of the country, I see no reason to doubt; but it is scarcely necessary to state at the same time, that much more development must take place before such a result can be viewed in the light of certainty.

At a place called Red Rocks, between Trainvain brook and Cape Ray, solid prill galena was observed in quartz veins, the veins cutting the gneiss of the Long Range. Removal of the detritus, which to a great extent conceals the ground where the veins present themselves, will be required, before it will be possible to determine with any degree of certainty the character of the lode. The external appearances seem to warrant fair trial.

The following is a list of the places where indications Economics. of the presence of lead have been seen or reported. Those on the north side of St. George's Bay were seen by Mr. JOHN MILNE, F.G.S., to whom I am indebted for the information:—

- 1.—A headland east of the Gravels beach near the fault, Report 1873.
- 2.—In the limestone (Potsdam) west of the Gravels.
- 3.—At Man-of-War's Cove.
- 4.—At Perraway's Cove.
- 5.—A Cove adjoining the above.
- 6.—At Abraham's Cove, west side of "Jerry's Nose."
- 7.—At Ship Cove, with iron pyrites and *silver* reported (*doubtful*).
- 8.—Lower Cove—small veins.
- 9.—At Piccadilly; a fairly promising lode.
- 10.—Smelt Brook; small veins.
- 11.—Jack of Clubs' Cove, disseminated in Carboniferous.
- 12.—Bellman's Cove.
- 13.—Cove next adjoining 12; east from it.
- 14.—Lead Cove, where the ore is worked as already stated.
- 15.—Red Rocks, shore near Cape Ray in quartz veins.

IRON ORES.

The frequent occurrence of boulders of magnetic iron, and in the form of sand, was alluded to in last year's report. Boulders of this were frequently seen on the east coast of Port-a-Port Bay in the beds of the several streams, and more particularly in the Bennois Brook, where they were very numerous. The sources from whence this ore is derived are most probably to be sought amongst the Laurentian hills; but whether it has in this case proceeded from the central anticlinal, where the Labradorites are supposed to come up, or been drifted from the coast of Canadian Labrador where it is well known, and to some extent worked in the manufacture of iron, is doubtful. The immense importance of its presence in these regions cannot be gainsaid, and seeing that there is every reason to believe that the Laurentian hills of Newfoundland are only a repetition or extension of those upon

Economics.

the north side of the Gulf, similar substances may in all justice be reasonably expected. For a very full history of iron ores generally, their sources and the modes of deposit in the form of iron sand, I would refer to the very able report of Dr. STERRY HUNT, F.R.S., page 245, *Report of Geological Survey of Canada—years 1866, '69, inclusive.* For an account of the iron sands, see same report, page 261.

IRON PYRITES.

Solid bands of iron pyrites were observed among the Lower Silurian shales on the east side of Port-a-Port Bay, varying in thickness from one to two or three inches, and the same substance is very generally disseminated through all the metamorphic rocks of the region, probably in some cases in sufficient abundance to be of economic importance as a sulphur ore. It also occurs in huge masses and nodules among the Lower Carboniferous rocks, particularly where dislocated and near the contact with the Silurian strata. At Bennois Brook, iron pyrites is very abundantly scattered along the banks and bed of the stream. It also abounds in loose fragments and in nodules on the shores of Shoal Point, and at the head of West Bay.

OCHRES.

Red and yellow ochres (peroxyd of iron) are abundantly found in the cracks and fissures of Carboniferous sandstone and marls. They are frequently used by the coast settlers as paint. Shell marl was seen at a few places, which is also used as a white-wash.

PETROLEUM.

The source of the petroleum of Shoal Point appears to be in the bituminous limestones, No. 4 of section No. 4, which rocks being largely distributed over the region, the substance may reasonably be looked for at many other parts. At Shoal Point the beds of limestone are rarely over a foot thick, and these, where broken, exhibit small drusy cavities filled with petroleum, while the exposed

surfaces are pitted with small cells, encrusted with bitu- Economics.
men. The exudation which percolates through the sand
possibly might be retained to some extent by means of
a coffer dam to exclude the action of the tides.

PEAT.

The immense extent of surface covered over by great deposits of peat is worthy of attention, as affording a ready supply of fuel for household and other purposes. Nearly the whole of Shoal Point is spread over by it, in thickness of from six to eight feet; and the low parts on the east side of Port-a-Port Bay are similarly supplied. The banks of St. George's Bay between the Gut and the Little Barachois, and also at the Seal Rocks are of peat, which extends back over a large area; and the cliffs facing the bay on both sides are often capped by a covering of the same material.

GYPSUM.

The enormous development of gypsum within the Carboniferous areas of St. George's Bay was represented in last year's report, page 65. Many or most of the exposures of this material are unfavourably situated for exportation, in consequence of the lack of harbors; but some places are sufficiently accessible nevertheless. At Romain's or Kippen's Brook, vessels can anchor with safety during the summer months within a very short distance of the shore; and were a road constructed, as suggested in last year's report, page 15, the great masses near the Cairn mountain would become available and within easy reach of St. George's Harbor.

SALT.

The rocks and clays associated with the gypseous masses on Crabb's Brook, about four miles below the gorge where it leaves the Laurentian hills, were found to be encrusted with salt in a similar manner to that described in last year's report at pages 63 and 64; and the water issuing from the banks was brackish.

Economics.

It is unnecessary to repeat what has already been stated with regard to other economic substances, in your report for last year and for 1866, to which for further information I beg to refer.

I am your most obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

MEMORANDUM.

N. B.—Maps and sections illustrative of the foregoing report are in the hands of a lithographer at Montreal, Canada, and will be issued as soon as possible after receipt at St. John's, Newfoundland.

A. M.

No. 43.

Transmitting Copy of Fishery Report.

H. M. S. WOODLARK,
At St. John's,
20th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my report on the Fisheries on the Newfoundland and Labrador Coasts, to the present date.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient Servant,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

His Excellency

Sir S. J. HILL, C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
Governor of Newfoundland.

**Report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries
for the year 1874.**

FIRST CRUIZE.

H. M. S. WOODLARK,
At St. John's, Newfoundland, }
19th August, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Report of the Fisheries on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, to this date.

In making this Report I have studied not to repeat what has already been stated by my predecessors, but to call attention only to facts which have either lately come to light, and have been passed over by them, or not brought to their notice.

I have been much struck by the number of new settlers on some parts of the coast, notwithstanding the complaints that are made against the working of the fishery treaties, and the apparently decreasing value of the salmon fisheries, owing to the reckless mode of taking these fish; and I am led to believe that the West Coast is becoming more valuable from its internal resources, and think it desirable to draw attention to it, that, if necessary, steps may be taken to guard at the same time the new interests and industries that are springing up and the revenue of the Island.

I have departed from the plan previously followed in the form of the Report, so far as to remove to an appendix (No. 1,) the magisterial cases brought before us, as not being of general interest and more convenient for reference, and I append a short Report from the Navigating Officer of this ship, which, as it embraces the experience of two years on this Coast, will be found valuable to Officers coming afterwards as strangers to it, even if they are accompanied by a pilot, who may not, in all cases, be aware of the best anchorages, a matter of great importance in the deep waters of these harbors.

This Report forms Appendix No. 2, and with the sailing directions in use will, I think, comprise all that is necessary as a guide to the places visited.

ST. JOHN'S.

Arrived at St. John's on the 26th June. We found a good many icebergs off the Coast, some of large size. Fishing had begun there about the 1st June and was better than last year; prospects very good. Caplin arrived on the 14th from Trinity Bay by steamboat; Salmon in the neighbourhood not so plentiful as last year. Selling from 4d to 5d £ lb.

PORT-A-PART.

Anchored under the isthmus in St. George's Bay at 3 P. M. on the 4th, and made enquiries into the complaint urged by Captain Aubrey, of the French man-of-war *Kersaint*, against Mr. Fox Bennett, with the following result:—

Mr. Bennett's mine is situated at the Southern end of a small Cove in East Bay, about three hundred yards from the Isthmus. This Cove is two hundred and twenty yards from point to point, with a very narrow beach backed by a cliff. The mine itself is on a level with the beach, running back into the cliff, and producing a very rich lead ore, a specimen of which accompanies this Report.

The buildings are on the cliff about one hundred yards from its edge and consist of the manager's house, a barrack for the men, a forge and a small store-house, all enclosed in about an acre of land. No wharf has been built or even planned, and in the extremely improbable event of room being required by the French fishermen for the erection of stages, the whole beach, with the exception of about twenty yards, is open to them; but their erection there, from its exposed position, is next to impossible.

Mr. Bennett's manager and family and twelve men comprise the working staff; there are also a few fishermen scattered about the neighbourhood, but none in the Cove.

Two small vessels have visited the place within the last thirteen months. As no boats ever come on this side of Fox Island except from stress of weather, and the nearest French

fishing station is at Red Island, a distance of twelve miles, I cannot conceive that they can ever be injured by the prosecution of these most important works.

It appears to me that no better case could have been chosen to point out the inequalities of the existing treaty; and that the French senior Naval Officer should have fixed upon it for his very warm protest, I consider to be most fortunate for the interests of the Colony.

From about Codroy to Bonne Bay the land is very rich, both for agricultural purposes and for pasture; and, already, discoveries have been made tending to show that its mineral wealth is also great; besides the lead which is being worked in Port-a-Port, copper is known to exist there.

With the fine harbors in their neighbourhood, and a more genial climate than is found in other parts of Newfoundland, nothing but the remarkable interpretation put upon the treaties with France can prevent this becoming a most important district, yielding a large revenue to the colony, and affording an assured means of livelihood to its population.

Already settlements have been formed, and questions involving rights of property are arising which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with; owing to the fact that the properties acquired by prescriptive right are within the bounds claimed as French reserve by them.

I have not ordered the removal of Mr. Bennett's buildings or works, for two reasons:—

Because, in the first place, the matter is under consideration of the Home Government, and,—

Because it appears to me (after carefully reading the treaties and other documents supplied to me), that the French have no territorial rights in Newfoundland, "except so much of the beach as is necessary for the erection of stages and huts for drying fish," and it is not pretended that Mr. Bennett's works either do or can ever prevent this. The French seem to have a right to demand the removal of any fixed fishing establishment, but this does not come under that head; and as the

object of all the treaties and conventions has been simply to ensure to the French certain fishery rights, and have never contemplated any other industry within the limits specified, the absolute possession of Newfoundland by Great Britain being in every case assured, I cannot conceive that it could enter into any one's mind to sign away all access to the coasts and harbors, as well as, virtually, nearly all the mineral wealth in the country, and to cripple all industries throughout about half of it.

The removal of Mr. Bennett's premises would, by parity of reasoning, render necessary the removal of every English house and settlement along the entire line of coast upon which the French are allowed to fish.

The cod and salmon fishery, both here and in St. George's Bay, have been very poor hitherto, but the herring fishery has been very productive; unusually so in fact.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

Arrived at St. George's Harbour at 8 A. M., on the 5th July. Find that the fisheries here have been the same as at Port-a-Port; cod and salmon poor; herring very good.

Several complaints were made (see Appendix No. 1), and dealt with. This place bids fair to become a great centre of trade; coal is known to exist at two places, one about seven, the other, fourteen miles from here: iron is found about four miles from here at Steel Mountains, and is probably very widely distributed; limestone is also abundant; lead and gypsum, of extremely good quality, exist at Kippon's Brook, about ten miles from here, and the climate and soil are attracting the attention of farmers, one of whom is only deterred from commencing operations on a good scale from the difficulty presented by the present state of the questions pending between the English and French Governments.

Swore in Mr. Wm. Seaworth for another year as special constable. A question was asked about remuneration of special constables for loss of time, and work done.

There were about a dozen English boats fishing off the bay when we entered.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

Arrived at 10 A. M., on the 11th. Found a few boats fishing off Red Island, and several off St. George's Head. The cod fishery, hitherto, has not been good, but it promises well, some good takes having been made within the last few days. Herring very plentiful, and used as bait for cod; caplin scarce, and came too far into the Bay to make it worth the fishermen's while to take them.

A very good feeling exist here between the English and French fishermen, the latter occasionally furnishing bait to our people when it has been scarce. Beaver abound in the river, and, no doubt, injure the salmon fishery, which has not been good.

The population is increasing fast; about twenty or thirty fresh families have come here during the past year, making up the number of families, now in the Bay to about three hundred. A church (English) and school in Birchy Cove, and a branch school in Lark Harbor.

New industries are springing up here. Thirty families have settled within the last year twelve miles up the river at Deer Pond, to farm the land which is there very rich, producing wheat, oats and potatoes, all of which promise well. Of these settlers, some belong to Newfoundland and some are from Nova Scotia.

The climate on this plain is very genial. There are two saw mills, both of which I visted; one is a very large concern, worked by a forty-inch turbine, with a forty feet head of water, obtaining power equal to an eighty horse power steam engine, and driving nineteen saws. About seventy men find employment all the year round. I was told that from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand feet of plank are turned out per diem, almost all of this of the finest possible description, much of it being sold for the manufacture of pianos. The United States is the principal market. There is a store of plank ready sawn, estimated at from two to three million feet. There are several places on the banks of the river where the logs are cut, and I am told that there is much waste going on, and the forests are being recklessly injured.

However this may be, I would submit that so large an undertaking should be placed under some regulation, and should contribute something to the revenue of the country, especially as the company are not Newfoundland people, and with the exception of the people employed, the whole wealth, thus created, is going out of the country. The other mill is a small affair, turning out about two thousand or three thousand feet a day, but capable of great development; it, also, is in the hands of an alien (an American.)

I hear that coal is found in the neighbourhood, but the information was not sufficiently explicit to be reliable. Excellent marble is found about four miles up the river; good slate along the beach; iron and limestone; copper, very rich at the north point entering the bay: (specimens of ironstone and copper obtained.)

I spoke to a man who was just starting to go across the island (I believe to St. John's, but am not quite certain); he was going by boat the whole way, and told me he would have but two short portages the whole distance.

Several people came on board for medical treatment.

I was requested to explain the relative position of the English and French fishermen.

A complaint was made by the owner of a schooner that the Labrador men ill-used people from other places and injured their nets; the complaint was too vague and general for any action to be taken upon it.

Swore in Wm. Bagg as special constable.

TROUT RIVER.

Arrived here at 10 A. M., on the 14th. The cod fishery here has been very good; salmon not good. Found several salmon nets in the river, but properly placed; herring not very plentiful but sufficiently so for bait; caplin scarce.

The land is not extensively cultivated; but what is, is very rich. There are six families here, who have thirty sheep among them.

BONNE BAY.

Arrived at 5 P. M., on the 14th. Found one salmon river barred, and removed the net, (see Appendix No. 1). Cod fishery here fair; herring poor; salmon very good, but caught outside the bay and not in the rivers.

Two new families have settled here since last year. Three boats have been built, and there are two on the stocks, tonnage from about twenty to thirty-five apparently. Nearly all the cottages have good gardens, which are very productive, but farming on any scale not attempted. A few cows and sheep. A large plain about seven miles inland from the end of the south-west arm is reported as very fertile. Deer visit the head of the Bay in great numbers about September, as also in Lark Harbor, Bay of Islands.

Hearing that salmon had been caught in the north-east arm, and seeing by the charts that there are good rivers there, I weighed at about 4 P. M., on the 15th, and anchored at 6.30 in Deer Brook.

The river is a very fine one, but a torrent, and almost impossible to net—one, in fact, that can probably never be poached.

Our time would not admit of examining the other rivers. Left at 11 A. M. on the 16th for

ROCHE HARBOR.

The Captain of the *Kersaint* was anxious to visit this place, and as the glass had fallen considerably, so as to render it advisable to remain in harbour, we anchored here about 1 P. M. The cod fishery here was good while it lasted, but did not last long. Herring scarce and small, barely enough for bait; very little salmon. The French fishermen left here about three weeks ago: the best feeling exists between them and our people; but whenever a French man-of-war comes she always interferes with the English fishermen.

A man complained that he had been ordered by the *Kersaint* to remove his nets; but, as he was not interfering with the French fishermen, I told him not to take them up.

Before leaving St. George's Bay, I had arranged with the Captain of the *Kersaint*, that, while we were together, I was to deal with all alleged breaches of the treaties, and was surprised at his taking these steps in our presence. There are seven families here.

The French never use their stages now, so our people make use of them. The Captain of the *Kersaint* complained to me about this; but, had I ordered their removal, the French owners might complain, should they, at any future time, wish to occupy them.

COW HEAD.

Stopped off here at 7 A. M., on the 17th. The cod fishery here has been very poor; herring scarce; salmon also scarce. The French seldom come here. There are ten families, and they own several cows and sheep. The gardens are doing well. All are healthy and no complaints. From information I received here, I determined to visit

POND'S RIVER,

Off which we stopped at 2.30 P. M. My object in coming here was to ascertain if the French weir remained, as I had been told at Cow Head that the owner had left. I found that this was incorrect, and the weir was still there: the river was also completely barred by two salmon nets, one, the Frenchman's, extending completely across the river; the other owned by Englishmen extending from each bank, leaving a space of about eight feet in the middle. That my overlooking this might not be urged as a precedent, I ordered the nets to be taken up and reset according to law, though I felt that it could make no manner of difference how nets were set, when the weir was allowed to remain. The Captain of the *Kersaint* demanded the removal of the English nets and fishermen, which I told him I could not comply with. This matter has formed the subject of a separate letter.

Very few salmon have been taken this year.

I called the attention of the Commander of the *Kersaint* to the weir, which he admitted was a very wrong proceeding, but in accordance with French usages. Was informed that five

hundred salmon were killed above the weir last year, not being able to get back to the sea.

HAWKE BAY.

Arrived here at 6.30 P. M., on the 17th. Passed the English schooner *Bloomer*, of Bonne Bay, fishing off Daniel's Cove.

Two good salmon rivers here, but fished by two men only. The French fishery here has been very poor this year.

ST. JOHN'S.

Stopped off the harbor, and sent a boat in with the pilot at 8 A. M., on the 19th. The fishery here has been very bad, and bait, both herring and caplin, scarce.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

Stopped off New Ferole, at 1 P. M., on the 19th, and sent pilot in. Cod fishery poor; plenty of caplin; herring scarce. Four families here, all well. No complaints; they get on well with the French. Nine French vessels in the harbour.

BRIG BAY.

Anchored here at 2.30 P. M. Came here at the request of the Commander of the *Kersaint*, to investigate a charge against a French settler, named Garaud, for shooting at and wounding a French fisherman.

Found no one here; all the people away at the Labrador fishery. Fishing here very poor.

ST. BARBE.

Anchored at 5.30 P. M. Cod, herring and caplin scarce; salmon very good. Sent boat to inspect the rivers, and found the nets set according to law. One family here; no complaints; they get on very well with the French.

BLANC SABLON.

Anchored here at 8 A. M., on the 20th July. The fishery has been remarkably good, and the fish very fine. People

healthy. Investigated charges brought against Lloyds' agent. (Appendix No. 1). There were fifty vessels at anchor here and at Green Island. Sent a boat with Sub-Lieutenant Knowles and the pilot to

BRADORE.

The fishery here has been remarkably good, and the fish very fine. No complaints. One man had his hand blown off in the spring, but was doing well, and did not want to see the surgeon. Measles have been very prevalent, but only one case required treatment; medicine and medical comforts sent.

FORTEAU BAY.

Anchored here at 7 P. M., on the 20th. Received a complaint from Bonne Esperance of outrages committed by Newfoundland fishermen. At the fishery rooms *L'Anse Amour*, Proprietor, Mr. Davis, reports fishery, both cod and salmon, remarkably good, using caplin for bait; employs eight people, all healthy. Clergyman (Mr. Curling) visited the settlement last Sunday week. No schools. Small gardens.

At English Point, Mr. James Ellis employs twenty-eight people.

James Farnes, aged 58, reported out of his mind, but quite harmless.

MIDDLE ROOM.—Messrs. De Quitteville Brothers, employ twelve people; all have had the measles, but recovered. The smaller rooms employ, together, fifty-seven people; all healthy. Was informed by several of the people here that a schooner arrived on Sunday, reporting a murder at

FLOWER COVE.

So weighed at 5 A. M. on the 22nd, and anchored at 10 A. M. Landed at once, and found that a body had been picked up by some people at Bear Cove under suspicious circumstances. Enquired into it (Appendix No. 1), and returned on board at 1 P. M.

The fisheries here, both cod and salmon, have not been good; about one hundred seals have been caught during the summer.

Pork is charged for at £7 10s., flour £5 ₤ barrel, butter 3s. ₤ lb, and the people complain bitterly of the oppression of the traders.

BLACK BAY.

Arrived at 5.30 P. M., having dropped a boat off New Modeste (or Tickle), and one off Western Little Modeste.

At New Modeste there are eleven rooms, employing about sixty people. Cod and salmon fishery very good; plenty of caplin; no complaints. Mr. Curling, clergyman here.

At Pinweir Mr. Odell employs eight people; fishery not good.

Measles have been prevalent, but people recovering. One case of eresipelas.

Roman Catholic church and school here, with an endowed master, but Protestants do not send their children.

At Western Little Modeste the cod fishery has been fair. People have had measles, but are recovering slowly; are in want of fresh meat. There has been no salmon caught. Mr. Curling reports Matilda, the wife of Philip Du Maresque, to have had measles just before child-birth, and is now a troublesome lunatic; she should be sent to an asylum; is now with her father-in-law at L'Anse Gotard, between St. Clair and Blanc Sablon.

RED BAY.

Arrived at 10 A. M. on the 23rd, and anchored in the outer harbor. Went to the settlements in the inner harbour, but saw no one; presumed they must be outside fishing.

The cod fishery here is remarkably good, better than has been known for fifteen years; caplin plentiful; very little salmon; no complaints. Have had measles here, and there are a few cases not yet recovered. No seals have been caught.

There is a church and Methodist chapel, but no resident Minister of either denomination; a school with a resident master.

Returned to Black Bay at 4.30 P. M., when our boat in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Babington returned, which had visited

L'ANSE LOUP AND SCHOONER COVE.

The cod fishery has been very good at both places. Was informed that at L'Anse Loup one thousand quintals of fish have been taken to-day; caplin plentiful.

At L'Anse Loup there are forty people; at Schooner Cove about one hundred; all healthy.

There were two trumpery complaints (complainants came on board); both cases dismissed.

KIRPON.

Arrived at about 1 P. M., on the 24th. Found the *Kersaint* here; the Commander came on board, and says that the French fishermen are greatly dissatisfied at the manner the duties are being conducted this year.

Gave him copies of the depositions taken at Bear Cove that he may enquire if there are any suspicious circumstances connected with the death of the French seaman picked up there.

Complains that some English vessels have arrived on this part of the coast with written permissions from St. John's to fish here. Found two small English schooners here waiting to go to the northward; they are not fishing here.

The ice was very late on the coast, and kept back the fishery, but it is very good now.

Difficulties have arisen here between English and French fishermen; two of our people came off to ascertain their rights; told them they must not interfere with the French.

Mr. Pinn, who was sworn in as special constable last year, was sworn in for another year, but objected, as it takes up much of his time, and he has no remuneration. Promised to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities.

Gave him a notice about the fishery, of which the following is a copy:—

NOTICE.

“No English nets are allowed to be set in the sea upon the part of the coast where the French are allowed to fish, if they in any way interfere with the French rights of fishing; and any nets so set are liable to seizure.”

This notice I have issued in consequence of Mr. Pinn's saying that the English fishermen will not accept their position with regard to the French, unless they have something from the man-of-war to assure them of it.

Mr. Pinn has lost five head of cattle from some unknown cause; his brother, living in Little Kirpon, (only a mile distant,) has lost but one. This is the second time he has lost his cattle in the same mysterious way. I suggested there must be some poisonous plant growing in his neighborhood. The poor man was very much distressed about it.

KIRPON TO ST. ANTHONY.

Left Kirpon at 8 A. M. on the 25th. From the appearance of the eastern cliff, about two miles to the southward of Cape Bauld, I imagine iron exists in considerable quantity; but as I am no geologist, this must be taken for what it is worth.

Passed twenty-two icebergs on our way down, and arrived at St. Anthony Harbour at about 1 P. M.

There were a great many English fishing boats off Cape St. Anthony, line-fishing, and apparently doing very well.

On arrival, I went on board the *Kersaint*, and was met by a complaint from Commander Aubrey that there were twenty English salmon nets set along the northern coast of St. Mien Bay, and he requested their removal.

Having observed that there were no French boats in the bay, I enquired how these nets interfered with the French; when he explained that these nets had been the cause of so many and envious disputes between the fishermen of the two

countries, that now the French refrained as much as possible from shooting their seines there; but that if the salmon nets were removed, they would at once return to the bay.

On this assurance I promised to have two or three of the nets removed at once, that the English fishermen might be made to understand that they are not at liberty to fish there under all circumstances, as they appear to consider is their right.

Captain Aubrey said he did not desire that any severe measures should be put in force, and expressed himself satisfied with the following arrangement, which I undertook to carry out:—

At each place where difficulties have arisen between English and French fishermen, I shall swear in a special constable, and issue copies of the notice (a copy of which I gave him, and he expressed his satisfaction with), and the following instructions to the constable:—

“He is to inform the English fishermen that, whenever required to do so, they are to remove their nets, if it is stated they are interfering with the French.

“When any case arises of the French requiring a net or nets to be taken up, and the owner refuses to do so, the constable is himself to see it done, and report the names of persons offending in this way to the first man-of-war that visits the place. When the French have hauled their seines, the English nets may be again reset.”

Sent Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Oules to remove two of the nets complained of and to explain the reason for doing this to the owners, and desired him to post a notice in the settlement. On his return, he reported that he had removed two nets, and placed them on the rocks, when the owners of the remaining nets at once took theirs up, and there was much violent language used, and threats of retaliation against the French when we have left.

A man named Pilgrim came on board with a complaint against the French, who also had complaints against him; de-

sired him to be on board to-morrow, at 3 P. M., with his witnesses. (See Appendix 1).

Swore in Robert Simms as special constable, and gave him the orders mentioned above. He seems a very intelligent man, and thinks the compromise effected will please both parties, but objects strongly to having to perform his duties gratuitously.

At about 8 P. M. received a letter from the Commander of the *Kersaint*, complaining that an English schooner was about to shoot a seine, and called on me to prevent it. I at once sent Sub-Lieutenant Babington to board the vessel and make enquiries, and directed him to invite the Commander of the *Kersaint* to send an officer with him to point out in what way the French interests were invaded. (See correspondence attached).

Mr. Babington found that the schooner was only waiting for an opportunity to proceed on her voyage, and had set a salmon net to catch a few fish for their own consumption. The French officer not attempting to shew that she was violating the treaty, she was not interfered with.

Several people came on board to church on the 26th; and in the afternoon complaints were investigated by myself and Lieutenant Hallifax, (Appendix 1); after which I spoke to the fishermen, several of whom had come on board, and warned them, in strong terms, against the use of violence towards the French, and expressed a hope that they would respect the compromise agreed to by them (three French prudhommes were present and expressed themselves satisfied with it), until matters are definitely arranged. They seemed disposed to do so, and I hope there will be no more trouble here; but would suggest the advisability of this place being visited again this season.

Before leaving I received a written protest from the Commander of the *Kersaint* for refusing to order the schooner *Exchange* away.

Cod fishery here has been very good; salmon good; bait, (caplin), everywhere plentiful.

CROC.

27th.—Intended calling at Goose Cove, but a strong southerly wind with sea prevented it; heard, however, that the

fishery there has been good, both cod and salmon. Arrived at 11.30 A. M.; found the *Eurydice*, French store ship, here. The cod and salmon fishery have been very good, especially the salmon.

The Commander of the *Kersaint* complained that a man had just settled here, and requested that he might be removed. On enquiry I found that he has only removed from Ireland Point to Croc Harbor, was born at Ireland, and is son-in-law to the guardian of the French room, so that both he and his wife are natives of the place. People healthy. No complaints. Left at 1 P. M. for

ROUGE AND CONCHE HARBOURS.

Anchored in Rouge Harbor at 5 P. M. The French have been doing very well here.

Walked across to Conche Harbour, and swore in Walter Lay as special constable, as the Commander of the *Kersaint* had complained of difficulties here between the fishermen of the two countries.

Lay says that there have been no misunderstandings this year.

The cod fishery here has not been very good hitherto, but promises well. Salmon very good. All healthy. No complaints.

A priest (Roman Catholic) occasionally visits here, and there is a school.

The gardens here (potatoes) looking very well.

Left at 6 P. M. for St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S.

Finding that we have enough coal to carry us along part of the south coast, and being desirous to send my reports to the Commander-in-Chief, I determined to call in here, and arrived at 5.30 P. M. on the 29th. As the mail was due from Halifax, I waited for it, and left on the morning after its arrival.

Found that the fishery, both cod and salmon, had been very good.

TREPASSEY.

Arrived at 8 P. M. on the 31st, having passed several icebergs on our way. The cod fishery here has been good, the western boats having taken from three hundred to six hundred quintals per seine; the whale boats two hundred, line-fishing. Caplin abundant; squid and herring in; no lance yet; salmon fishery very poor.

No complaints; a great many sick came off to see the surgeon. The crops are promising well.

We were detained here till the morning of the 4th by dense fogs and bad weather; on the morning of that day, as it looked clear, we left, but off Cape Pine the fog came down thick upon us; but in the afternoon it cleared, enabling us to get into

ST. MARY'S HARBOUR.

Here we arrived at 4 P. M. Cod fishery here has been good; the western boats have taken from two hundred to six hundred quintals, and the fish are remarkably large, larger than have been caught for many years; the whale boats are also doing very well.

There are a great many bultows set in this bay, and the takes are good. Caplin, herring and squid abundant; salmon scarce.

There is a magistrate here, so I had no trouble in that way. There were a few sick.

Crops very promising: there are a considerable number of cattle, sheep, and horses.

PLACENTIA.

Arrived at 5 P. M., August 5th. The cod and herring fishery here have been good; bait plentiful; salmon scarce; crops good; squid just coming in. No complaints; all healthy.

This place has a decaying appearance. Some lead mines were opened, but have been abandoned, though a mine further up the bay is, I understand, doing well. I was shewn a very rich piece of ore that was said to have come from there.

SYDNEY.

As our coal was running short, left at 5 A. M. on the 6th for Sydney. I may here remark that the barometer on this coast is not to be too much relied upon.

During the whole of this cruize I have noticed this, but have had no such remarkable instance to point to as the present occasion affords. For the three previous days the glass had been slowly but steadily rising, and yesterday evening had reached 30.18. This morning we had a fierce breeze from the eastward with clear weather, but towards evening it went round by south till it blew a gale from the south-westward, the glass *following*, not *indicating* the changes. In the middle watch it blew very hard; our foretopsail was split, and other damage done. The gale was followed by a thick fog, the glass rising again as the wind fell.

We arrived at North Sydney at 11 A. M. on the 9th, Sunday; weighed the following morning, as soon as a dense fog permitted, and coaled alongside the Cape Breton coal company's wharf at South Sydney. Received 118 tons. This coal has stained the oak part of the deck as if ink had been spilt on it. After coaling, the fog being too thick to proceed, anchored for the night, and proceeded the following day for

CODROY,

where we arrived at 7 A. M. on the 12th August. The *Kersaint* was here two or three days ago, but only remained about half an hour.

The cod fishery here has been very good; caplin plentiful all the season, but herring scarce. Squid made its appearance last night; salmon scarce. No complaints. People all healthy. A good understanding exists between the French and English fishermen. The English fish principally with bultows and lines, seldom using seines; the French use all.

There are about twenty French on Codroy Island, where they have an establishment. Farming is occupying a great deal of attention about here, especially in Great Codroy River, along the banks of which the farming population is increasing rapidly. Crops of all kinds are grown and are doing well;

wheat is grown, but I could not hear to what extent. Cattle and sheep are rapidly increasing, and doing well.

Either gypsum or pipe-clay (I could not find out which), is found here in abundance; at least it was described to me as a tough white clay; and as gypsum is found in the neighbourhood (St. George's Bay), I assume it is the substance mentioned.

PORT-AU-BASQUE.

Arrived off Channel at 1 P. M. on the 12th; lowered a boat. The cod fishery here has been good hitherto, and bait (caplin) plentiful, but the bait is now failing. Herring scarce; squid not yet in; salmon scarce. Magistrate here; all healthy.

There is a light-house nearly completed on Channel Head; it is expected to be lit this autumn, and will be arranged to clear the dangers both east and west. The cairn on the hill, on which the flagstaff is erected as the clearing mark for entering the harbor, is not sufficiently distinguishable for strangers; I therefore requested that it might be whitewashed, which was promised to be done.

LAPOILE.

Arrived at 7 P. M. on the 12th. The cod fishery here has been good; caplin abundant, but herring scarce; salmon very good. This holds good for the whole bay, and neighbouring places as well.

No complaints; several sick were treated. A dense fog detained us here on the 13th.

A Jersey firm in Little Harbour have laid down three buoys for mooring and hauling their vessels off to. As the anchorage here is very confined, these buoys are in the way, and the two inner ones, at any rate, should be removed; besides, if they are allowed to remain without remonstrance, some years hence a prescriptive right may be claimed.

The beacon has been replaced on Ireland Rock and is a conspicuous object.

The weather here has been bad for curing the fish, otherwise the season has been a good one.

BURGEO.

As there were indications of a fog when we were off here, I confined myself to making the usual enquiries of the fishing boats outside. They were catching fish very fast, and reported that hitherto the cod fishery has been but middling, bait having been scarce, caplin particularly; herring has been almost exclusively used, but as squid is now in they are hoping to do well. Salmon scarce.

Clergyman, magistrate, and surgeon here.

RAMEA ISLAND.

Stopped off here, and found that the cod fishery has been bad; herring has been the only bait; squid not yet in, but they are hoping for a good season yet. No complaints; all healthy.

Heard here that in

WHITE BEAR BAY

the cod fishery has been very good; herring plentiful, and squid in, caplin scarce; salmon scarce. No complaints; all healthy.

OLD MAN'S BAY.

The cod and salmon fisheries have both been very good; herring plentiful; squid in; caplin scarce. There are three families here; all healthy.

LITTLE RIVER.

From the fact of there being no plan of this harbour, and the entrance very narrow and difficult to discover, a stranger might hesitate in making for it, but the small islet (steep to) at the entrance sufficiently indicates it; two fine bold headlands east and west of it forming good distant marks to lead to it.

Though the points forming the entrance are low, they are steep to, and it may be steered for without hesitation. When inside, though narrow, the water is deep and the scenery very striking, the sides rising abruptly from six hundred to seven hundred feet in height, very precipitous, but clothed with

brushwood to the summit. A picturesque channel less than a mile long leads into a fine basin with good holding-ground and ample room for the largest ships. The settlement is on the west side of this basin in a small hollow between the hills. Farther on a deep channel about one and a half or two miles long leads to a noble harbor, large enough to contain a fleet of iron clads, and from this arms extend to the eastward and northward as shewn on the chart.

Altogether this is the most striking place we have visited, and as there is plenty of water, but not too much (the too general fault of the Newfoundland harbours), it will probably become better known in the future. The soundings throughout are from ten to seven fathoms, (mud.)

Coal is found cropping out in a mountain about eight miles N. E. by N., from the head of the bay.

Deer are very plentiful in the winter, and the settlers depend very much upon them for their subsistence; a little trapping is done, but is not very successful.

The land in the interior, from five to twenty miles from the head of the bay, is very rich, and there are valuable forests. The fresh water rivers, though apparently fine salmon streams, are never fished.

In the settlement there are seven houses and six curing sheds, ten large fishing boats, and a few small punts. There are eight families, and the population consists of thirty-three men, ten women, twenty-two children; they have no cattle, sheep, or goats; no land under cultivation; a few fowls. They get their supplies from La Poile, and are charged the following prices:—Pork 9d. a pound; flour 45s. the barrel; butter 2s. a pound; biscuit, (a very poor quality) 38s. per bag, (1 cwt.). Cod and salmon fisheries have been poor; herring plentiful; no caplin. No complaints. All healthy. We arrived here at 5 P. M. on the 14th. We heard here that at

LA HUNE HARBOUR

the cod fishery has been very good, and the salmon remarkably good; bait plentiful. No cultivation. All healthy, and no complaints.

LITTLE RIVER TO BAY OF DESPAIR.

A small islet off Loom Point is not marked on the chart; it is close in, but as the coast is steep to, a vessel might keep too close in in a fog and run on it. A shoal is reported S. W. by S., ten miles from the entrance of Little River; this is probably the one marked on the chart with fourteen and twenty fathoms on it, but the fishermen say that on one part there is only four fathoms; it is about one mile long, and a quarter broad, lying S. W. and N. E., steep to on the S. W. side. They also report that broken water has been seen in its neighbourhood in bad weather.

BAY OF DESPAIR.

Arrived at Great Jervis Harbor at 1 P. M. on the 15th, and was informed that throughout the bay the cod fishery was very good in the early part of the season while bait was plentiful; but latterly, little has been done from scarcity of bait. There have been no caplin; herring plentiful till lately; squid not yet in. People healthy. Crops promising well. Salmon scarce.

HERMITAGE BAY.

Arrived at Hermitage Cove at 6 P. M. on the 15th. The cod fishery the same as in Bay of Despair; there has been very little caplin; bait scarce now; squid not yet in. Crops promising well; salmon scarce. The weather has been bad for curing fish. There is a large number of cattle here. People healthy. No complaints.

HARBOUR BRITON.

Arrived at 5 P. M. on the 16th. The cod fishery here and in the neighbourhood has been the same as in the Bay of Despair. Bait scarce; no squid; salmon scarce. Healthy. No complaints. A very clean looking place.

FORTUNE.

Arrived at 9 A. M. on the 17th. Cod fishery middling in the early part of the season; since then poor, from scarcity of bait. Salmon scarce. Healthy. No complaints. No trouble from the French. A large Episcopal church building. A large

number of cattle and sheep, and a considerable extent of land under cultivation.

LAMALINE.

Arrived at 2 P. M. on the 17th. The cod fishery has been only middling; bait plentiful; squid in; salmon scarce. Crops promising well. Hay crop very good.

There were a large number of schooners (probably sixty or seventy) in the harbour.

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE.

Arrived at 6 P. M. The cod fishery here is worse than has been known for twenty years, but there are hopes of improvement as there are indications of the fish coming in. Only one hundred quintals have been taken in seines employing eight to ten men. Forty quintals have been averaged by small boats, line fishing. Bait has been plentiful; squid are in; salmon very scarce.

The potatoe crop has failed, having been attacked by disease. Hay crop good. A considerable number of cattle and sheep here. The weather has been very much against curing fish, and getting the hay in. People healthy. No trouble from the French.

As the barometer is falling, and I have been able to get all the information about the fishery, and am tied to time, I did not visit

BURIN,

especially as there are both Magistrate and Surgeon there. The cod fishery there has been rather better than at Great St. Lawrence; bait plentiful; salmon very scarce. Crops very good.

Left Great St. Lawrence harbour at 9 A. M. on the 18th for St. John's.

GENERAL AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It might be advantageous and save time, if the pilots who accompany the men-of-war employed on the fisheries, were sworn in as special constables.

I heard that this coast is attracting attention among Americans, several parties having visited the ports last year and this, apparently with a view to business.

The country, very rich, both for agricultural purposes, and in its forests and mines; situated too in a most advantageous position to both the European and American markets, and with magnificent harbours within but few miles of each other all along the coast. From what I heard, it seems to me that some more satisfactory and systematic mode of administering justice is advisable in the face of increasing population and new interests arising whence complicated questions are likely to arise, and the introduction of a higher class of labour is bringing a more sophisticated population than the simple-minded fisherman who has been the only individual who has hitherto had to be dealt with.

From what I have heard, I have reason to believe that the French would be content to abandon all claim to the bays and rivers, and confine themselves to the sea fishery, and that there would be no objection to the English fishing the coast with lines only, there being plenty of room for both, if seines and bultows are not used by them (the English).

I think this a good view, and might, with judgment, become the basis of a good understanding. If the French were contented with the places in which their stages already stand, with a reasonable reserve on certain spots that may hereafter become serviceable for drying fish, (such spots to be specified and surveyed by competent officers) all really important difficulties would be removed.

The scenery in the Bay of Islands is very beautiful, and at Bonne Bay exquisitely lovely and grand. I am well acquainted with all the fine scenery of the Western Highlands of Scotland, but these two places in my opinion are finer than anything to be seen there.

At Kirpon, M. Aubrey unguardedly informed me that they are restrained from proceeding to extremities in prosecuting their undoubted rights of demanding the English nets to be removed on that part of the coast (north east), on account of the threats of the English fishermen to burn their establishments during the winter months; that is to say, that the French are willing, where their own property is in danger, to compound for their own breach of the treaty, in leaving their nets, boats, &c., on the coast during the winter, by conniving at or even permitting the systematic breach of the treaties by the English.

At the same time they are disposed to enforce their view on the west coast to the utmost (*M. Aubrey's letters about Pond's River and Port-a-Port, and his interference at Roche Harbour*), where, from the more peaceable disposition of the population, they are in less fear of retaliation.

I would suggest that the following plan, which I have tried at St. Anthony and the neighbouring harbours where the principal difficulties occur with the French, should be adopted along the whole of that part of the coast where the French fish, and will probably, if properly managed, satisfy both parties pending the settlement of the treaties.

The French officers are alive to the impolicy of putting the treaty in force with too great severity; and, with the concurrence of M. Aubrey, I have sworn in a special constable at these places, and furnished him with their names to be made known to the French.

Each Constable is furnished with a short notice, (*See report "From Kirpon to St. Anthony,"*) and instructed to tell the fishermen that, if required to do so, they are at once to remove their nets if they are in the way of the French.

When any such case arises, the Frenchman requiring the removal of a net is to warn the owner, and on his refusing to comply, is to apply to the special constable, who will see it removed, and take the name of the owner of the net, and the person complaining, to be reported to the first man-of-war visiting the coast.

As cases occur, they should be reported to St. John's as opportunities offer (or the fact that difficulties have arisen),

that any man-of-war may know that her presence is required at such a place.

In this way I think it may be found practicable for the fishermen of both countries to fish amicably, and a few examples made would deter our people from giving offence, and assure the French of our loyalty to treaty obligations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

Appendix to Fishery Report, 1874.—No. 1.

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

1.—A question between several settlers and a man named Daniel Gilles, relative to some property, was referred to me as mediator (I having declined to act as magistrate in the case). My advice was accepted, and the parties, who had hitherto lived in a state of animosity, shook hands and promised acquiescence.

2.—A fishery dispute between two men, Huelin and Hoddy on one side, and Batiste on the other, was referred to me, but no advice or suggestion I could make was acceptable to Batiste, and as no breach of any law was alleged, I dismissed the case.

3.—My opinion was asked, and accepted as decisive, upon a question of property of a widow who has re-married.

4.—Louisa Green complained that her house had been pulled down by four men, and her crockery broken. It came out in evidence that the house was not her's, and that, though in itself a lawless act, it was done to get rid of her as a public nuisance. I ordered the value of the property destroyed, which she stated to be five shillings, to be paid to her by the defendants.

5.—A complaint was then made against her by the clergyman, Mr. Warren, requesting her removal as a prostitute and public nuisance. It was proved against her that she is the mother of several illegitimate children, and prosecutes her calling in a most shameless manner, and has obtained an ascendancy over an old man of seventy years of age to the great injury of his family.

She had been previously evicted from another part of the settlement at the instigation of the Roman Catholic priest, and the act, complained of in the former case, was committed by several of the community, of whom the son of the old man was a prominent actor, in order to get rid of her.

I ordered her to be fined \$20; or, in default, to be sent to prison at Port-au-Basque for two months. As she was unable to pay the fine, I made out a warrant for her committal, and entrusted it to the special constable for execution.

6.—Benjamin Perier, a Frenchman, applied for a paper to give him permission to fish for salmon. I did so, as he is a settler, informing him that he has the same rights as other settlers.

7.—Thomas White complained that an assault had been committed upon him by Reuben Basque, who was arrested, but got away from the constable.

William Seaworth sworn in as special constable for another year.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

William Keiley complained that Thomas Carter withholds \$137 which he owes him. Carter is absent in his schooner; so took Keiley's deposition, to be sent to the Governor, as Carter is frequently at St. John's.

Swore in Wm. H. Bagg as special constable for a year; he appears an intelligent man, and does not leave the bay.

BONNE BAY.

Patrick Hagarty was cautioned for barring a river.

BRIG BAY.

The Commander of the *Kersaint* complained that Louis Garaud had shot a man (since discovered that this was the case previously reported as having occurred in 1869), and stated that he is a most violent, ill-conditioned fellow. He was absent on the Labrador coast, and my enquiries there have failed in finding him; should he be caught, John Gould, of Bear Cove, who was standing alongside William Furlong when he was shot by Garaud, can be got to give evidence. Wherever I went on the coast, I heard of Garaud as a dangerous ruffian.

BLANC SABLON.

Mr. Le Seilleur, Lloyds' agent, and manager of Messrs. De Quetteville's establishment, requested me to investigate some charges brought against him for alleged misconduct in cases of the wrecks of the *Whydah*, *Queen of the Clyde*, and *Medway*. So far as I could see, he was not to blame in either case.

Enquiry into Charges brought against Captain Le Seilleur, Lloyds' Agent at Blanc Sablon, for his conduct in the disposal of certain wrecks.

I was requested by Captain Le Seilleur to investigate some charges brought against him by some person or persons unknown, concerning his conduct in the condemnation and sale of three vessels as Lloyds' agent.

Captain Le Seilleur brought me his books and certain witnesses, whom I examined with the following result:—

CHARGE ONE—SHIP "WHYDAH."

That he did not report the wreck at Lloyds', and that he sold certain cheeses (part of her cargo) under their value, being himself the purchaser.

This vessel was wrecked on Flowers Reef, 28th September, 1873.

This appears to be a mixing up of two cases, as will appear hereafter. I was shewn the letter book of the office, and the pressed copy of the letter sent, and find from them that her loss was reported by letter dated 11th October; that the

vessel was totally lost, and nothing of any consequence saved; so this charge seems to have no foundation.

CHARGE TWO—TIMBER SHIP “QUEEN OF THE CLYDE.”

That he sold the vessel and cargo without sufficient notice, and himself became a purchaser.

This vessel was lost on the south-east point of Paraquet Island on 6th October, 1873.

From the position of the vessel, and the lateness of the season, only two days' notice was given; but this proved sufficient to bring several people together, some of whom came from Forteau.

I examined the books of the firm and the following witnesses :

George Bissal is in the employ of Captain Le Seilleur, and states that he was bidding by order of his employer at the sale, but without intending to purchase, his orders being to run the prices up so as to make a good sale, and was much surprised at the cargo being knocked down to him.

Mr. Valpy, (merchant), considers that sufficient notice was given under the circumstances. There were about fifteen to twenty persons present at the sale, which he thinks a very good number for the place and time of year.

It was, in his opinion, a perfectly fair sale; considers the prices realized were quite as good as could be expected; would not himself have anything to do with the cargo, and does not think what was saved will pay the purchaser.

Mr. Luce, (merchant), was present at the sale, and was a purchaser; considers that sufficient notice was given, and there were people present from Forteau; confirms previous witness's statement; considers that the best was done in the interest of the owners.

Mr. Rabbet, (master of schooner *Jane* of Newfoundland), considers sufficient notice was given. Was on board the ship on the 7th and 8th; on the latter day ship was beating heavily on the rocks, and he was very glad to get out of her. No one

would bid on that day, so sale was postponed to following day. Considered that, from the position of the ship, neither she nor the cargo could be worth much, and did not attend the sale on the day following.

So far as I can see, the sale seems to have been fairly conducted. I have seen the timber saved, and the labour account for saving it, which amounts in all to two hundred and twelve men for one day. I do not think the purchaser will make very much on his purchase. I am also of opinion, and the Navigating officer of this ship agrees with me, that Lloyds' agent was justified in hurrying the sale forward from the lateness of the season, and the position in which the ship was placed.

I therefore consider that there are not sufficient grounds for the very serious charges brought against Captain LeSeilleur.

CHARGE THREE—STEAMER "MEDWAY."

That she was improperly condemned, and the sale improperly conducted.

This vessel was lost on Ferrolle Point on the 6th October.

Captain Le Seilleur received intelligence of it on the 14th, visited the wreck on the 16th, and reported it by letter dated the 19th.

Two days' notice was given of the sale, and there appears, from the bill of sale, to have been a large number of purchasers present.

Captain Le Seilleur purchased 410 cheeses at this sale at 15s. each; 16s. was the highest price realised, and 10s. the lowest.

He did not bid for them until all bidding was at an end, and afterwards lost thirty-two of them (stolen from him, there being no means of securing them). He also purchased two boats for £10 each, and one for £6 10s.

Charles Philips, (fisherman) went to the wreck of the *Medway*; thinks she could not have been got off; states that there were about forty people at the sale; considers the sale was fairly conducted; was there the whole time.

When the last lot of cheese was put up, all bidding had ceased; no one would make an offer. Believes that all was done for the best in the interest of the owners.

LeYung Baudoir (French Canadian), went with former witness to the sale. Gives the same evidence as former witness; says that more was given for the last lot of cheese than for most of those sold previously.

I have seen the boats, and consider that a fair price was given for them, and that in the whole of these transactions I see nothing blameworthy in Captain LeSeilleur's conduct, nor do I see how else he could have acted.

In the case of the *Medway* a longer notice might have been given, as the things sold were already landed, but on the other hand there was no means of guarding them, and thefts were actually perpetrated, and, from the number of people present, it seems to me that the notice was sufficient.

In conclusion, so far as I have had the means of judging, (the names of the accusers having been withheld so that I could not send for any person known to be adverse to Captain LeSeilleur), he does not appear to have merited any of the blame imputed to him, but has, in my opinion, in all these cases, done the best in his power in the interest of the owners, considering the circumstances of each case.

FORTEAU.

Received this letter from Bonne Esperance, but replied that as it is not in my station I could not interfere.

[COPY.]

W. HOWORTH, *Commander*.

BONNE ESPERANCE, 28th July, 1874.

DEAR SIR—I write a few lines to ask you to interpose your authority to protect the inhabitants of this part of the coast from the depredations of the fishermen who come here from Newfoundland.

This year they have taken the wood that some poor people had cut for the coming winter; they took it openly, and

knowing our utter helplessness to protect ourselves, they refuse to make any compensation. They have done so for three years, but not so openly as this year.

We have seen no armed vessel for three years; will you kindly try to help us. If you could send a boat's crew I would gladly give them lodgings for the time they were here.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. WHITELEY,

Fishery Overseer for Bonne Esperance Division.

FLOWER AND BEAR COVES.

Heard at Forteau that a murder had been committed at Flower Cove; went there, and found that a body had been found washed up on the beach at Bear Cove, above high-water mark, by Betsy Gould and her husband, John Gould, and was buried by them.

When found, they said it was bleeding at the face, and there was a broad discoloured mark on the forehead. Ordered the body to be exhumed and examined by Mr. Winn, surgeon of this ship, and took the following depositions on oath:—

Was assisted in this duty by Lieutenant Hallifax, J. P.

Betsy Gould, sworn—Went in the boat to pick up some wood; went on shore; found a body under the cliff; body was clothed except shoes; body was not in the water, but above high-water mark; on his shirt the name Gerrard was marked; was frightened; returned for my husband, who assisted me to pick up the body.

John Gould, sworn—Found the body at high-water mark, on its face; found marks of violence on the head and face; body clothed except boots and cap; heard of no quarrel; a French boat had been laying off the place where body was found, and went away the same night; imagined the body to be French; the name of the master of the French boat in question was Skerder.

Mr. A. W. Winn, Surgeon, R. N., sworn—Saw a body exhumed that was stated by the witness, John Gould, to be the

body he picked up and buried; heard Betsy Gould state, on oath, that she had suspicions of the manner in which the person met his death. From the state of decomposition of the face, could not tell what age deceased might have been; the body appeared to be that of a fairly nourished man.

Heard the assertion that he was bleeding at the face, apparently from wounds recently received, but from the advanced state of decomposition of that part, it was impossible to ascertain if such had been the case.

There were no marks on the body to lead me to suppose that the man died from violence.

ST. ANTHONY.

A man named William Norman, in Carl's Cove, is out of his mind, and is sometimes violent.

A complaint was lodged by the French Prudhommes against Richard Pilgrim, that he had made use of threatening language to them, and had obstructed the French fishery.

They proved their case, and Pilgrim admitted the truth of the charges brought against him.

As it in part arose from a misconception of the English rights, and the Commander of the *Kersaint* requested us to deal leniently with him, we only bound him over in his own recognizance in £1, and two sureties in 10s. each, to keep the peace, and observe the fishery treaties. He brought some counter charges against the French, which were dismissed as trumpery.

W. HOWORTH,

Commander and Justice of the Peace.

APPENDIX 2.

NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE.

Inducements are held out in the senior officer's orders to the navigating officers of the ship employed on the fisheries to make themselves acquainted with the Pilotage, but this is in

fact a dead letter as the pilots are absolutely requisite for the fishery duties; without them I feel sure that it would be next to impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon any of the questions that constantly arise, their knowledge of the people enabling them at once to get to the bottom of any matter.

I would therefore submit that where the navigating officer is competent to the discharge of the pilotage duties, his pilotage should be deducted from the pay of the pilot, and that he (the pilot) should be received only for "fishery duties," his pay being made up to its present amount by the Colonial Government in whose interest he is employed. If this order is allowed to become a dead letter, it is to be feared that navigating officers will feel discouraged, and fail to shew the same zeal as heretofore in procuring and furnishing valuable hydrographical information about these coasts, which are still but imperfectly known.

The information supplied by the navigating officer of this ship has met with the approval of the Department, but from my entire ignorance of the duties upon which I was to be employed, and the short time we had for their performance, I did not feel justified in dispensing with the services of the local pilot.

My object in this appendix is to afford to others that information which we have ourselves found valuable, and which is not to be found in the sailing directions; but I would submit that the "French Pilot," by Captain (now Admiral) Cloue, should be supplied to all vessels employed on this service, as it contains information and corrections to a late date (1869), and his views are singularly good, and all his marks prominent and easily recognized; besides which, in making his survey, he has frequently erected leading marks for avoiding dangers and entering difficult anchorages.

REMARKS ON THE PILOTAGE, &c., OF THE COASTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

In making these remarks upon the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, I have avoided a repetition of such information as I last year submitted to the Hydrographical Department.

Proceeding between Table Head and Flat Point for Sydney, attention was attracted by a light-house erected on the north-east point of the entrance to Bridgeport, Indian Bay.

On making enquiries at Sydney, I was informed that a light-house is in course of erection on the point; notice will probably be given when the light is exhibited. The point referred to is S. W. one mile from Cove Point.

Good anchorage with off-shore winds will be found in Isthmus Bay, St. George's Bay, in eight or nine fathoms, sand and gravel. A vessel should be careful to drop the anchor without the point forming the west side of the anchorage, as inside the bottom is rocky.

It will be found advantageous, and in many cases save the anchor from being disabled, if let go from Cockbill when taking anchorages on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador where the bottom is known to be rocky.

In Humber River anchored in eight and a half fathoms (mud), in Birchy Cove, on the left bank of the river, and opposite Pettipas Cove, where H. M. S. *Woodlark* anchored last year.

This is a good anchorage, and although somewhat close to the shore, perfectly safe. Anchorage can be found further off in nineteen fathoms.

Anchorage } Church, South, 15° East,
marks. } Pettipas White Store House, N. E. } *Magnetic.*

The number of settlers appears rapidly increasing, due probably to the mildness of the climate and fertility of the land, which all about here is superior to most parts of Newfoundland.

Copper, lead, iron and coal, are discovered everywhere in the neighbourhood, shewing that the country is rich in mineral wealth.

A clergyman resides at Church Cove. There are three saw-mills at present in operation, and the timber (pine) is of a very superior quality.

Leaving the Bay of Islands, if bound north, and wishing to keep the coast, the passage between Harbour Island and the main land, thence between Pearl Island and the coast, is perfectly safe, taking care to avoid the shoal ground stretching south-east and east from Harbour Island.

The reef off the south-east extremity of Pearl Island is above water, and steep to.

Passing between North Head and North Shag rock, remember that a reef stretches off for half a mile to the N. N. E. of the latter, and in a direct line of the two Shag Rocks transit.

Provided the South Shag Rock is kept entirely open, one side or other of the North Shag, there is no danger.

If the weather is clear, and coming from the North, the mark given in the "Pilote de Terre Neuve," *tome premier*, pages 194--5, is very good.

The extreme of a little black rock, situated east of Tweed Island, on with the right of Mount Tortoise, so that the entrance of Lark Harbour be seen open between the rock and island, leads between the shoal and the mainland.

From North Head to Cape Gregory, do not approach the land nearer than half a mile; north of this, to Bonne Bay, the coast is bolder.

The anchorage in Trout Cove, situated about six miles W. S. W. of the south point of Bonne Bay, affords good anchorage, in seven, eight, or nine fathoms, over sand, with off-shore winds.

The water shoals gradually to the beach, but it is not advisable to go within the head forming the west side of the bay, and off which several rocks above water will be seen.

A short distance north of Trout Cove, and standing out clear of the coast-line, will be seen a remarkable red pinnacle rock, called by the fishermen "the Soldier;" this, and the shore about here, is of a reddish hue, and would, in foggy weather, afford a useful mark for the locality, either to small ves-

sels approaching near the coast, or to larger vessels by lowering a boat.

In Bonne Bay, the safest and best anchorage is at the bottom of the south arm, in twenty to twenty-two fathoms, (mud). This places a vessel quite close to the shore; but it is bold to, so the lead must be hove smartly, and the speed of the ship eased, so as to drop anchor at the first cast of twenty fathoms.

Any other anchorage in this arm is insecure, for although bottom may be obtained near the shore, the water is so deep close outside, and the squalls off the hills so violent, that only schooners can be secure in sufficiently shallow water to ensure not dragging off the bank.

The anchorage under Woody Point is only fit for schooners.

Entering Bonne Bay, after rounding the south point, a remarkable pinnacle on the summit of the coast-line, everywhere about here extremely lofty, will make itself visible, and named in the French sailing directions, "La Bouteille," from its resemblance to a bottle.

The anchorage in North Arm, Deer Brook, is very good; the bottom mud. The soundings marked on the chart, as ten and twelve fathoms, represent the depths on the banks, and not in the centre where a ship would be anchored in twenty fathoms.

The water gradually shoals from thirty fathoms into twenty, and from thence, eighteen, fourteen, ten, and seven fathoms, the latter depth a long distance off the entrance to the river, which should be avoided. Anchor in twenty fathoms.

There appear to be no dangers in going in or out of this anchorage, except what are marked on the plan 289, *Bonne Bay and Bay of Islands*; at least, by following this chart a vessel will go clear.

In the narrows between Indian Cove and the opposite shore, the latter should be kept close to avoid the shoal ground on the port hand going in.

Roche Harbour affords good anchorage with west and south-west winds, in seven fathoms (gravel), with the village bearing south-west by west to west south-west, magnetic.

Between Roche Harbour and Broom Point, give the shore a berth of three miles.

Temporary anchorage may be obtained either in Cow Cove, or between Steering Island and the Head.

From Cow Head to Mall Bay, the land comes much further out than shewn on the chart, and, in thick weather, what would appear a safe course, would either go very near, or perhaps pick up the land just north of Portland Head. About half a mile south-west of Portland Head several remarkable boulders on the beach, called by the fishermen "Cow and Bull."

In Mall Bay, with Ponds river open, and distant about a quarter of a mile off the clay cliff (very remarkable), temporary anchorage may be found with off-shore winds in eight to ten fathoms; but unless with off-shore winds, and wishing to remain only a few hours, this is an anchorage not to be recommended.

In proceeding for Port Saunders or Hawke Bay, give the whole of the shore between Pond's river and Keppel Island a berth of a mile until past "Eboulement," or Crumbling Point, then steer in for the Island as necessary either for Port Saunders or Hawke Harbour.

The plans published of the coast between Port Saunders and St. Barbe Bay, the latter including Flower and Savage Coves, together with charts supplied, render communication with the different fishing villages, and if necessary, temporary anchorage, an easy matter in daylight, with clear weather.

In Black Bay, the best anchorage will be found close to and a little inside of Ship Head, the name given to a remarkable round point or headland in the north-west part of the bay, in from ten to eight fathoms (sand). Keeping the houses on St. Modeste Island just open or touching the west point of the bay, the water shoals fast and becomes rocky in the cove.

Ship Head, also Carrol Point, will be found valuable marks (when weather is sufficiently clear to take bearings) for clear-

ing "The Soldier," the name given by the fishermen to a dangerous shoal marked on the chart west half south, not quite a mile from the south extreme of the eastmost of the Little St. Modeste Islands, which, in smooth water, very often does not shew.

Approaching Ship Head, take care to avoid a rocky patch with two fathoms least water, situated south about half a mile from this head.

Steering in for Kirpon Harbour, keep the beacon on Morne Fontan on with the north extremity of Jacques Cartier Island, until Raven Head is on with Noddy Point, when a vessel will be in the fair-way channel between Jacques Cartier Point and the shoals extending from Kirpon Island, and, giving the point a convenient berth, may round it for the anchorage. Green Island open will be a good guide for rounding.

Between Foirou Island and Maria Reef obtained soundings of twelve and thirteen fathoms, distant east half a mile from the rocks, where the chart, No. 271, *Cape Onion to Hare Bay*, shows between twenty-one to twenty-four fathoms. Beacon at Kirpon, staff white surmounted with black ball.

St. Anthony Harbour affords good anchorage, with mud bottom, off Marguerite Point; avoid either point going in, and keep mid channel where the harbour is contracted.

Cape Rouge Harbour.—To avoid the Souris or Champ Paja shoal in proceeding into the south-west bay after passing Cape Rouge and Goude Point, (*Chart 279, Cape Rouge Harbour*), steer for Priest Cove until the fishing stages in the west part of the bay are all but shut in, then alter course for the anchorage, leaving the shoal on the port hand, and having the starboard close to.

In thick weather, making for Trepassey Harbour, steer for Baker Head, which is bold to; and a fact worth noting, and useful in discovering the proximity of the entrance is, that all the land from Baker Head to Cape Pine is barren; but that from the head inwards towards Trepassey, it is covered with scrub.

The caution given in all sailing directions published by the Hydrographic office upon the necessity of continually watch-

ing the compasses, must be most carefully attended to on this station.

Deviation tables should be obtained, commencing at Halifax and continued throughout the stay of the vessel on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, when a comparison of these will convince the observer of the great change very often found, and always to be expected when the geographical position is much altered. A good patent log, and carefully measured log line and glass, will help much to ensure safe navigation on coasts where fogs are so prevalent. The French "Pilote de Terre Neuve," by Le Contre Admiral G. C. Cloué, is perfect, and should be supplied to vessels of war stationed on the fisheries, or the English sailing directions revised, as the latter are wanting in much useful information.

P. D. OULESS,

Navigating Lieutenant H. M. S. *Woodlark*.

Approved,—

W. HOWORTH, *Commander*.

Anchorage recommended on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.—Bearings Magnetic.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
St. John's	Off the Gov'ment wharf, moored in 7 to 9 fathoms (mud.)	St. John's harbor affords good anchorage in any part, and that off the Government wharf will be found most convenient.
Trepassey Harbor.	Daniel Point, N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. R. C. Chapel S. S. E. Sim's Point N. E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.	Very good anchorage, 7 fathoms, (mud.)
St. Mary's Harbor.	Church S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. North Point N. N. E. Lizzie Point E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	Fair anchorage in 5 to 6 fathoms (sand.) Good anchorage north of Lizzie Point.
Placentia Harbor.	Point Verd W. by N. South Church S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms, (sand and mud.)	Fair anchorage, being open to the prevailing winds, but holding ground if anchored off Kelly's Cove good. This places a ship close to Castle hill.
Great Saint Lawrence	Centre of Herring Cove, 12 fathoms, (mud.)	Anchorage in 6 to 9 fathoms beyond Blue Beach Point, but holding ground only fair.
Harbor Briton	Outer wharf S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., N. E. extr. of harbor N. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. Jerseyman Head, E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S., 9 fathoms, (mud.)	Very good anchorage, (mud.)
Hermitage Cove Hermitage Bay.	10 fathoms. Church, S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	Good anchorage, (sand.)
Little River... ..	9 to 10 fathoms (mud). Centre of harbor abreast of fishing stages.	Very good anchorage.
LaPoile, Little Hr.	10 fathoms (mud). White Store-house and wharf S. E.	Very good anchorage, but confined.

Anchorage recommended on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.—Bearings Magnetic.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
St. George's Bay Harbor	Just inside Sandy Point and in line with the "Lookout." 9 to 10 fathoms, (mud.)	Very good.
Isthmus Bay, St. George's Bay	8 fathoms, sand and rock, temporary anchorage only.	Fair with wind off the land.
Bay of Islands, River Humber ...	8½ to 19 fathoms (mud) in Birchy Cove. Church S. 15° E., Pettipas white store house, N. E.	Very good anchorage also on opposite shores in Pettipas Cove, but not so good.
Trout Cove ...	Temporary anchorage with off shore winds, in 7, 8 or 9 fathoms, sand.	Good with off shore winds.
Bonne Bay ...	Head of South Arm in 22 fathoms, (mud.) Also in Deer Brook, in 20 fathoms, (mud.)	Very good.
Cow Cove, & north of Cow Head ...	Temporary anchorage according to wind; sand and rock.	Fair.
Hawke Bay...	Head of Bay in 9 to 10 fathoms, (mud). Great Point N. by W., entrance to Salmon fishery, N. E. by E.	Very good.
St. Barbe's Harbor	4 to 4½ fathoms, (mud). Beacon on H'r. Point, N. by W. ½ W. Wharf in Traitant Cove W. by S.	Very good.

Anchorage recommended on the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.—Bearings Magnetic.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
LABRADOR—		
Blanc Sablon ...	7½ fathoms (sand & rock). Cove of Greenly Island seen open N. of Wood Island, right extr. of Wood Island W. by S. ½ S.	Fair.
Forteau ...	7 to 10 fathoms off fishing establishments on west side of Bay.	Good.
Black Bay ...	Close to and a little inside Ship Head in 10 to 8 fathoms, (sand). Hou- ses on Little St. Modeste just open or touching the west point of the Bay.	Good.
Red Bay ...	Inner and outer Harbors.	Very good.
N. E. COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—		
Great Kirpon ...	7 fathoms (mud) in the centre of the Harbor.	Very good.
St. Anthony Hr...	7 to 8 fathoms (mud) off Marguerite Point.	Very good.
Croque Harbor ...	14 to 15 fathoms (mud) off Le Forge.	Very good.
Rouge Harbor ...	S. W. Bay in 17 fathoms (rock and sand). North Arm in 17 to 10 fathoms (mud).	Indifferent. Very good.

P. D. OULESS, *Nav. Lieut.*

Approved,—

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

APPENDIX 3.

*MEDICAL REPORT ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LABRADOR FISHERIES.*

H. M. S. "WOODLARK,"
At St. John's, Newfoundland,
19th August, 1874. }
}

SIR,—

I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions, to make the following Medical report of the different fishing stations visited by H. M. S. *Woodlark* on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts.

H. M. S. *Woodlark* left St. John's on June 29th, arriving at St. George's Bay, July 5th.

This place is healthy; two cases of bronchitis were attended to.

July 10.—Left St. George's Bay, arriving at Petit Pas, Bay of Islands, July 11th.

Whooping cough prevails here on shore in an epidemic form; the following complaints were prescribed for, viz:—dyspepsia, neuralgia, anæmia, catarrh, dysmenorrhœa, bronchitis, constipation, ulcer, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, sprain, teeth drawn, &c.

July 14.—Left Petit Pas, and arrived at Bonne Bay the same day; whooping cough is also epidemic here.

The following cases were prescribed for, viz:—Necrosis, pthisis, epilepsy, diarrhœa, ulcers, amenorrhœa, whooping cough.

July 16.—Left Bonne Bay, and arrived at Deer Brook the same day; place healthy; a case of amenorrhœa attended to.

July 16.—Left Deer Brook, and arrived at Roche Harbour the same day; place healthy.

July 17.—Left Roche Harbour, arriving at Hawke Harbor the same day; place healthy.

July 19.—Left Hawke Harbour, arriving at St. Barbe the same day; place healthy; one case of dyspepsia prescribed for.

July 20.—Left St. Barbe, and arrived at Blanc Sablon the same day; place very healthy; measles in an epidemic form prevails at Bradore; some medicine was sent there.

Left Blanc Sablon the same day, arriving at Forteau Bay in the evening; measles in an epidemic form prevalent here about a month ago, but the place is now healthy. Cases prescribed for—debility, bronchitis, amenorrhœa, abscess, secondary syphilis.

July 22.—Left Forteau Bay, and arrived at Flower Cove the same day; place healthy. During the winter several deaths resulted from a kind of low fever; measles prevailed here in the spring in an epidemic form. A case of phlebitis was attended to.

July 22.—Left Flower Cove and arrived at Pinweir the same day. Found measles (epidemic) on shore here; no communication was allowed, some medicine being sent. Cases attended—dyspepsia, catarrh, synovitis.

July 23.—Left Pinweir, and arrived at Red Bay same day. One family here have the measles, but the disease has not spread. Cases attended to—ulcerated sore throat, dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa.

July 24.—Arrived at Kirpon Harbour; quite healthy.

July 25.—Left Kirpon Harbour and arrived St. Anthony Harbour same day. The following cases were prescribed for—myopia, catarrh, dyspepsia, gravel.

July 27.—Left St. Anthony Harbour, visiting the same day Croc and Rouge Harbours; both these places were healthy. Left the same day for St. John's.

July 29.—Arrived at St. John's.

August 1.—Arrived at Trepassey. The following cases were attended to—nurasis, catarrh, rheumatism, sprain, anæmia, pthisis, bronchitis, dysmenorrhœa, constipation, neuralgia.

August 4.—Left Trepassey, arriving at St. Mary's the same day; place healthy. The following cases were attended—abscess, amenorrhœa, pthisis, bronchitis, cephalagia.

August 5.—Left St. Mary's and arrived at Placentia same day; place healthy.

August 6.—Left for Sydney, C. B., and arrived August 9th; left Sydney, August 11th.

August 12.—Visited Codroy, Port-au-Basque and LaPoile Bay. A case of paralysis was attended to at the latter place; all these places are healthy.

August 14.—Left La Poile Bay, arriving at Little River same day; place is healthy.

August 15.—Left Little River, visiting Ramea Islands and Hermitage Cove same day; both these places are healthy.

August 16.—Left Hermitage Cove, arriving at Harbour Briton the same day; this place is healthy.

August 17.—Left Harbour Briton, visiting the same day Fortune Harbour, Lamaline and Great St. Lawrence; all these places are healthy.

August 18.—Left Great St. Lawrence for St. John's.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. WINN, *Surgeon.*

Commander W. HOWORTH,

H. M. S. *Woodlark.*

Appendix 4.

[COPY.]

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON, }
 17th June, 1874. }

SIR,—

In the month of September last the Captain of the dispatch steamer, the *D'Estaing*, forming part of the naval sub-division of Newfoundland, took occasion of his passage to St. John's to make known to your Excellency, through the medium of our agent, Vice-Consul in that city, some observations on the subject of a granting of a mine claimed by Mr. Charles Fox Bennett, on a territory situated in the bay, east of Port-a-Port, extending itself partially along the coast called "French Shore," where the treaties give to our nation the exclusive right to catch and to dry fish.

It was respectfully represented to your Excellency that the working of this mine, established in the radius of the maritime zone, the extraction of the mineral on the strand, and its embarkation on board schooners, cause a grave impediment to the industry of our fishermen, and have besides the inconvenience of creating on that part of the shore a centre of population of which the principal means of existence would consist in the produce of the fishery, which would directly invalidate the fundamental right conferred on us by the treaty of Utrecht.

Without pronouncing openly upon the jurisprudence established in that protestation,—jurisprudence which has been established by one of your predecessors, the Very Honourable Sir Charles Hamilton,—your Excellency was good enough in the reply made to the observations which had been presented to you, to promise that the questions raised would be referred for the consideration of the government of the Queen, and there would result therefrom that no grant would be made to requisitions until an amicable solution might be arrived at between the two governments.

I have reason to think that this solution has not yet taken place, and I do not wish for proof of it; but the desire manifested by the government of Her Britannic Majesty, and consented to by the President of the French Republic, to give this year, to a man-of-war of each of the two nations, the duty of cruizing together on the coast of the Island and verify the state of affairs.

It is, therefore, not without much surprise that in a recent voyage made by the *Kersaint* along the west coast, that I have verified the existence of a working mine situated in East Bay, seven miles from the cut of Port-a-Port, an establishment superintended by a Mr. Harvey, in the name of (as agent for) Mr. Charles Fox Bennett; this working is to-day in full force.

Two spacious houses have been erected, one on the border of the sea, the other about two hundred yards from the shore, to serve as habitations for the overseer and the workmen.

The shafts of the mine run out some feet from the sea at high tide; the mineral is in heaps on the strand and encumbers it much until schooners come from St. John's and take it off; in a word, the entire establishment exists upon the zone reserved to our fishermen, which zone, if one can believe in certain documents published in the Newfoundland newspapers, extends itself, in the opinion even of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, over a breadth of half a mile from the limits of the sea.

I will add, finally, that a net was cast a short distance from the establishment across the bay when the *Kersaint* came there to anchor.

Such an undertaking constitutes too flagrant a violation of the treaty to have been allowed to develop itself legally, and I must suppose, in referring to the terms of your Excellency's before-named letter, that it has been undertaken entirely without the authority of the Colonial Government.

Referring myself to the conciliatory instructions which have been laid down for us, and in consideration of the negotiations actually engaged, I have not wished to take upon myself to interfere directly in this affair, and I limited myself to protesting on the spot against what could be, in my eyes, but

a clandestine operation ; but I have no doubt that, on the knowledge of these facts, your Excellency will yourself order the suspension of every kind of work in the locality to which I have just called your attention, and ensure the suppression of all such infractions every time they can be attested by the ships of the naval division.

Our mission, limiting itself to-day to peaceful claims, we have a right to expect mutual efforts in view of assuring to each one a free exercise of his privileges.

If the French Government has, for the past two years, confined itself on land to moral repression with regard to the numerous trespassers which our cruizers have apprehended, it must not be concluded from that, that this indulgence, inspired by a sentiment of political courtesy, implies the least evasion of our secular rights. They remain entire ; and it is the imperious duty of the Commandant of the naval sub-division to affirm them on all occasions, and not to allow the magnanimity to become prejudicial to our interests.

It behoves me, then, to watch that our moderation be not wrongly interpreted, and that momentary toleration be not invoked as a right, in the review of our negotiations.

I have no doubt that, in your spirit of justice, your Excellency will share entirely this way of thinking, and I dare hope that your powerful aid will not fail us, so that all things may remain in the letter of the treaties, and that the rights of each be formally reserved until our respective Governments come of accord on the solution that it will be proper to adopt.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

AUBRY,

*Capitaine de Frégate Commanding the
Naval Sub-division of Newfound-
land and the "Kersaint."*

His Excellency Colonel S. J. HILL,
&c., &c., &c.

SECOND CRUIZE.

H. M. S. "SPARTAN,"
St John's, 16th October, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of my Fishery Report to the Commander-in-Chief, and also a copy of Commander Howorth's report to me.

2.—Attached are reports from the Medical Officers and Navigating Officers of H. M. Ships *Spartan* and *Woodlark*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

R. CARTER,
Captain and Senior Officer.

His Excellency

Sir STEPHEN J. HILL,
K. C. M. G., &c., &c.

Fishery Report, 1874.

To Vice-Admiral G. G. WELLESLEY, C. B., &c., &c.,
Commander-in-Chief.

H. M. SHIP "SPARTAN,"
St. John's, Nfld., 16th October, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to report to you that I left St. John's on Friday the 11th September, for the purpose of visiting the fishing stations on the Coast of Newfoundland, intending to proceed first as far as Croc Harbor.

2.—About noon of the following day the wind began to freshen and gradually increased in violence till about 5 P. M., at which time it was blowing a heavy gale from N. N. E., which continued with great violence till the afternoon of the 13th, when it began to abate, and by midnight the wind had fallen light.

3.—The gale somewhat delayed me, and it was not until 9.30 A. M. of the 15th, that I was enabled to reach Croc.

4.—At Croc there were no vessels at anchor. I ascertained that there had been a very good fishing season, and that both English and French had done well.

The only complaint was from a man called Charles Griffin, recently settled at a place called Green Cove, and who complained that the Captain of a French man-of-war had ordered him to leave, saying that if he did not go his house would be pulled down. As the man's house is situated at least one hundred yards beyond highwater mark, I presume the French authorities have no right to remove it. I therefore advised him to stay, but that he must be careful to remove his nets, when required by the French; and I took the opportunity of seeing the Captain of the *Kersaint*, a day or two afterwards, at Kirpon, to speak to him on the subject.

5.—I left Croc early on the morning of the 16th September, and proceeded to Ireland Bight in Hare Bay. I did not anchor here, but sent the Senior Lieutenant on shore, who reported that he was informed that the season had been a prosperous one; that they had secured about five hundred quintals of cod, and a few salmon. At this time the herring nets were down, but the fish had not yet made their appearance.

6.—The only complaint was on the part of a man of the name of William Read, who alleged that in July last the French burnt his house down; but there was no evidence whatever to prove that the French had had any hand in it; no one saw the house burnt, and the sole reason for accusing the French of the act was that the French fishermen at Goose Cove had said so. The house was merely a sealing station for the winter, and, at the time, was uninhabited and empty.

7.—As soon as Lieutenant Stopford returned on board, I proceeded for Kirpon; the weather during the afternoon became very thick and threatening, and I pushed on in order to have daylight, and managed to get to anchor by about 4 P. M.

8.—At Kirpon the fishing season had not been so good as last year. There were no complaints, and the French and English fishermen seem to work together very amicably; the former were preparing to leave, and I understood would start about the 26th.

9.—During the afternoon of the 17th, the French war steamer *Kersaint* arrived from the westward.

10.—I left Kirpon on the 18th September, at 5.30 a.m., for Forteau Bay, Labrador, where I arrived at 5 p.m.

I landed and paid a visit to the chief fisherman, a Mr. Roberts, from Brigus, Newfoundland, who comes here every season with a party consisting of about eighteen men and women. He told me that he had had a fair season, and had taken eleven hundred quintals of cod, and about one hundred and twenty barrels of herrings.

11.—I left Forteau Bay on the 19th September intending to call at St. Barbe, but the weather becoming thick, and the wind freshening from the S. W., I thought it prudent to push on for St. Margaret's Bay, where I anchored at 2.40 P. M.; it was then blowing hard from the S. W.

The following day I sent the Senior Lieutenant to visit New Ferrole Cove; he ascertained that the French had left in the latter part of July, having had a bad season.

There had been a large catch of herrings lately, and they had got as many as five hundred barrels of large fine fish, but very few cod had been caught.

12.—On the 21st September I left St. Margaret's Bay early in the morning, and on my arrival off St. John's Island harbor, I sent a boat in with the senior Lieutenant, who reported that there were no complaints, the inhabitants appearing to get on very well with the French fishermen.

There had been a good herring season; up to that time about eight hundred barrels had been secured. The French were very busy seining herrings; the cod season had been indifferent. There were several French vessels here, and one English schooner.

13.—As soon as Lieutenant Stopford had returned, I proceeded on to Port Saunders, where I arrived at 2 P. M. Here I ascertained that there had been a poor season with the French for cod.

14.—During my stay at Port Saunders I caused Jarganelle Cove and Old Port au Choix, also Port au Choix, to be visited by the Senior Lieutenant. At Jarganelle there was only one complaint respecting some fresh-water salmon fishing which proved to have been already investigated by the Commander of the *Woodlark* and the Captain of the French man-of-war *Kersaint*. There had been a good season.

15.—At Old Port au Choix there were thirty-eight English fishing schooners in the bay, with an average of three hundred barrels each on board. There were three French vessels at anchor off Savage Island.

16.—At Port au Choix there were no complaints; they had had a very good herring season, about three hundred barrels among ten men resident there; the French had probably got about twelve hundred more. There had been a bad cod season.

17.—I left Port Saunders at 6 P. M. on the 22nd September for Bay of Islands, where I arrived the following day, anchoring in the Humber River at about four in the afternoon of the 23rd.

18.—There was only one complaint at this place: that of a man accusing a neighbour of threatening him with a gun, and breaking the door of his house down.

It appeared that the accused party had been incited to this act by the fact that some chicken of his had been killed by a dog belonging to the accuser.

After pointing out to the defendant that he must not, however wronged, take the law into his own hands, I bound him

over to keep the peace for twelve months,—a decision which seemed to be satisfactory to both parties.

19.—I paid a visit to the saw mill established here, which appears to be doing a good deal of work; it is capable of cutting twenty thousand feet of timber a day; at present, about forty men are employed all the year round in cutting the timber, and at the mill.

20.—The timber, some of which is of large size, and most of it of good quality, is procured some distance up the river, and floated down to the mill.

21.—The Company (Nova Scotian,) working the mill, are merely in the position of squatters, having no right whatever to cut timber over any one else who may see fit to come there and do likewise; but it seems a great pity that such a source of revenue as this timber might be made, should be allowed to be taken out of the country without the Government deriving any pecuniary benefit from it.

22.—There is a resident clergyman here, and a schoolmaster; the latter informed me that there was a great deal of drunkenness amongst the inhabitants, liquor being very cheap.

23.—I left Humber River on the 25th September for St. George's Bay, where I arrived on the 26th.

There were no complaints here. The herring season had been a very good one; as many as twenty thousand barrels had, up to that time, been shipped off. The cod season had been poor.

24.—The removal of the import duty on fish by the Americans appears to have exercised a sensible influence on the fish trade of this place. I was informed that a much larger quantity had been shipped this season than formerly, and it was attributed to the above-mentioned cause.

25.—I left St. George's Bay on the 27th for Sydney, to coal, calling at Codroy on my way.

26.—At Codroy there appears to have been a good cod season; about fifteen hundred quintals taken.

27.—The French, of whom there are very few here, do not, I am given to understand, visit this place as much as they formerly did.

28.—There is a neat schoolhouse here, which is also used for a church, the schoolmaster officiating.

29.—I arrived at Sydney on the 28th, and could not get away till the 2nd October, having been detained there by a gale from the south, and thick weather.

30.—On the 3rd October I arrived off LaPoile, the weather thick and blowing hard from the southward.

I sighted the beacon at the entrance at daylight, but it came on so thick, with heavy rain, that I was obliged to steam off the land till noon, when it cleared a little, and I again steamed in for the harbor, and arrived at the anchorage at about 2 P. M.

31.—There were no complaints here, and the fishing season appears to have been a fair one.

32.—I left LaPoile on the 4th October for Burgeo, where I arrived during the afternoon of that day.

Here the cod season has been a very favorable one—better, it is said, than has been known for twenty years before. It seems that the cod came into shallow water, I think in about three or four fathoms—a most unusual occurrence. Indeed, I was told that such a thing had never been known before, and to this cause they attribute their success.

33.—On the 5th October I left Burgeo at 9 A. M. for Little River and arrived there at 1 P. M. The fishing season had been a poor one.

There are only seven families here, numbering about seventy souls. It is a miserable looking place.

34.—The harbour is a very good one when once inside, but the entrance is so narrow, (only about one hundred fathoms,) that I should recommend a vessel of this size not to attempt it in anything like rough weather or when the tides are strong, which is the case after heavy rains. The water is deep—ten fathoms up to the anchorage.

35.—I left Little River on the 6th October, intending to go to Miquelon, but when off Cape LaHune, it was so thick, with the wind from the S. E., that I decided on making for Great Jervis Harbour and anchoring there for the night.

I arrived there at 2 P. M., and was visited by Mr. Camp, the Collector of Customs, who told me that they had had a very fair fishing season, and that they (the fishermen) had just commenced their second voyage.

36.—The following morning (7th October) I left Great Jervis Harbour, and crossed over to Great Miquelon, and embarked the spars, main yard and topmast, belonging to H. M. late ship *Niobe*; having obtained these, I left the same afternoon for St. Mary's Harbour, where I arrived at 12.30 P. M., on the 8th.

37.—The fishing season at St. Mary's has been a fair one, and would have been more prosperous but for the unfavorable weather at the beginning of the season, when a large quantity of fish was spoilt in the curing.

38.—I was detained here three days by thick fogs and strong winds, but on Monday the 12th, the weather clearing, I left for St. John's, where I arrived at 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.

39.—In concluding the report of my visit to the various fishing stations on the coast of Newfoundland, I should state that at all the places I visited, where the French have fishing rights, the English and French fishermen, as a rule, seem to get on together without any difficulty; there can, however, be no doubt that the treaties, as interpreted by the French Government, do act very prejudicially to the interests of the colony of Newfoundland; and until a proper settlement is arrived at, I believe it will be useless to expect any material development of the natural resources existing so abundantly in that portion of the Island, along the shores of which the French Government asserts such exclusive rights.

40.—During my cruize I have had the services of Mr. David O'Sullivan, as pilot, who has been employed in H. M. ships in that capacity for about ten years. He is a good pilot, and is well acquainted with the harbours along the coast; but I must

warn any Captains of H. M. ships who may take him, that he is, unfortunately, somewhat addicted to drink, and on two occasions during the time he was on board he was unfit for duty from this cause. With this knowledge of him, I should, however, have no objection to engage him again, should I, at any future period, be employed on the Newfoundland fisheries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

R. CARTER,
Captain and Senior Officer.

MEDICAL REPORT.

H. M. S. "SPARTAN,"
St. John's, Newfoundland, }
14th October, 1874. }

SIR,—

I have the honor to make the following Medical Report on the different places on the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador visited by H. M. S. *Spartan*, between the 11th September and the 13th October, 1874.

CROC HARBOR.

The residents at this place were very healthy. No diseases prescribed for; teeth were extracted.

KIRPON.

Residents healthy; no applicants for medical relief.

FORTEAU, LABRADOR.

At this place the following diseases were prescribed for—
Hæmoptysis, rheumatism, ophthalmia, debility, and amenorrhœa.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.

Residents healthy ; no applicants for medical relief.

PORT SAUNDERS.

No applicants for medical relief.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

At this place a great many people applied for medical relief. A medical man appears to be much required here, and I understand the inhabitants would guarantee a fair salary to any medical man willing to reside among them. Whooping cough was prevalent among the children. The following diseases were prescribed for—Pthisis, bronchitis, whooping cough, catarrh, tumor, spurious anchylosis, otitis, orchitis, irreducible hernia, hepatitis, dyspepsia, impetigo, worms, anæmia, and menorrhagia. Teeth were extracted.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY.

Chronic bronchitis was the only disease prescribed for at this place. There is, however, a resident medical man here, which accounts for the small number of applicants.

LAPOILE BAY.

No applicants.

BURGEO ISLAND.

The following diseases were prescribed for—Bubo, rheumatism, and amenorrhœa. A medical man resides at this place.

LITTLE RIVER.

Residents healthy. No applicants for medical aid.

GREAT JERVIS HARBOR.

No applicants.

ST. MARY'S.

At this place there were a great many applicants for medical aid, many of them suffering from chronic complaints of old standing. The following ailments were treated—Rheumatism,

neuralgia, amaurosis, ophthalmia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, sprain, contusion, scrofula, dysmenorrhœa, palpitation, debility, otitis, phlegmon, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and hæmorrhoids.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. McBRIDE, M. D.,
Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class.

Captain R. CARTER,
H. M. S. Spartan.

H. M. S. "SPARTAN,"
St. John's, 15th October, 1874. }

Captain R. CARTER,
H. M. S. Spartan.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you that on this cruize of H. M. S. *Spartan* round Newfoundland, she only visited ports which have been frequently reported on by ships which have formerly been employed on this service.

I have consequently no Hydrographical information of any value to offer, differing to what has previously been given.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. T. PARTRIDGE,
Navigating Lieutenant.

 LABRADOR.

H. M. SHIP "WOODLARK,"
 At St. John's, Newfoundland,
 5th October, 1874. }

Captain R. CARTER,
Senior Officer.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, that in compliance with your orders I left St. John's in Her Majesty's Ship under my command, at 8 A. M., on the 11th ultimo, and arrived at Domino Run at 10 A. M., on the 16th, where I anchored, as there was a strong wind and opposing current.

DOMINO RUN.

There were a large number of fishing vessels and boats outside when we arrived, and I found on enquiry that in the early part of the season the cod fishery had been poor, but since the beginning of August it has been very good. Caplin were plentiful the early part of the season, and herring latterly. One firm has taken ten thousand quintals of cod, with an average of one hundred and twenty quintals a boat. While we were here the boats came in with an average of ten quintals each. Herring are very large and abundant; they can catch as many as they can cure; salmon scarce. Measles were prevalent in July, especially among the Indians, but all are now well. The weather throughout the season has been remarkably fine, better than has been known for many years; some boats have been as far north as the Lower Dutch Settlements, and did remarkably well. They expect to have completed the curing of their fish and to leave about the 25th October.

GRIFFIN HARBOR.

Cod fishery as at Domino. The average take has been one hundred quintals a boat; still doing well. No salmon.

SPOTTED ISLAND HARBOR.

As at Domino; average take one hundred and twenty quintals; doing well.

BATTEAU AND BLACK TICKLE.

Same as at Domino. No Complaints.

SANDWICH BAY.

Cartwright Harbor.—Arrived at 6 P. M., on the 17th September. The salmon fishery here has been very good; better than for the previous four years. Preserving Curlew in tins has become an important industry here, but has failed this year, though the birds were plentiful, through the non-arrival of the necessary ammunition. No complaints; no illness; a few cases of wounds treated. The weather during the whole season has been remarkably fine. There was frost, and then ice formed on the night of the 17th.

Long Island.—Arrived off this place at 2.30 P. M. on the 19th, and sent a boat in with the pilot. The cod fishery here has been remarkably good; average two hundred and fifty quintals a boat. Herring very abundant and very fine. Bait has been plentiful the whole season; but the early part, as elsewhere on this coast, was poor—nearly all the fish have been caught since the beginning of August. No salmon; no complaints; all healthy.

CURLEW HARBOR.

Arrived at 4.35 P. M. on the 19th. The cod fishery has been very good, averaging two hundred and forty quintals a boat. There were three schooners here. No complaints; all healthy. There has been no measles here.

CAPE NORTH.

Arrived off here at 7 A. M. on the 20th. Sent boat in with pilot. Cod fishery remarkably good; average two hundred and fifty quintals a boat. The herring nets were taken in on Saturday, as they have taken as much fish as they can hope to cure. All healthy; no complaints.

GRADY HARBOR.

Arrived off here at 7.30 A. M.; sent boat in with Sub-Lieutenant Knowles. The cod fishing has been very good. Average two hundred to two hundred and twenty quintals a

boat. The seal fishery has been very poor. Herring abundant, but are not fished for here. They have as much fish here as the schooners will stow, and will leave shortly. Bait has been plentiful the whole season. All healthy; no complaints.

INDIAN TICKLE.

Arrived here at noon on the 20th. Cod fishing has been very good, averaging one hundred and sixty quintals a boat. Herring abundant. Had measles in the early part of the season; all well now; no complaints.

CAPE GREBE.

Same as Indian Tickle.

SAND EELS.

The salmon fishery has been good here; better than last year. All healthy; no complaints.

DOMINO RUN.

Anchored here at 2.15 P. M.; left at 6.15 A. M. on the 21st, but put back on account of the strong head wind, with very threatening appearances, from the southward. Anchored at 9 A.M. Left at 6 A. M. on the 22nd.

OCCASIONAL HARBOR.

Arrived here at 4 P. M. on the 22nd. The cod fishery here has been very good, averaging one hundred and thirty quintals a boat. Herring plentiful; no salmon. There has been no measles here; all healthy. People leave next week.

SQUARE ISLAND, SCRAMMY, SHIP AND FISHING SHIP HARBOURS.

Cod fishery very good; average take at all these places one hundred and sixty quintals a boat; no salmon.

CAPE ST. FRANCIS.

Cod fishery here the same as at the last named places. The salmon has been better than during the four previous years.

FOX HARBOR.

No cod; salmon fishery very good, averaging fifteen barrels a man. Herring only just struck in, but are very plentiful now; no seals. All healthy; no complaints. Anchored in Deer Harbor at 4 P. M. on the 23rd.

BATTLE HARBOR.

Arrived off here at 8.30 A. M. on the 25th. Sent Sub-Lieutenant Knowles in the gig. The cod fishery here has been very poor till within the last month, since then they have been doing very well and are now averaging ten quintals per man per day. Herring only now coming in. Bait have been plentiful all the season. Seal fishery has been very good, thirteen thousand white seals were taken. Three vessels have left for St. John's. All healthy except one woman, who appears to be a confirmed invalid; no complaints.

CAMPS ISLAND.

Arrived here at noon. Sent Sub-Lieutenant Knowles, who reports that the cod fishery has been fair, averaging fifty quintals a man. Herring scarce; bait has been plentiful; the seal fishery was good, paying £6 to £7 a man. No complaints; all healthy.

CHIMNEY TICKLE.

Same as Camps Island, but herrings are abundant.

SIZES HARBOR.

Stopped off here and sent Sub-Lieutenant Babington and the pilot. They report that the schooners here have taken in, on an average, five hundred quintals each. There were about forty-eight vessels in the anchorage. Herring scarce. No complaints.

ANTILL HARBOR.

The cod fishery has been very good, averaging one hundred and twenty quintals a boat, with two men. Herring plentiful. All healthy. A complaint investigated here.

CAPE CHARLES HARBOR.

The cod fishery has been very good, averaging one hundred and thirty quintals a boat. Salmon also very good, giv-

ing twenty-five quintals a man. Herring plentiful. All healthy. None of these places have been visited by the measles. Anchored in Islet Bay at 1 P. M. Boat returned 4 P. M.

CHATEAU BAY.

Arrived at 2.25 P. M. on the 26th September and anchored in Pitts' Harbor, which is by far the best of the three anchorages here; the anchorage in Temple Bay is very confined, and subject to heavy squalls from all quarters.

CHATEAU, OR TEMPLE BAY.

The cod fishery has been very good, averaging sixty quintals a man. Two men only have fished for salmon here; they have taken eighty tierces, the largest ever known. Herring abundant. There has been no measles; all healthy; no complaints. Four vessels here; people expect to leave on 10th October.

HENLEY HARBOR.

Average take of cod, sixty quintals a man. Herring abundant. Salmon fishery remarkably good, averaging twenty-five barrels a man. A few cases treated, otherwise the place is healthy. One complaint.

Sailed from Chateau Bay on the 2nd instant for St John's, arriving here at 2 P. M. on the 5th.

GENERAL AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The want of fresh provisions on a considerable extent of these coasts, owing in many instances to the necessity of keeping a large number of dogs for draught purposes during the winter, rendering the keeping of sheep and cattle unprofitable, appears to have a very deleterious effect upon the physique of the fishermen, and more especially on their children. It may be worthy of the consideration of the Colonial Legislature whether a sum of money expended in encouraging the domestication of the Caribou of Newfoundland would not prove a most profitable outlay. The Caribou appears to be identical with the Reindeer of Lapland, which, it is well known, has become indispensable for its many valuable qualities in that

country. It is easily tamed, thrives on the coarsest food, and for domestic purposes, food or draught, it has no equal in such a climate as this; and even if its introduction as a beast of burden only would lead to the extermination of the host of otherwise useless curs that infest the out settlements, it would be of inestimable value, as there would then be a possibility of keeping sheep and cattle, and thus improving the diet of the people.

I have learned from our pilot, Mr. Esmond, that there exists at Pinweir a bank containing a very large portion of a mineral which, from his description, appears to be either magnetic iron, emery or tin; in either case it must possess a very high commercial value, and is easily obtained, as it is on the beach and may be dug to almost any extent, apparently. I did not hear of this when I was there, and regret that my orders do not admit of my visiting the place to obtain a specimen.

As our experience of the sport obtained on these coasts differs somewhat from that of my predecessor, it may be interesting to sportsmen to know what it has been. At most of the fresh water rivers, and, I believe, in all the ponds in Newfoundland, there is abundance of small trout, and at the entrances of the rivers, in the brackish water, fine sea trout (from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. weight and even larger) will generally be found—in some instances in great abundance—but it is useless fishing for them except from about low water till half flood. Salmon are not so plentiful as others seem to have found them, and probably before long they will be driven completely from the river. Sunset seems to be about the time they rise most freely. Intending fishermen should provide themselves with creosote ointment, (obtainable at any chemist's shop at Saint John's,) as the flies and mosquitoes are a perfect torture. The best places for salmon are Hawkes' Bay Rivers, La Poile, and Little River, also Forteau (Labrador).

On the coast of Labrador good shooting may be looked for if a little trouble is taken to get it. A good dog, though not indispensable, would of course increase the bag materially. At Cartwright several coveys of ptarmigan were seen, and several birds shot. At Deer Harbor upwards of twenty coveys were

flushed. Besides these, curlew, plover, golden plover, and snipe, have been shot. Black ducks, geese and widgeon may always be got in Deer Harbor, and more or less everywhere; but the black duck and geese are very shy, and hard to kill. Deer (Caribou) are to be got a little way inland, but camping out for one night at least would be necessary. It is of little use looking for ptarmigan in the middle of the day, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; whether they take to the scrub or wherever they get to, we have never found them during those hours. We did not arrive on the coast in time for the curlew, which are very abundant during August, till about the 10th September, and are remarkably good eating. On the barrens in Temple Bay (Chateau) we found ptarmigan in abundance, and saw signs of curlew. Black duck were plentiful in Antelope Harbor. Our pilot got twenty-four brace of ptarmigan on the 30th, without a dog.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

Appendix No. 1.

MAGISTERIAL.

SPOTTED ISLAND.

Mr. Dawe complains that the Indians living at Black Head had burnt his stages and house for fuel, during his absence in the winter.

Mr. Power also states that they broke into his store and tore up the floor, boards, and other planking.

I sent Sub-Lieutenant Babington and the pilot to make enquiries, and as there was no proof against any individual,

and the Indians stated that the damage was done by strangers who visited the settlement in the winter, they were cautioned, the complaints being too vague and general to be otherwise acted upon.

ANTILL COVE.

Nicholas Taylor complained that he had been violently assaulted and threatened by a family of the same name belonging to White Point Cove, on two occasions—the 17th August and the 16th September. It appears that there had been an ordinary fisherman's quarrel, arising in the first place from the boats being in rather close proximity, and after a good deal of violent and bad language on both sides, the defendants threw stones, none of which appear to have taken effect.

I bound over the five most prominent offenders to keep the peace in their own recognizances of £2 each, viz.: John, James, Samuel and William Taylor, and William Howell.

CHATTEAU BAY.

A case came before me here of a dispute between Solomon Clarke and Samuel Clarke on a payment for passage money to the Bay of Islands and back, which I dismissed, as it was evident Solomon Clarke had got more than the value of the passage in the work he had got out of his passenger while he was on board.

Appendix No. 2.

HYDROGRAPHICAL.

My previous remarks about the untrustworthiness of the Barometer on these coasts have been fully borne out by our experience during this cruize. As a rule (so far as we have experienced) gales commence from about S. E. veering by S. gradually, and attaining their greatest force at S. W., when

they gradually go by W. towards N., falling to a light breeze at about N. N. W. Should the wind back to the left, no matter how fine the weather, a gale may shortly be looked for. In the finest weather a brilliant aurora is sure to be followed immediately by a gale. I append the following report of the Navigating Officer, in which I entirely concur.

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

REMARKS

Upon the Navigation of the Coast of Labrador, North of the Straits of Belle Isle, with the Anchorages recommended.

From St. John's bound to Labrador, if in the fall of the year, it would be advisable to make the most northern port the first port of call.

After rounding the Funk Islands make Belle Isle, and from thence steer for Round Hill Island—a good land fall—as being the outermost Island on the Labrador and affording a departure either for Domino Run or Indian Tickle.

The coast, as represented upon the present charts, is much out; but with care a vessel may be safely navigated, and as there are reliable plans or sketches of most of the anchorages visited by vessels of war, the risk is not so great as might be supposed to a stranger for the first time visiting the Labrador.

Round Hill Island is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. (mag.) of the position as shewn upon chart 263, *Cape Charles to Sandwich Bay*, and the coast line and off-lying Islands and dangers to the southward as far as Cape St. Lewis, as a mean three miles further to the east of that shewn upon the above chart.

The safest route for a stranger bound to Curlew Harbor or Sandwich Bay is outside Spotted Islands and the Ferrets, and between Collinham and Halfway Islands to Cape North, and if intending to proceed to Cartwright, pass north of the

Sisters and Long Islands close to Pompey or Leveret Island. To clear Hare Rock, at the entrance to Sandwich Bay, give Pompey and Saddle Islands a convenient berth, then steer for Egg Island, with the north extreme of Pompey Island shut in off the south end of Saddle Island. The foul ground may be easily seen from aloft.

Fogs, at this time of the year, are less frequent than earlier. The current sets strong to the S. W. The cruize on the Labrador embraces a period when unsettled weather may with certainty be expected, and a safe anchorage should be secured by the 19th September for between this date and the 25th of the same month the fishermen prepare for a heavy gale. Herewith is appended a list of the anchorages generally visited by Her Majesty's vessels, with remarks as to their safety or otherwise. As an example of the effect of the attraction of some portions of the coast upon the compasses, on passing Cape St. Francis, steering S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and being abeam and distant five hundred yards from that Cape, the three compasses suddenly altered $1\frac{3}{4}$ points; the standard shewing S. W. by S. Very careful attention was paid to the direction of the ship's head, which was found to return back to its former course as the land was left; but all three cards oscillated as if slowly relieved from some powerful magnet.

The beacon on Greenville Point, Antelope Harbor, (Chateau Bay) was in its position in September, 1874, at the time of the visit of H. M. S. *Woodlark*, and was re-whitewashed and made as prominent as time allowed. The pole is surmounted by a cask.

ANCHORAGES.

PLACE.	ANCHORAGE.	REMARKS.
Cartwright Harbor, Sandwich Bay ..	6 to 7 fathoms, (mud). Wharf N.E. by E. (Mag- netic.)	Very good.
Curlew Harbor ...	7 fathoms, (mud). Inside the heads.	Very good. Avoid sunken rock on port hand going in; also, give small islet off Curlew Head a good wide berth.
Indian Tickle ...	4 to 5 fathoms, (sand and coral).	Indifferent.
Domino Run ...	7 to 10 fathoms, (sand) off "Penneyhook Cove."	Fair. Anchor as close into the cove as nets will allow, (hold- ing ground better than outside).
Occasional Harbor	11 to 12 fathoms (mud), rather nearer the South Shore and with Trout Cove open.	Very good.
Deer Harbor, St. Lewis Sound ...	7 to 10 fathoms (mud), to the S.E. of Danger Point	Very good. This is one of the best harbors on the Labrador.
Islet Bay, Niger Sound	10 to 13 fathoms, (mud). Just within a small islet, called by the fishermen "Muddle Island."	Very good.
Pitts' Harbor, Cha- teau Bay.	8 to 13 fathoms, (mud), at the head of the harbor.	Very good.

P. D. OULESS, *Nav. Lieut.*

Approved,—

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

Appendix No. 3.

MEDICAL REPORT.

H. M. SHIP "WOODLARK,"
 At St. John's, Newfoundland,
 5th October, 1874. }

Commander WILLIAM HOWORTH,
H. M. S. Woodlark.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward you the following medical report of the fishing stations visited by *H. M. S. Woodlark*, on the coast of Labrador :

11th Sept.—Left St. John's; arrived at Domino Run 16th September. This place is healthy. Cases attended—ophthalmia and sprain.

17th Sept.—Left Domino Run; arrived at Cartwright Harbor the same day. Place healthy. Cases attended—dyspepsia, neuralgia, sprain, ascites.

19th Sept.—Left Cartwright; arrived the same day at Curlew Harbor. All healthy.

20th Sept.—Left Curlew Harbor, and visited Cape North, Grady Harbor, Indian Tickle, the same day; arrived at Occasional Harbor 22nd September. Places healthy.

23rd Sept.—Left Occasional Harbor, and arrived at Deer Harbor the same day. No one lives here.

25th Sept.—Left Deer Harbor; visited same day Battle Harbor, Sizes Harbor, Muddle Harbor, Cape Charles and Antill Cove; arrived at Islet Bay in the evening. All these places are healthy.

26th Sept.—Left Islet Bay, and arrived at Pitts' Harbor, Chatteau Bay, same day. Place healthy. Cases attended—

dyspepsia, palpitation, hemicrania, abscess, amenorrhœa, phlegmon, constipation, tæmia. There are a few cases of whooping cough.

Left Chatteau Bay on the 2nd instant for St. John's.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. WINN,
Surgeon.

Approved—

W. HOWORTH, *Commander.*

No. 44.

Report of Mr. H. Knight, Protector of the Fisheries at Cape John, 1874.

June 11th.—First seine boat turned Cape John; hauled 150 fish at South Bill. No caplin landed. Good appearance of fish in Mansfield Bite. Frenchmen not all ready for fishing; rooms out of repair.

12th.—Eight Batteaux came to the limit; did very little for the day. Good deal of ice about the Cape. French seines in LaScie. Several Batteaux at North West Point not doing much; wind East.

13th.—Some fish at the Cape, but too much ice for the Frenchmen; some small lots taken with the hook-and-line.

14th.—Wind North-east with good sea on. French not doing much. Several Batteaux South of the Cape.

15th.—Moderate wind East; average of Batteaux for the day, three to four hundred fish; seines not hauling; no appearance of caplin. French in good spirits; see good sign of fish.

June 16th.—Wind South-west; nine Batteaux at the limit, and four seine boats not doing much; one seine hauled 1500 fish.

17th.—No French boats at the Cape; wind East, blowing strong with heavy sea; forced to haul up guard boat.

18th.—Wind more moderate; one seine boat came to limit at sunrise; cast seine; hauled 1600 fish; Batteaux all North of North West Point.

19th.—Seven Batteaux came to limit; began to fish at 9 A. M.; four seine boats came to South Bill; hauled 400 to 600 fish each.

20th.—Wind South-west; three seine boats at the limit doing little with fish. Plenty of drift ice. No caplin. Batteaux doing little with hook.

21st.—Four seine boats at the limit; not much fish; eight Batteaux at South Bill.

22nd.—Fine calm day; five seines at the limit; hauled 5 to 700 for boat; some caplin seen in Cape Cove.

23rd.—Wind S. S. E.; three seines at South Point and six Batteaux; took from the Cape to-day about 2000 fish; some caplin in Shoe Cove.

24th.—Blowing strong South-west. No French boats at the Cape; got caplin at Shoe Cove; good signs of fish; Shoe Cove punts doing well.

25th.—Five seine boats at the Cape hauling fish; large number of craft going North.

26th.—Fine weather; wind West; four French seines at the limit; took from 5000 to 8000 each.

27th.—At daylight Frenchmen uncovered five seines, and nine Batteaux commenced work; took large lots fish from Cape to-day.

28th.—Five French seines at the limit; two attempted to haul on English ground, but went back on their own water when ordered, saying "it was no harm to haul on Sunday."

Took from the Cape to-day, according to French account, 35,000 fish; Batteaux employed taking fish from the seine.

29th.—Fine day; wind West. Four French seines at the limit all day; hauled about 43,000 fish. Large number of boats and schooners bound North. At dark Frenchmen covered for the night, well tired.

30th.—At daylight eight seine boats uncovered and ran in Mansfield Bite for shelter, blowing strong from North-east and heavy sea on; remained in the Bite all night.

Wednesday, July 1st.—Seine boats and Batteaux returned to their own waters at daylight; did not haul any fish for the day, too much sea. Hook-and-line boats doing well at South Bill.

2nd.—Wind E. N. E., heavy sea and fog. Frenchmen all went North of the Cape; abundance of fish in Mansfield Bite; could not launch guard boat for the day.

3rd.—Fine day; could not launch for the sea until 9 A. M. Rowed to the limit; saw no Frenchmen; sea running high; had to haul up guard boat at 11 A. M.; plenty of fish at the Cape; Shoe Cove punts doing well.

4th.—Fine day, wind moderate. Could not launch for the day; walked down on the Cape; could not see any French boats.

5th.—Fine day; sea still high until noon; began to abate. No sign of French boats. Boats and schooners going North.

6th.—Sea gone down considerably. At 3 P. M. two seine boats came around Cape to limit; plenty of fish but too much sea for hauling.

7th.—Fine day, wind S. W. Four seines at Cape hauling plenty fish. One boat closed 30,000 fish; spoke seine master, told me ships at LaScie averaged 200,000 fish; one got 250,000; will use their salt about twelve days more.

8th.—Fine strong South-west wind with heavy rain. Afternoon five seines at limit; average haul for the day was 3000. Hook-and-line men doing well.

July 9th.—Fine calm day, fish in abundance. Four French seines at the limit; average for four boats, 75,000 fish; some trouble to prevent them taking a slice off Mother Burk.

10.—At daylight five seines uncovered and commenced work; plenty fish; average for seine 50,000 fish; Batteaux employed taking away the fish.

11th.—Fine day; wind South-west. Three seines at the limit; fish very plenty; two seines hauled 180,000 fish; Batteaux men completely done up for sleep.

12th.—Fine day; four seines at South Bill; average haul, 80,000 fish.

13th.—Strong wind North-west; Frenchmen not doing much to-day; 6 seine boats at the South Point.

14th.—Fine calm morning; at noon wind from S. S. W.; strong breeze; four seines at the limit; average for boat, 1500 fish; at 5 P. M. forced to run for La Scie.

15th.—No seines at the Cape; blowing strong from N. E.; sea making.

16th.—Visited Cape; no Frenchmen; at noon three boats turned South Bill, and came to limit; hauled 6,000 fish each; sea abating.

17th.—Seven seines at South Bill, hauling lots of fish; average for boat, 7,000; one boat took 10,000 fish; hook-and-line men not doing much.

18th.—Fine calm day; eight boats at the limit; no fish after 6 A. M.; all the Frenchmen, except two, went to La Scie side of the Cape; did not make their appearance for the day.

19th.—Wind S. W.; fine day; fish plenty; four seines at Cape; average for day, 10,000 fish, and caplin very plenty in Mansfield Bite; Shoe Cove punts doing well with cod nets.

20th.—Fine calm day; six seines at Cape hauled 80,000 fish each; batteaux not catching any; all employed to-day carrying the fish to La Scie.

21st.—Fine; wind E. S. E., moderate; fish not so plenty; average for the day, 40,000 fish.

July 22nd.—Wind N. E. ; raining hard ; five seines at Cape not hauling any fish.

23rd.—Fine day ; wind North ; four seine boats at limit. Did not haul any fish ; all went to La Scie in the evening.

24th.—Wind North-west ; plenty fish at Cape ; Frenchmen doing well ; at 11 A. M. Steam Tug *Cabot* passed, bound North.

25th.—Fine day ; wind West ; very little fish at Cape ; ten seines at limit ; two seines from Harbor Round ; no caplin on the shore ; Frenchmen say no fish in White Bay ; average for Harbour Round and Packet Harbour, 1000 quintals for ship. At noon, French steamer passed the Cape going South. Spoke seine master, told me the steamer was bound to Saint John's.

26th.—Fine day ; wind S. W. ; very smoky ; supposed the country in the neighbourhood of Hall's Bay on fire ; 12 seines at Cape ; no fish for hauling ; average for boat to-day, 1500. At 5 P. M. steamer *Cabot* passed the Cape, bound for Tilt Cove. The Bay full of smoke ; forest on fire. Frenchmen left for LaScie.

27th.—Fine day ; wind West ; dense smoke all day. At 8 A. M. 12 French boats came to Cape ; no fish to be hauled. Steamer *Hercules* passed limit at 8 A. M., bound for Tilt Cove. Met the *Cabot* coming out ; both steamed out the Bay.

28th.—Wind South and raining ; 8 seines at limit ; no fish ; all gone with the caplin. At 3 P. M. French boats left for LaScie ; don't expect them again ; would not be the least sorry.

29th.—No Frenchmen in sight ; wind N. E. ; smoke clearing away.

30th.—No Frenchmen all day ; wind East, with rain.

31st.—Fine day ; no Frenchmen at the Cape. At 4 P. M. saw four batteaux at North West Point, distance five miles.

August 1st.—Fine day ; saw no Frenchmen for the day at the Cape.

2nd.—All the seines landed.

Aug. 3rd.—Left the Cape and walked to LaScie. Captain told me seines landed 28th; told me their several catches:

One Ship.....	4,500	qtls.
One "	3,500	"
One "	4,000	"

Told me next summer there would be twenty ships more on the shore; Iceland no good. Made enquiry about the fire in the Bay of Notre Dame; did hear there was 50 square miles burnt in 36 hours; great quantity of timber destroyed on Indian Brook.

4th.—Returned to Mansfield Bite; Shoe Cove punts working cod nets at the Cape.

5th.—Fine weather; fish scarce at the Cape; no French at the Cape; men all employed putting fish out stage.

6th.—No fish at the Cape.

7th.—Prepared to leave the Cape.

8th.—Left the Cape for Shoe Cove; average for punts, 30 quintals up to this time.

Your most obedient Servant,

HENRY KNIGHT.

Hon'ble E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 45.

Report of Salmon Warden at Salmon Cove, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Spout Cove	John Tucket	By Nets.	4	.....	1
Do.	Michael Kelloway.	Do.	2	.....	1
Do.	Elijah Tucket	Do.	4	.....	...
Do.	William Tucket	Do.	4	.....	...
Do.	Henry Tucket	Do.	2	.....	1
Perry's Cove.	John White... ..	Do.	1	.....	...
Do.	William Budden... ..	Do.	1	.....	...
Do.	Charles Budden	Do.	2	.....	1
Do.	William King	Do.	4	.....	2
Do.	Robert Parsons	Do.	1	.....	...
Do.	John King	Do.	3	.....	1
Do.	Henry King... ..	Do.	3	.....	...
Do.	Joseph King	Do.	2	.....	...
Do.	Joseph Kelloway .	Do.	2	.....	...
Do.	John King	Do.	1	.....	...
Do.	Terrence Butt	Do.	2	.....	1½
Do.	John Butt	Do.	2	.....	1
Do.	Terrence Butt	Do.	2	.....	...
Do.	Edward Kelloway.	Do.	2	.....	...
Marshall's Folly	Thomas Rose	Do.	1	.....	1
Salmon Cove	James Cox	Do.	3	.....	2
Otterbury	John Parsons	Do.	1	.....	...
Do.	William Parsons .	Do.	1	.....	1
Do.	Moses Parsons	Do.	1	.....	...
Salmon Cove.	Thomas Rose	Do.	2	.....	1
Total			53		

District of Bay-de-Verds, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
Lbs.						
200	Salted.	Sold to Mr. Munn				
200	Do.	Sold.				
300	Do.	Sold.				
50	Do.	Kept for use.				
200	Do.	Sold.				
100	Do.	Sold.				
100	S.fresh	At 4d. per lb.				
200	Salted.	Sold.				
400	Do.	Sold.				
100	Do.	Sold.				
200	Do.	Sold.				
50		Sold fresh.				
50		Sold fresh.				
100	Salted.	Sold.				
50	Do.	Sold.				
300	Do.	Sold.				
200	Do.	Sold.				
100	Do.	Sold.				
100	Do.	Sold.				
200	Do.	Sold.				
400	Do.	Sold.				
100	Do.	Sold.				
200	Do.	Sold.				
100	Do.	Sold.				
200		Sold fresh.				
4,200						

(Signed)

THOMAS ROSE,
Salmon Warden.

No. 46.

Report of Salmon Warden at Indian Bay, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
North West River, Indian Bay.	Adam Parsons and Brothers.	By Nets.	10		13

District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1874.

Averaging 200 lbs. each barrel	Average weight of Salmon caught, Lbs.
Pickled.	Method of cure in operation.
Sold to Fred'k White, Greens-pond, at forty-seven shillings, cy., each barrel.	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.

(Signed)

JOHN OSMOND,
Salmon Warden.

No. 47.

Report of Salmon Warden at Gambo, Freshwater Bay,

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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Gambo, Freshwater Bay.	John Pritchett and Brothers.	By Nets.	25		50

In the District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer 1874.

Fifty Barrels—200 lbs. in each Barrel.	Average weight of Salmon caught.
Pickled.	Method of cure in operation.
Sold to J. & W. Stewart, Greenspond, at three pounds ten shillings per tierce, currency, equal to forty-seven shillings per barrel.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold, and price.
One Saw Mill.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.
Not injurious to the fishery.	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:
	I think the Floom used for conveying logs down Gambo River is injurious to the Salmon Fishery, for I have seen large quantities small Salmon caught at the lower end of the Floom by putting up the flood gate and leaving the Floom dry.

(Signed) **JOHN OSMOND,**
Salmon Warden.

No. 48.

Report of Salmon Warden at Freshwater Bay, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Freshwater Bay.	J.Pritchett & Bros.	Nets alone.	20	33	

(Signed) JOHN OSBORN,
Salmon Warden.

District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1874.

2½ cwt.	Average weight of Salmon caught.
Salted.	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.
None.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.
No.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to if Act has been infringed.
REMARKS.	
Jas. & W. Stewart, £4.	
1 Saw Mill.	

JOHN PRITCHETT,
Salmon Warden, Freshwater Bay.

Report of Salmon Warden at Twillingate, in the Dis-

Locality, where situated.	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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Indian Arm, South of Exploit's Bay.	Ann Hornett, by purchase.	Stopping River with Nets.	Four.	Ten.	
Hall's Bay; not visited this season, time would not permit.	Henry Rowsell, by purchase.	Ditto.			

district of Twillingate and Fogo, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
5 to 10 lbs.	Pickled. Pickled.	Sold to Merchant.	None. One Steam Saw Mill at Mouth of Indian Brook, on Green Island.			INDIAN ARM RIVER.— This is the only river I can report personally on, as noticing any improvement since I have been visiting them in an official capacity; and I must say that I firmly believe that the salmon are fast returning to this river, which, a few years ago, was almost a complete failure. One thing in particular I noticed this season, that was the large lot of young salmon playing about the mouth of the river.

(Signed)

THOMAS PEYTON,
Salmon Warden.

No. 50.

Report of Salmon Warden at Twillingate, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Gander Bay River.	Hodder & Gilliams, by purchase.	Stopping River with Nets.	10	40	
Dog Bay Brook.	George Hodder, by purchase.	Stopping brook with nets.	5	10	

TWILLINGATE, Dec. 24, 1874.

District of Twillingate and Fogo, for the Summer 1874.

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.
5 to 10 lbs.	Pickled	Sold to merchant.	No.			When I arrived at Gander Bay, I immediately went up the river and found the nets on each side of the river, but a passage was left in the middle of the stream about one-third; but I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I believe, previous to my arrival the river was barred from side to side. It has been a pretty good season this year for Gander River.
5 to 10 lbs.	Pickled	Sold to merchant.	No.			On my arrival at Dog Bay, Hodder had his nets taken up, with the exception of one single net, and was getting from five to ten fish per day out of it; from the appearance of the river, the way it was staked off, I am pretty certain he had the river wholly stopped during the best or prime part of the fishery.

THOMAS PEYTON,
Salmon Warden.

No. 51.

Report of Salmon Warden at Twillingate, 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.	
					Tierces.	Barrels.
EXPLOITS BAY AND RIVER.	By Settling.					
Gubbin's Point	Alfred Beaton.	Nets.	4	Fleets	Average catch past season, six Tierces per man.	
Wigwam Point	William Beaton.	"	3	"		
Gaze Point	John Gill.	"	3	"		
Indian Point	George Gill.	"	2	"		
Seiviour's Dock	James Jure, Jr.	"	2	"		
Peters Point	James Jure, Sr.	"	2	"		
Cain's Point	Francis Curtice.	"	2	"		
Loon Point	John Jure.	"	3	"		
Kite Cove	John Dalton.	"	2	"		
Pallace	Charles Gill.	"	2	"		
Elliot's Point	William Porter.	"	3	"		
North Side, Thwart Isl'd.	Robert Porter.	"	2	"		
Charles' Brook	Frederick Jure.	"	3	"		
Lords Arm	John Porter.	"	3	"		
Sissors Cove	Robert Chalk.	"	2	"		

TWILLINGATE, Dec., 24, 1874.

district of Twillingate & Fogo, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
Six Pounds.	Pickled.	Sold to Merchants.	One Steam Saw Mill at Dominion Point.			<p>I am not aware of any infringement of the Act by the fishermen the past season. I visited the Bay and Rivers on the 14th July, which is usually about the prime time of the fishery. I regret to say the fishermen are still subject to the annoyance of large lots of drift timber driving about during the fishing season; also, that Peter's River is continued to be barr'd up with logs during the fishery season, both of which nuisances have been fully reported on in former reports. I am also sorry to say there has been a falling off in the fishery in this Bay the last two years.</p>

(Signed)

THOMAS PEYTON,
Salmon Warden.

No. 52.

Report of Salmon Warden at Salmonier River, in

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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Pond.	M. Carew.	Nets.	1		3
Rouge.	John Hurley.	Nets.	3		6
Arm.	Patrick Power.	Nets.	3		5
Ditto.	John McDonald.	Nets.	2		4

SALMONIER, Nov. 20, 1874.

THOMAS RYTON (Signed)
Salmon Warden.

the District of St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
600	Pickled.					
1200	Pickled.					
1000	Pickled.					
800	Pickled.					

M. CAREW,
Warden.

Report of Salmon Warden at St. Mary's, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Peter's River, St. Mary's Bay.	Michael Londrigan. Stephen Mandeville. Thomas Molloy. Thomas Londrigan. Mich'l Londrigan, sr.	Nets.	Five.		Four.

of Placentia and St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
12 lbs.	Salted in Barrels.	Larder, Trepassey, Ten Dollars per Barrel.	None.	Bad.	No	The first of season all persons were very busy at cod fishing, and did not look after salmon; but if nets were allowed to be placed in River, there would have been a good catch; I prevented all persons from doing so.

MICHAEL LONDRIGAN.

No. 54.

Report of Salmon Warden at Collinet, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Harry Cove.	Dennis Quigley.		8		6
Collinet.	William Davis.		6		2
Little Salmonier.	James Linehan.		3		3
Big Barrachoix.	Patrick Bonea.		4		5

District of Placentia & St. Mary's, for the Summer 1874.

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.
4 lbs. 4 lbs. 4½ lbs. 4 lbs.	Pickled. Pickled. Pickled. Pickled.	Sold in St. John's.	None. None. None. None.		None.	Visited all those places several times during the summer.

THOMAS QUIGLEY,
Salmon Warden at Collinet.

No. 55.

Report of Salmon Warden at Garnish, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Garnish.	Thomas Grandy.	Nets.	6		13
	Wilson Grandy.	"	2		4
	John Grandy.	"	3		7
	Wilson Tibboe.	"	5		16
	William Miles.	"	1		3
	John May.	"	2		5
	James May.	"	3		7
			22		55

District of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1874.

5 lbs.	Average weight of Salmon caught.
Salted.	Method of cure in operation.
Price 32s. per Cwt.	How catch disposed of, or to whom sold and price.
None.	Any Mill Dams or Saw Mills at work on Rivers fished.
None.	If so, what effect these works have on the fishery.
No.	Whether Act has been infringed, and proceedings had recourse to if Act has been infringed.
REMARKS.	
<p>The salmon fishery in this District the last season has been very bad, not more than half an average catch.</p>	

GEO. T. R. SNELLGROVE,
Salmon Warden.

No. 56.

Report of Salmon Warden at Pushtrough, 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.		
				Tierces.	Barrels.	
HEN BAY, NORTH SIDE—						
Round Harbor.. ..	Thos. Lee.. ..	Nets to shore.	2		4	
“	John Kendle ..		4		8	
Hen Cove, South Side ..	Robt. Roberts ..		3		4	
“	C. & J. Roberts ..		6		10	
Grole.. ..	Luke Rogers ..		1		4	
“	John Petite ..		2		6	
	Morgan Taylor ..		4		10	
	John Burton ..		2		6	
Pass Island	Bobbett & Ridout		1 Cod.		5	
“	Robert Sims ..		2 Salm.		15	
“	John Stickland ..		3		6½	
“	Philip Stickland ..		2 Cod.		2½	
			2 Salm.			
			1			
CONNAIGRE BAY—						
Seal Cove	Josiah Loveless ..		4		8	
“	John Ridout ..		1		4	
“	Wm. Loveless ..		1		1½	
Dawson's Cove.. ..	Samuel Crew ..		6		17	
Great Harbor	John Harris ..		3		4	
“	Robert Framp ..	2		3		
“	Robert Rose ..	3		4		
Bay Despair, Conn River	Michael Collier .	3		4		
		According to law one-third river.				

District of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
First part of season 8 or 9 lbs., latter end 4 to 5 lbs. This general rule.	Split by back, salted in puncheons, washed out, and then packed.	35s. for 112 lbs. or quintal; a few went to Newman & Co., and there were afterwards bartered with Mr. Penny for cod fish, at local rates.	Nothing of the kind in the District; Bay Despair ought to have had its Saw Mills long years since; I think it would pay even now, though pine is not very prevalent.			<p>GENERAL REMARKS.</p> <p>The Salmon Fishery, north side Hermitage Bay, (Round Harbor excepted) is not worth noticing. There are about 20 nets not included in my return. The catch in many instances not being sufficient for family use.</p> <p>I am told there is a large number of salmon to be seen well up the rivers in Bay Despair late in the Autumn, although so few are caught. The fact is the two largest rivers are not very level, consequently the freshets are up and down very quickly, and since the law has been respected with regard to barring the rivers, the salmon have more room to run. The result must be increase.</p>

HENRY CAMP,
 Warden Salmon Fishery,
 Connaigre Bay to Cape La Hune.

No. 57.

Report of Salmon Warden at Pushthrough, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
DISTRICT BURGEO AND LA POILE.					
Cape La Hune	James Bagg.	Nets moored to shore. Along this section each man takes his own berth; some of these berths must have been occupied by the same families from 50 to 80 years.	9		46
"	George Pink.		4		12
"	John Barter.		7		18
West Cul De Sac	Stephen Spencer.		4		10
"	Matthew Spencer.		2		2
"	John McDonald.		1		$\frac{1}{2}$
Francois	Robert Durnford.		3		$13\frac{1}{2}$
"	George Giles.		4		7
"	James Marsden.		3		$8\frac{1}{2}$
Rencontre West	John Ball.		2		4
"	Joseph Carle.		4		10
Richard's Harbor	Wm. Shinner.		4		$7\frac{1}{2}$
"	Wm. Hardy.		4		$8\frac{1}{2}$
Little Harbor or Muddy Hole	{ Robert Fudge and { George Simms.		4		7
IN BURGEO DISTRICT.					
Musquito, Eastern Settlement	Snook Buffett.		2		4

District of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
<p>10 to 12 lbs.</p> <p>12 to qtl.</p> <p>4 to 6 lbs. Average 5 lbs.</p>	<p>Split by the back; salted in puncheons; washed out and packed; 204 lbs. to Barrel.</p>	<p>Gruchey & Co., Burgeo, get most of the Western salmon; Gorman, Small, Cluston & Penny remainder,—70s. per Barrel average price; buyer finding barrel and salt for packing.</p>	<p>Nothing of the kind on this Coast.</p>			<p>GENERAL REMARKS.</p> <p>Salmon this season rather late, scarcely any taken before June. The finest fish taken at the Cape last ten days of fishery. Nets in generally at 1st July, 6, 5½ 5-in. scale in use. My own opinion is that after about 20th June, the 4½-in. mesh would take most salmon. I know this to have been the case in the District of Burin, from Corbin to Rock Harbor. They used to keep out 6-in. nets until the Caplin were well in, then take them up and substitute 4½ 4¼-in. nets, in place of. This was the practice, especially in Mortier Bay.</p> <p>I am of opinion that salmon are on the increase, though not so large as formerly, on this Coast.</p>

HENRY CAMP,
 Warden Salmon Fishery,
 Cape La Hune to Connaigre Head.

No. 58.

Report of Salmon Warden at Grandy's Brook, 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.	
				Tierces.	Barrels.
Grandy's Brook.	Frank Joseph, Noel Paul, John Mitchell, } Indians.	Nets.	4		3

District of Burgeo & La Poile, for the Summer of 1874.

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.
10 lbs.	Salting in barrels.	Principally eaten; one barrel sold De Gruchy & Co., \$15.	None.		No.	Fishery in 1873 when brook barred, 9 barrels.

GEORGE WHITE.

No. 59.**Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools, for
the year 1874.**

A new Educational Act based upon the denominational principle having been enacted by the Legislature last session, to come into operation next July, the present School Act has only a few more months to run, and this Report will be the last regular one of its proceedings. It came into operation in 1858 and will have had a term of 17 years. This will be the 19th School Report furnished to the Government. The first was a special one prepared by the late J. V. Nugent, Esq., in 1844; the second was also a special one by the Rev. B. Jones in 1845, and seventeen annual reports in succession, under the requirements of the Act of 1858, have been submitted by the present Inspector.

I deem that it will be generally satisfactory, and only just to the administrators of the act soon to expire, to exhibit a comparison between the state of education in 1858 and at the present time, in order to make fully apparent the advances that have been made; for it is so difficult to make progress that whatever success has been gained should be duly acknowledged and accredited. As usual I will go through the Educational Districts from north to south and west in consecutive order.

Districts of Tilt Cove and Moreton's Harbor.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Exploits Burnt Is- Island	31	£10	Shoe Cove	22	£40
Moreton's Harbor'..	19	none	Tilt Cove.....	65	80
Tizzard's Harbor ..	18	none	Burying Place.....	33	80
			Nipper's Harbor ...	24	40
			Little Bay Islands .	38	50
	68	£10	Exploits Burnt Is- land	61	90
			Morton's Harbor...	70	80
			Tizzard's Harbor...	57	30
				370	£490

All of the school-rooms are quite suitable; six of the schools are well conducted and give satisfaction. There are several other small settlements requiring schools, but additional funds are needed to supply them.

District of Twillingate.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Twillingate, South side	40	£80	Twillingate Back Hr	89	£120
Herring Neck	40	none	Twillingate, South side	54	80
Her'g Neck (Clark's Cove)	22	15	Twillingate (Durrell's Arm).....	38	none
	102	£95	Twillingate (Commercial).....	47	150
			Herring Neck.....	74	80
			Ditto (Clark's Cove)	72	80
				374	£510

Increase, 3 schools, 272 scholars, and £415 in property. Books are rather well supplied, but the quality of education has not duly advanced owing chiefly to irregular attendance. Back Harbor, however, is in admirable condition. No charge has been made for the services of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board.

District of Fogo.
SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Fogo	71	£150	Change Islands....	63	£50
Change Islands....	43	none.	Change Isl'd Tickle.	34	40
Barr'd Island Hr...	40	none.	Fogo	49	150
Muddy Hole	23	60	Eastern Tickle	25	none
	177	£210	Barr'd Isl'd Harbor.	70	70
			Seldom-Come-By...	41	70
			Indian Island	40	60
			Musgrave Harbor..	87	80
			Cat Harbor	none	100
				409	£620

Increase, 4 schools, 232 scholars and £410 in school property; quality of education quite elementary. It is to be regretted that Cat Harbor station has been vacant so many years. A new school-room is building at Musgrave Harbor. A large number of children assembled for my examination, and acquitted themselves with credit.

District of Greenspond.
SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Cape Freels	35	£150	Cape Freels	4	£150
Pinchard's Island ..	39	200	Cape Island .....	.....	40
Flat Islands	31	100	Pinchard's Island ..	20	150
Gooseberry Islands .....	.....	120	Pool's Island	47	40
	105	£570	Newell's Island	14	.....
			Fair Island	29	50
			Gooseberry Island .	45	150
			Flat Island	33	150
				192	£730

Increase, 4 schools, 87 scholars, and £150 in school property. The quality of education is low, the masters insufficiently paid, and the buildings in a poor state taking into account that the Board has a balance on hand of £271. I beg to recommend that Mr. Parker, the teacher at Cape Freels, be pensioned off, he being the oldest teacher on the list, and past service.

District of King's Cove.
SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Tickle Cove.....	40	£60	Indian Arm.....	35	
Open Hall	24	40	Open Hall	42	£60
King's Cove.....	36	50	Kiels	56	70
	100	£150	King's Cove.....	57	80
				190	£210

Increase, 1 school, 90 scholars, and £60 in property. Tickle Cove school has been permanently closed; nearly all the Protestant inhabitants have moved away. I believe there is a school-room at Indian Arm, but not having visited the place I cannot report it. The school-room at King's Cove is a new one in most becoming style. The schools are well supplied and efficiently managed.

District of Bonavista.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Newman's Cove ...	30		Amherst Cove.....	20	£40
Bonavista	31	£100	Newman's Cove ...	30	100
Bonavista, West...	46	.....	Bonavista, West ...	100	.....
Bonavista, East....	54	.....	Bonavista, Com'cial.	176	130
			Bonavista, East....	106	150
	161	£100		432	£420

Increase, 1 school, 271 scholars, and £320 in school property. Besides the above, there is an establishment of the Newfoundland School Society, so that the town of Bonavista is abundantly supplied with schools; and when the west side is provided with a school-room, the district will have all good and suitable school-rooms. The teachers are competent; the commercial teacher is, as Mr. Nugent remarked in his first report, "an elegant writer," and the west side teacher is a good grammarian and accountant. The attendance of children is satisfactory, except at the east side school in summer.

District of Catalina.
SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Bird Island Cove ..	27		Bird Island Cove ..	55	
Little Catalina	27		Little Catalina	32	£60
Great Catalina	58	£100	Great Catalina	58	120
	112	£100		145	£180

Increase, 33 scholars, and £80 in school property. The grant to this Board is much too small. A school-room is needed at Bird Island Cove, and one on the south-east side of Catalina. The Wesleyan School was not in operation when I called, and there is no school-room. I observe that a special grant of £55 has been received for building purposes. The annual accounts have been always accurately kept and punctually transmitted.

District of Trinity.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.			
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Value of Teachers' houses
Trinity, N. Side.	40	£80	English Harbor..	48	5	£80
Trinity, Com'rcial	30		Salmon Cove....	57	45	70
Cuckold's Cove ..	23		Trinity, N. Side.	81	80	90
Trouty	22		Trouty	40	20	
Old Bonaventure	38		New Bonaventure	45	40	110
New Bonaventure	29	70	British Harbor ..	33	40	
British Harbor..	29	50	Ireland's Eye ...	30	40	
Ireland's Eye ...	33		Trinity, Com'rcial	12	100	
	244	£200		346	370	£350

Increase, 102 scholars and £520 in school property. This is the only board that has attempted building separate teachers' houses; it is an excellent plan for retaining good teachers. Cuckold's Cove has been abandoned and English Harbor taken up. No school returns have been received this year. The teachers are generally competent, and are all paid below their deserts. The Commercial School has not been hitherto successful, the attendance being too small.

District of Heart's Content.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
New Harbor	20	£70	Heart's Ease	36	£30
Heart's Delight	30	70	Chance Cove	32	40
New Perlican	60	100	New Harbor	36	60
			Heart's Delight	40	70
	110	£240	New Perlican	74	90
				218	£290

Increase, 2 schools, 108 scholars, and £50 in school property, besides some assistance given to one or two winter schools. Three of the masters are very competent and attentive, and give perfect satisfaction. Education on the north side of the bay is very much neglected, chiefly for want of separate educational district embracing that part of the bay.

District of Hant's Harbor.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Scilly Cove	80	£60	Scilly Cove	119	£40
Hant's Harbor	52	100	Hant's Harbor.....	66	80
Seal Cove	33	40	Seal Cove.....	55	40
Grates Cove.....	50	30	Russel's Cove	24	40
			Lance Cove	20	.....
	215	£230	Grates Cove.....	110	100
				394	£300

Increase, 2 schools, 179 scholars, and £70 in school property. The school-room at Grate's Cove is a new one, suitable and of very becoming style. The examinations of the schools on the whole did not give satisfaction. Seal Cove must be excepted, for here the children are well instructed in those things that will be most useful to them, as keeping accounts, writing orders, letters, &c., and Scilly Cove is improved since the year before. Full and satisfactory accounts have been always received from this District; but I notice in the last account quite a new and unprecedented charge, viz.: a pound each for the six members that attended the last annual meeting.

District of Bay-de-Verds.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Bay-de-Verds	50	£60	Bay-de-Verds	84	£90
Island Cove	58	40	Job's Cove	13	.....
Northern Bay	33	.....	Caplin Cove	26	.....
Ochre Pit Cove	40	40	Burnt Point	26	30
Western Bay	24	60	Northern Bay	43	30
Adam's Cove	50	60	Ochre Pit Cove	50	90
Mully's Cove	48	.....	Western Bay, N.	34	50
			Western Bay, S.	89	20
			Adam's Cove	61	50
			Mully's Cove	88	90
	<u>303</u>	<u>£260</u>		<u>514</u>	<u>£450</u>

Increase, 3 schools, 211 scholars, and £190 in school property. The Island Cove school is in a very efficient state, but a new school-room is much needed. The other schools are low in attainments, and scantily supplied with books; however, there is a considerable improvement since the first inspection.

District of Carbonear.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Perry's Cove.....	34	£70	Perry's Cove.....	32	£50
Otterbury	30	40	Otterbury	28	30
Freshwater	80	50	Freshwater	109	80
Carbonear, W.	90	100	Victoria Village ...	15	.....
Carbonear, S.	90	60	Carbonear, W.	156	120
			Carbonear, S.	122	50
			Mosquito	54	60
	324	£320		516	£390

There appears an increase of 2 schools, 192 scholars, and £76 in school property. But the Mosquito school was transferred from the Harbor Grace board about two years ago, and the Victoria Village school is so worthless that it is only nominal. Therefore, there has been actually no increase or improvement in the state of education in this District. The two first schools on the list are and always have been in a very low condition, and no effort was made to improve them. The next three have been most frequently well managed. A new school-room is in course of erection at Freshwater, the old one being much too small.

District of Harbor Grace.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Mosquito	45	£70	Bear's Cove	54	
Bear's Cove	34		Hr. Grace, N. Side .	105	£80
Hr. Grace, N. Side .	55	70	Hr. Grace, W. Side .	61	
Hr. Grace, S. Side .	50		Hr. Grace, S. End..	71	
Bryant's Cove	41		Bryant's Cove	40	
Island Cove	67	80	Upper Island Cove.	78	80
	<u>292</u>	<u>£220</u>		<u>409</u>	<u>£160</u>

Increase, 117 scholars, and decrease in school property £60, the value of the Mosquito school-house transferred to the Carbonear Board. In 17 years Harbor Grace Board has not built a school-room, though needing four. The condition of the schools is generally the same as when first reported. Upper Island Cove school has continued to the present to be one of the best managed schools in the island.

District of Bay Roberts.
SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
French's Cove	28		Spaniard's Bay Pond	52	£60
Bay Roberts, West . .	75	£70	Bay Roberts, West .	78	70
Coley's Point.	92	70	Mercer's Cove	107	100
	195	£140	French's Cove	47	
			Coley's Point.	102	80
			Bay Roberts, Com'cl	17	300
				403	£610

Increase, 3 schools, 208 scholars, and £470 in school property. The schools are well managed, the rooms suitable, and well found in books. It is to be regretted that the teachers are not paid according to their labor and merits, or equal to the teachers in the Harbor Grace District. I consider that this Board has faithfully performed its trust.

District of Port-de-Grave.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Hibb's Hole.....	18	£60	Hibb's Hole	21	£70
The Dock.....	40	70	Bareneed	100	80
			North River	49	100
	58	£130		170	£250

Increase, 1 school, 112 scholars, and £120 in school property. All the schools in a satisfactory state. The Dock school was closed in consequence of taking up the Bareneed school, abandoned by the Newfoundland School Society. The income of this Board is too small for its requirements.

District of Brigus.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Burnt Head.....	25	£60	Clark's Beach	44	£150
Brigus, Commercial.	16		Salmon Cove.....	43	150
Bull Cove.....	40	60	Burnt Head.....	48	50
			Bull Cove	39	40
	81	£120	Brigus, Commercial.	22	
				196	£390

Increase, 2 schools, 115 scholars, and £270 in school property, independent of the Wesleyan school at Clark's Beach. Two of the school-rooms are excellent, and two fair. The attendance is irregular, and the attainments low, especially at Bull Cove. The attendance at the Commercial school has improved during the year.

District of St. John's.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Upper Gully	31		Seal Cove.....	45	
Middle Bight	60	£70	Upper Gully	95	£40
Long Pond.....	34		Middle Bight	110	60
Topsail.....	33	50	Long Pond.....	80	140
Belle Isle	26	40	Belle Isle	30	80
Broad Cove	49	80	Topsail.....	30	60
Quidi Vidi.....	30	50	Broad Cove.....	30	40
St. John's East....	62	250	Bauline	20	
St. John's, Bally			Pouch Cove.....	108	140
Haly	21		Torbay.....	35	50
			Quidi Vidi.....	43	40
	346	£540	St. John's, East end	76	150
			St. John's, West end	177	120
			Brookfield	30	130
				919	£1050

The Board for this district has, I believe, faithfully fulfilled the duties of its trust. It has established schools in the town and all the outlying settlements wherever they were needed, erected and kept in repair suitable school-rooms, and fairly furnished them with desks, forms, &c., and provided a good supply of class books. The teachers that have been engaged are

as good as its means and opportunities could be expected to procure, and they are generally quite competent and successful. Moreover, the Board holds an annual examination of its schools, and maintains a practical supervision over its agents. I found all the schools in a satisfactory state except two; the attainments in one and the attendance in the other being too low.

District of Ferryland.

As the grant is only about £15, not much can be done. There is a school kept regularly at Aquaforte, and occasionally at Ferryland. No returns have been received this year. About 30 children are under instruction.

District of Placentia Bay.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Harbor Buffett	38	£50	Harbor Buffett	81	£50
Spencer's Cove	20		Arnold's Cove	18	
Woody Island	18	40	Woody Island	20	40
Isle of Valen	40		Spencer's Cove	12	
Oderin	19		Isle of Valen	7	
			Oderin	22	
	135	£90	Baine Harbor	38	
				198	£90

No improvement has been made in this district, except that a winter school has been opened at Baine Harbor, and a very competent teacher secured for Harbor Buffett, under whom this is a prosperous school. The two school-rooms estimated are church property.

District of Burin.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Port-au-Bras	20	£120	Rock Harbor	20	
Burin, Collin's Cove	38		Mortier Bay	27	£5
Burin, Stepside	17		Spoon Cove	38	70
Great Burin	48	80	Port-au-Bras, vacant		100
			Path End, vacant . . .		
	123	£200	Foot's Cove, vacant		
			Collin's Cove and		
			Burin Bay	124	90
			Great Burin	49	40
				258	£305

Increase, 4 school stations, 135 children, and £105 in school property. There were, however, but three schools open for inspection the past season when I was in Burin. Mortier Bay school is kept in a little room, built by the late Mr. John Hodder, at his own cost, on the south side of the bay, and the teacher who lives on the north side takes herself and several pupils across the bay and back daily for £15 per annum; her children are much benefitted. Burin Bay school is held in the Temperance Hall, has a large and regular attendance, and children have made good progress since last year. At Great Burin the children are rather young, the attendance irregular,

and the attainments low ; the room old and dilapidated. The state of education has greatly declined since 1865, then all the schools were in successful operation, and the Episcopalian Commercial School in charge of a most efficient master. In that year I reported,—“So anxious is the Board to afford all the children in the district an opportunity of learning to read and write, that they have apportioned the whole of the grant in the payment of teachers’ salaries.” In that year there were eleven schools in operation, with 298 scholars.

District of Lamaline.

One school, and no increase.

District of Grand Bank.

Two schools are maintained in this district now as in 1858, viz., one in Fortune and one in Grand Bank. The number of children attending then was 146, and the property estimated at £180. The school attendance has increased to 230, and the buildings are of the same value, the repairs about balancing the deterioration of years. Grand Bank school interests have suffered by the frequent change of masters, which might not have been the case had a teacher’s house been provided.

District of Harbor Briton.**SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.**

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Garnish	24	£70	Garnish	61	£150
English Harbor.....	24	40	Bay L'Argent.....	24	50
Harbor Briton.....	15	60	Rencontre	29	50
Brunet.....	28	50	Point Enragee.....	27	
Grole	25		St. Jacques	17	
Hermitage Cove ...	21		English Harbor.....	33	40
			Coomb's Cove	20	60
	137	£220	Jersey Harbor	22	40
			Harbor Briton.....	43	90
			Sagona	74	110
			Brunet	18	50
			Pass Island	29	60
			Hermitage.....	31	60
			Gaultois	21	70
				449	£830

Increase, 8 schools, 312 scholars, and £610 in school property. It will be acknowledged that it requires great zeal on the part of the Chairman to find teachers for all these stations for such a small remuneration, and to keep them going. Also it deserves to be recorded that he has never made any deduc-

tion from the school funds for his services as Chairman and Secretary. I subjoin a copy of his Report, not having been able to visit these schools:—

BAY L'ARGENT.—Attendance regular and discipline good; some improvement in the building. Good maps and school necessaries.

GAULTOIS.—Very good school-house; teacher's attainments humble.

HERMITAGE COVE.—Miss Colly retired from this school in September. Mr. Morris entered his duties in May; he had been training at St. John's, and appeared suitable, but after three months returned to St. John's on plea of bad health; has not resumed his duties; school well supplied with books, maps, &c.

ST. JACQUES.—A very humble school; no school house; school now closed.

POINT ENRAGEE.—The teacher gives satisfaction.

ENGLISH HARBOR.—Discipline good; attendance regular.

PASS ISLAND.—The teacher attentive to her duties; good school house; children improved.

JERSEY HARBOR.—Much progress made; children clean and in excellent order; closed at present.

COOMB'S COVE.—Teacher resigned in September, though the people were satisfied.

SAGONA.—Large school well attended, and in good order; progress good; children sing very well.

BRUNET.—Teacher's attainments humble; a small school.

HARBOR BRITON.—A beautiful commodious new school-room, with maps and other necessaries. Teacher well qualified, industrious and successful.

RENCONTRE.—Small school; general improvement.

GARNISH.—Large school; teacher well qualified; supplied with books and maps, &c.

District of Burgeo.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
Burgeo	85	£80	Rameo, vacant		£50
Hunt's Island	30	20	Burgeo	96	85
Upper Burgeo	54	30	Upper Burgeo	23	70
	169	£130		119	£205

Decrease, 1 school, 50 scholars. Increase, £25 in school property, and £207 in the bank. Burgeo school has always been successfully conducted. It is difficult to get a teacher for Rameo.

Districts of La Poile and Channel.

SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

In 1858.			In 1874.		
Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	Names of Places.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
La Poile.....	19	£70	Plant, vacant.....		£30
Rose Blanche	29	70	Western Point	15	70
Channel.....	62	70	Petites	34	90
			Harbor LaCou.....	25	40
	110	£210	Rose Blanche	66	40
			Burnt Island.....	23	50
			Seal Cove.....	21	30
			Channel.....	93	90
			Cape Ray.....	15	
				292	£440

TOTALS FOR 1858 AND 1874.

The totals of all the School Districts for 1858 are ninety-nine schools, 3,883 scholars, and £4,665 in school property. For 1874, 157 schools, 7,805 scholars, and £9,870 in school property. Increase in seventeen years, fifty-eight schools, 3,922 scholars, and £5,205 in school property—that is, fifty per cent. in schools, and more than 100 per cent. in school children and school property. This advance is much more than in the ratio of the increase of population, shewing that much new ground has been taken up; and it is also much more than proportion-

ate to the augmentation of the education grant. I consider that during the past seventeen years, 30,000 children at least have been taught to read and write in the Protestant Board Schools. The surprising increase in the Local Post Office business is an indication of the advancement of education in the country, whilst the greater facilities now presented for postal communication are reacting for its further diffusion.

As to the quality of education I can only write as frequently stated in other reports that it is too low and has not been advancing for years. But the state of education must be viewed in relation to its cost, and with consideration of the difficulties that oppose themselves. How much are we paying for elementary education? In 1870, after the last addition, the Government grant to the Boards amounted to the sum of one shilling and nine pence half penny per head of the population, and the parents' pay comes to no more than three half pence per head. This sum it must be admitted is unreasonably small to provide a good and sufficient education for all the children of the country (excepting those attending academies, grammar schools, &c., including teachers' salaries, buildings, books, and incidentals. What are the difficulties met with? They arise from the circumstances, the habits and the indifference of the people. Many families are living distributed in small settlements where only a school of the humblest class can be provided for them. Many other families remove to the Labrador during the summer, some go from their summer residence to the woods to spend the winter, and all parents are in the habit of taking their children from the schools at the earliest age they can be serviceable to assist in setting and digging potatoes, and above all in the prosecution of the fisheries.

With more means to employ a better qualified class of teachers, and a better system of education vigorously worked, of course higher results can and should be attained, yet we need not raise our expectations too high.

PUPIL TEACHERS.

During the past year a larger number of Pupil teachers have been under training than in any previous year, viz.: thirty-five. Twenty-one Government nominees, two paid by the Twillingate Board, and the rest for the Newfoundland

School Society ; seven of the first named have left, one has lately been appointed for Fortune Bay, so that all the Government nominations are filled, except for Carbonear. It becomes more important than ever that these young persons offering themselves for the profession of teaching, should be fully and specially taught. Hitherto they have been under disadvantages pointed out in former reports, and I trust that under the new Act some better arrangements will be made for them.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

To compensate for the loss sustained by children being taken from school at too early an age, I would recommend that about £300 be specially voted for the encouragement of night schools and teaching navigation. The teachers are nearly all willing to teach night schools, but they inform me that the fees to be received would not pay for the trouble. I would propose to give a bonus to every teacher who keeps a night school for so many weeks, with over ten scholars, of £3, for the same time with twenty scholars, £5, and to every teacher who teaches navigation, £7. It cannot be doubted that the cause of education would be greatly promoted thereby at a small cost, the room and master being already provided.

SCHOOL-ROOMS.

As under the new Act several new school-rooms will be required, I hope it will not be thought improper to state that it has invariably proved bad policy to engage the master *and set him going in a temporary room*. In this case it will be much more difficult to raise means to erect a suitable school-room, and it is found that the people are not half so ready to assist about it as before the teacher is at work. For want of a proper room well furnished, several schools have been dragging along in a crippled state for years. It is best not to be in a hurry to open a school anyhow, but to wait to get a creditable school-room well furnished before the master is engaged, then the school will have a fair start. Also, I advise to see that the new building shall be well placed, where there will be room enough for a teacher's house and garden. Moreover, it would prevent bungling and unsightly erections if a plan of every proposed school-room were first drawn and submitted to the Inspector, or some competent judge of such matters, for approval.

BOOKS SUPPLIED.

In two former reports I remarked upon the great dearth of reading matter I discovered in the fishermen's homes, for want of which I had reason to believe many children almost forgot the knowledge of reading that they had with such pains gained at school; and I expressed a fear that some reckless trader would come along and do a smart business in supplying this want with unsuitable or mischievous publications, and I recommended the Boards to establish School Libraries. This was not done, also no trader in harmful books appeared, and the dearth continued. But I am happy to report that during the past two years I have met colporteurs of the Nova Scotia Tract Society, both at the westward and northward, actively employed selling books that are just suitable to the needs of the Protestant people,—cheap, plain, interesting works, chiefly of our best unsectarian, religious and moral writers. These books will be a valuable acquisition to the people—they will promote and confirm the habit of reading amongst the young, and will greatly assist in forming the moral character of all who read them. The advent of these agents of the Nova Scotia Tract Society, with their valuable wares, is a matter of thankfulness, and gives a sensation of relief to many minds. Good seed has been first sown.

INSPECTION.

If the future Inspectors of Schools stand in the same relation to the Government as the present, and have to perform similar duties, I would beg leave to remark that it would be a great advantage to receive special instructions as to *what may be their duty with regard to those schools that they find in part or altogether unsatisfactory*; that, if possible, they may not have the discouragement of coming to them twice over or oftener, and finding them in the same state. The reporting of unsatisfactory schools in a general way is found not sufficient to produce the improvements desired. I would also suggest that it might be acceptable to the Boards, and productive of good results, if the Inspector, on the completion of the examination of the schools in each educational District, were to write out his remarks in the shape of a presentment, and address to the Chairman of the Board. If this were done, and the Chairman

disposed to adopt the recommendations of the Inspector, faults would be promptly cured.

In carrying out the inspection of schools, which involves the travelling by land and water all along the coast line from Cape John to Cape Ray, the Inspector is necessarily exposed to risk of life and health, especially when the service is continued for a number of years. I must consider myself fortunate, yet have I been a few times in imminent peril by sea, and sometimes have I been under the necessity of staying all night in the woods alone, and I have found many of the land journeys on foot and alone, carrying my own valise, very wearisome and depressing. Now, I adore and thank a kind Providence I have been brought through seventeen years' journeys without any particular injury.

As there are scarcely any hotels in the several towns and villages, or hireable conveyances, it was impracticable to travel altogether independently, and I had to incur endless obligations to friends both for accommodation and passages. The completion of this Report will terminate my official connection with the Church of England members of the Boards of Education, and perhaps with all; therefore I desire to call to mind distinctly the many and repeated acts of hospitality and friendship I have received from clergymen, teachers, and numerous other friends in high and low positions. I have a vivid recollection of coming to their doors wearied and wanting, of being kindly received into their happy homes, my wants supplied, a pleasant talk, a comfortable night's lodging, and of being sent away in the morning refreshed and strengthened in body and mind for the toils of another day. To them my life-long thanks are due and are feelingly tendered. Also, I am much indebted to the obliging fishermen who carried me over so many miles of water in punt or skiff, who so respectfully put before me his bread and tea, and told me all his affairs as we sailed along.

And I must bear testimony to the good disposition of the inhabitants generally. During these many years that I have journeyed over all the roads by night and by day, I never carried so much as a stick for self defence, and needed none, for I never had an uncivil word addressed to me. I have sent my valise sometimes unlocked a week or so in advance, or left it be-

hind for a few days to be sent on, and never missed an article. I felt all the time like travelling amongst the members of one large family, to whom I myself also was connected.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the Government for their favorable reception of my former Reports, and hope that this will meet with equal acceptance. As far as I know I have always acted impartially, and only regret that I had not the power to effect more good.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HADDON,
Inspector of Protestant Schools.

Hon'ble EDWARD D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHOOL RETURNS.

No.	Name of School	Teachers	Scholars	Value of Property	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Property
1	St. John's School	1	10	100	500	100
2	St. Mary's School	2	20	200	1000	200
3	St. Michael's School	3	30	300	1500	300
4	St. Peter's School	4	40	400	2000	400
5	St. Paul's School	5	50	500	2500	500
6	St. James' School	6	60	600	3000	600
7	St. George's School	7	70	700	3500	700
8	St. Andrew's School	8	80	800	4000	800
9	St. Basil's School	9	90	900	4500	900
10	St. Constantine's School	10	100	1000	5000	1000
11	St. Helena's School	11	110	1100	5500	1100
12	St. Agatha's School	12	120	1200	6000	1200
13	St. Ursula's School	13	130	1300	6500	1300
14	St. Blaise's School	14	140	1400	7000	1400
15	St. Gall's School	15	150	1500	7500	1500
16	St. Raphael's School	16	160	1600	8000	1600
17	St. Nino's School	17	170	1700	8500	1700
18	St. Simeon's School	18	180	1800	9000	1800
19	St. Iude's School	19	190	1900	9500	1900
20	St. Mattheus's School	20	200	2000	10000	2000

Abstract of School Districts.

No.	Names of Districts.	Schools established in 1858.			Schools established in 1874.		
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
1	Tilt Cove & Moreton's Harbor	3	68	£10	8	370	£490
2	Twillingate	3	102	95	6	374	510
3	Fogo	4	177	210	8	409	620
4	Greenspond	3	105	570	8	192	730
5	King's Cove	3	100	150	4	190	210
6	Bonavista	4	161	100	5	432	420
7	Catalina	3	112	100	3	145	180
8	Trinity	8	244	200	8	346	720
9	Heart's Content	3	110	240	5	218	290
10	Hant's Harbor	4	215	230	6	394	300
11	Bay-de-Verds	7	303	260	10	514	450
12	Carbonear	5	324	320	7	516	390
13	Harbor Grace	6	292	220	6	409	160
14	Bay Roberts	3	195	140	6	403	610
15	Port-de-Grave	2	58	130	3	170	250

Abstract of School Districts.

No.	Names of Districts.	Schools established in 1858.			Schools established in 1874.		
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Value of School-rooms.
16	Brigus	3	81	£120	5	196	390
17	Saint John's	9	346	540	14	911	1050
18	Ferryland	2	30	.....	2	30	
19	Placentia	5	135	90	7	198	90
20	Burin	4	123	200	8	258	305
21	Lamaline	1	40	.....	1	40	50
22	Grand Bank	2	146	180	2	230	180
23	Harbor Briton	6	137	220	14	449	830
24	Burgeo	3	169	130	2	119	205
25	LaPoile and Channel	3	110	210	9	292	440
		99	3883	4665	157	7805	9870
	Increase	58	3922	5205			

Financial Return of Protestant School

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Credit balance from past year.			Debit balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Tilt Cove	165	18	6	.....	.....	7	18	10	.....	.....	.....	160	0	0
2	Moreton's Hr..	188	6	4	.....	.....	18	10	3	.....	.....	.....	140	0	0
3	Twillingate ...	266	16	8	.....	.....	232	13	4	.....	.....	.....	276	10	0
4	Fogo	336	16	0	.....	.....	264	1	3	.....	.....	.....	262	6	6
5	Greenspond ...	342	11	8	.....	.....	189	10	11	.....	.....	.....	220	0	0
6	King's Cove...	185	16	0	.....	.....	48	9	0	.....	.....	.....	140	0	0
7	Bonavista	209	0	8	.....	.....	53	9	7	.....	.....	.....	135	0	0
8	Catalina	151	16	4	55	0	0	45	9	1	.....	.....	122	10	0
9	Trinity															
10	Heart's Content	244	10	0	.....	.....	1	10	0	.....	.....	.....	211	0	0
11	Hant's Harbor	245	9	4	.....	.....	21	5	11	.....	.....	.....	215	10	0
12	Bay-de-Verds .	318	0	0	6	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	0	0
13	Carbonear	338	10	4	6	1	4	35	18	3	.....	.....	287	10	0
14	Harbor Grace .	472	10	8	8	15	8	85	17	9	.....	.....	326	8	0

Boards, for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

Expended in repairing or building school-houses.			School rents and fuel.			School requisites.			Paid to Secretary of Board.			Incidentals.			Deficit.			Balance on hand.				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
5	0	0	.....	2	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	0	
2	1	6	.....	7	15	0	5	0	0	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	5	1
3	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*154	10	6		
42	18	6	.....	22	11	8	5	0	0	2	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	3	7
18	14	4	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	271	8	3
19	5	0	.....	2	12	1	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	7	11	
123	7	0	5	0	0	15	13	6	5	0	0	5	19	2	27	9	5	.....	.....	.....
11	1	3	6	12	5	5	0	0	1	16	0	105	5	9	
19	0	0	.....	7	10	0	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	0	
43	2	0	13	19	10	5	0	0	†6	0	0	16	16	7	
21	0	0	14	6	3	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	12	3	
38	15	0	21	0	0	.....	11	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	4	
11	1	6	..	14	9	8	12	0	7	63	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	16	1

* £25 voted to Rev. T. Boone, and £40 to Rev. J. Reay, towards expenses of Pupil Teachers.

† A pound each paid to six members of the Board for attending annual meeting.

Financial Return of Protestant School

No.	Educational Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for the District.			Special Grant.			Credit balance from past year.			Debit balance from past year.			Amount paid in Teachers' salaries.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15	Bay Roberts ..	220	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	5	6
16	Port-de-Grave.	124	10	8	.....	.....	.....	11	12	11	.....	.....	110	0	0
17	Brigus.....	266	15	0	.....	.....	.....	89	9	4	.....	.....	200	0	0
18	Saint John's...	812	2	4	34	13	0	42	13	1	.....	.....	685	9	10
19	Ferryland.....	15	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Placentia Bay .	No return received				
21	Burin.....	No return received				
22	Lamaline.....	No return received				
23	Grand Bank ..	134	12	4	.....	.....	.....	82	12	0	.....	.....	100	0	0
24	Harbor Briton.	354	8	4	50	0	0	45	12	10	.....	.....	343	15	0
25	Burgeo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	4	1
26	La Poile.....	183	17	4	.....	.....	.....	57	19	3	.....	.....	94	11	8
27	Channel.....	126	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17	9*
		

* Including £8 5s. 6d. paid to Pupil Teacher.

Boards, for the year ending 30th June, 1874.

Expended in repairing or building 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.
48 10 7	3 0 0	13 14 5	5 10 0	3 3 9		
14 10 0	1 0 0	3 4 10	.....	1 5 0	.....	6 3 10
76 4 8	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 6 0	.....	.....	64 5 8
17 14 4	35 6 0	35 3 9	15 0 0	2 13 6	.....	7 9 10
1 7 4	.....	26 1 8	5 0 0	1 5 0	.....	83 10 4
94 15 11	.....	30 0 0	.....	2 13 6	21 3 3	.....
.....	5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	207 1 3
70 0 0	.....	1 10 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0
2 12 6	6 5 0	1 5 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	3 4 11

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	35	0	0	2	14	0
2	Tilt Cove	Simon Gibbons	20	0	0	31	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 Islands	Esau Picott	35	0	0	4	0	0
6	New Bay	Vacant.						
7	Exploits Burnt Island	Robert Whiteway	45	0	0	.....	
8	Moreton's Harbor	Justinian Dowell	45	0	0	3	18	5
9	Tizzard's Harbor	William Holwell	45	0	0	.....	
10	Twillingate, Back Harbor	Mary A. Pride	46	0	0	5	0	0
11	Twillingate, South Side	John Moss	60	0	0	2	0	0
12	Twillingate, Durel's Arm	Mrs. Hardaman	18	0	0	6	2	0
13	Herring Neck	George H. Pearce	40	0	0	.....	
14	Herring Neck, Clark's Cove	Thomas Connor	40	0	0	0	17	6
15	Change Island	James Randall	46	3	0	3	0	0
16	Change Island Tickle	Alfred M. Pike	32	10	0	3	0	0
17	Fogo	Martin Stone	69	4	0	4	0	0
18	Eastern Tickle .. .. .	.....					
19	Barr'd Island Cove .. .. .	.....					
20	Seldom-Come-By	John Bartlett	40	0	0	0	5	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

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 and 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.			
12	10	22	4	6	12	20	210	3	7	12	4	12	8	7	6	1	..	4	
39	26	65	24	34	7	51	231	15	15	..	....	41	23	36	12	6	25	12
13	20	33	9	14	12	26	216	15	9	9	7	6	6	6	4				
14	10	24	6	10	7	20	220	4	6	14	14	10	6	6	6	2	6		
16	22	38	16	12	10	30	180	9	12	17	8	9	4	7	5	3			
....	....	61																
33	30	63	20	34	9	38	216	18	14	31	23	29	15	24	16	7	7		
....	....	57																
44	45	89	12	67	10	70	247	12	29	48	48	31	31	66	18				
36	18	54	13	27	14	28	212	10	16	28	16	12	4	16	12	6			
16	22	38	11	24	3	26	285	15	11	12	7	11	...	10	1				
34	40	74	20	45	9	55	.....	25	25	24	11	8	6	8	5	2	3	3
28	44	72	10	45	17	42	249	22	23	27	14	22	13	21	11	4	4	2	
33	30	63	14	35	14	32	211	17	8	38	20	27	10	27	14	4	8	4	
17	17	34	7	27	..	25	.....	7	14	13	20	9	....	9	2	1	3	4
27	22	49	13	25	11	30	242	11	17	21	15	21	....	13	9	5		
....	....	25																
....	....	70																
22	19	41	8	23	10	26	120	12	10	19	10	17	....	13	5	3	2	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.
21	Musgrave Harbor	John B. Wheeler	40	0	0	4	10	0
22	Cape Freels	Thomas F. Parker.. . . .	40	0	0			
23	Cape Island	Vacant.						
24	Pinchard's Island.....	John Hann	40	0	0			
25	Pool's Island	James W. Cullen	40	0	0			
26	Newel's Island	Jane E. Oakley	35	0	0	0	8	9
27	Fair Island	Charles Oakley	40	0	0	0	13	6
28	Gooseberry Island	Charles Harris	40	0	0	1	10	0
29	Flat Island	Charles Gould	40	0	0			
30	Indian Arm	William Tilly	30	0	0	1	5	0
31	Open Hall	Henry Miles	30	0	0	2	5	0
32	Kiels	Augustus E. Coffin.. . . .	40	0	0			
33	King's Cove	Fanny Whitten....	40	0	0	3	18	0
34	Amherst Cove	}						
35	Newman's Cove		}					
36	Bonavista, West	Charles Thompson.. . . .	50	0	0	7	7	0
37	Bonavista, East	Alfred Vincent	50	0	0	5	10	0
38	Bird Island Cove	Thomas Tilly	45	0	0			
39	Little Catalina	Josiah Stone	35	15	0	1	14	0
40	Catalina.....	J. T. Butt.. . . .	53	0	0	7	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during past year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
48	39	87	25	42	20	65	200	37	30	20	40	23	20	12	9	11	20	20	
1	3	4	..	2	2	.....	202	....	1	3	1	3	....	....	1	1		
11	9	20	12	8	..	15	220	5	5	10	6	9	....	3	4	....	3	3
22	25	47	15	23	9	26	40	22	13	12	18	7	....	8				
10	4	14	3	8	3	11	223	....	3	11	4	10	6	4	6			
18	11	29	11	17	1	16	205	6	13	10	10	7	7	7	3	3	..	2	
26	19	45	9	19	17	28	200	7	18	20	31	7	19	13	6	2			
15	18	33	8	19	6	20	148	8	6	19	7	13	7	4	2	5			
20	15	35	2	25	8	27	261	....	12	23	8	15	8	10	8			
23	19	42	8	22	12	20	236	6	6	30	11	19	4	12	10	4	15		
28	28	56	14	37	5	40	160	16	12	28	16	12	7	18	4	6	6	6	
28	29	57	17	31	9	48	222	7	13	37	10	27	20	18	6	5	3	3	
....	....	20																
....	....	30																
55	46	101	46	39	16	42	240	32	29	40	31	36	6	30	25	19	4	14	
48	42	90	28	52	10	40	203	32	30	28	25	22	....	15	4			
55	28	83	9	56	18	56	200	20	33	30	38	24	21	20	6	13	6		
32	22	54	13	29	12	23	178	14	11	29	8	23	17	16	14	8	2		
58	33	91	18	42	31	29	200	21	23	47	25	44	20	38	25	11	9	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.
41	English Harbor	No returns received.						
42	Salmon Cove	"						
43	Trinity, North Side	"						
44	Trouty	"						
45	New Bonaventure	"						
46	British Harbor	"						
47	Ireland's Eye	"						
48	Heart's Ease	George Vardy	30	0	0	1	12	6
49	Chance Cove	James R. Moore	30	0	0	0	10	0
50	New Harbor	Moses Parsons	40	0	0	3	0	0
51	Heart's Delight	Samuel Humphries	40	0	0	2	0	0
52	New Perlican	Edward Bickford	50	0	0			
53	Scilly Cove	John French	40	0	0			
54	Hant's Harbor	Richard H. Parsons	50	0	0	8	2	3
55	Seal Cove	Robert Belben	40	0	0	1	16	6
56	Russel's Cove	Moses Button	27	0	0	2	0	0
57	Lance Cove	George Rowe	25	10	0			
58	Grate's Cove	Jonah Avery	40	0	0	10	0	0
59	Bay-de-Verds	Jemima Jeans	40	0	0	0	8	0
60	Job's Cove	Elizabeth Holladay	10	0	0			

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

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 and 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.			
17	19	36	16	12	8	28	219	9	15	12	12	8	4	9	6	2	2		
19	13	32	14	14	4	20	280	8	12	12	10	8	5	6	5	1	1		
27	9	36	10	20	6	20	205	10	14	12	14	12	12	14	5	4			
24	16	40	22	15	3	30	210	16	12	12	12	12	16	8	6	3			
45	29	74	14	47	13	40	213	8	19	47	16	30	30	22	11	6	6	6	
76	43	119	22	71	26	75	186	26	41	52	46	31	31	27	6				
35	31	66	10	46	10	33	214	16	30	20	24	17	17	22	8	3		3	
29	26	55	23	29	8	38	214	10	27	18	27	18	18	8	6	4	4		
13	11	24	7	11	6	15	172	4	6	14	4	11	6	6	6				
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	7								
65	45	110	8	45	57	60	213	15	40	55	22	40	35	25	10	5	2	1	
41	43	84	22	42	29	62	188	16	28	40	42	21	9	39	6	3	2	4	
4	9	13	4	4	5	12	103	4	3	6	1	5	.....	1	4			

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
61	Caplin Cove	Joseph Johnson	15	0	0	1	2	6
62	Burnt Point	Josiah Garland	42	10	0	0	11	0
63	Northern Bay					2	10	0
64	Ochre Pit Cove	Philip Goudie	37	9	6	1	10	0
65	Western Bay, North Side	Pierce Hanrahan	22	10	0			
66	Western Bay, South Side	Patrick Walsh	37	10	0	5	0	0
67	Adam's Cove	Robert Jeans	37	10	0	3	0	0
68	Mully's Cove	Levi Garland	37	10	0			
69	Perry's Cove	John Swaine	35	0	0			
70	Otterbury	Joseph Jutson	30	0	0	2	18	0
71	Freshwater	W. G. Withycombe	55	0	0	5	5	0
72	Victoria Village	Mrs. Powell						
73	Carbonear, North Side	E. B. Chipman	55	0	0	8	10	0
74	Carbonear, South Side	Aubrey J. Crocker	55	0	0	7	5	6
75	Mosquito	Francis P. Simmons	40	0	0	1	4	6
76	Bear's Cove	Miss Comer						
77	Harbor Grace	Eli Martin	60	0	0	5	15	9
78	Harbor Grace, West End	Fanny Stowe	43	4	0	3	14	0
79	Harbor Grace, South Side	Wm. H. Webber	60	0	0	4	15	0
80	Bryant's Cove	Thomas Stevenson	60	0	0			

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during past year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
13	13	26	9	11	6	23	109	....	18	8	5	5						
17	9	26	3	16	7	12	84	3	13	13	3	16	10	5	1	5			
26	17	43	6	25	12	24	129	6	11	26	....	28	20	11	10	4		
35	15	50	6	36	8	40	220	10	15	25	10	15	....	6	8	3		
22	22	34	7	14	13	26	210	5	20	9	9	8	8	4	....	7		
43	46	89	20	30	33	55	239	25	31	33	26	34	19	20	20	15			
32	29	61	12	38	11	29	214	13	15	33	10	33	16	10	16	8			
46	42	88	18	32	38	45	208	25	35	28	24	26	7	23	20	14	6	4	
16	16	32	7	19	5	25	212	10	12	10	14	4	4	4	3				
18	10	28	4	15	3	20	205	5	9	14	9	5	6	6					
61	48	109	19	66	24	52	169	22	43	44	56	36	10	64	14	6			
....	....	15																
87	69	156	58	52	46	68	228	34	48	74	64	56	19	70	19	12	3	5	
57	65	122	44	53	25	58	219	28	42	52	42	36	29	47	21	19	24	6	
30	24	54	11	30	13	29	190	12	16	26	8	25	5	14	10				
....	....	54																
64	41	105	26	63	16	62	234	16	27	62	27	57	35	33	16	18	10	9	
26	35	61	14	30	17	35	218	18	15	28	18	30	21	26	15	5	10	10	
39	32	71	21	42	8	40	246	26	22	23	30	15	15	34	7	4	4	4	
25	15	40	10	16	14	25	332	16	5	19	6	10	....	8	3	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.
81	Upper Island Cove ..	John S. Martin ..	60	0	0	3	8	9
82	Spaniard's Bay Pond ..	Elfrida Bartlett ..	30	0	0	1	11	3
83	Bay Roberts, West ..	Samuel Mercer ..	46	3	0	4	10	7
84	Mercer's Cove ..	Harriet Garland ..	30	0	0	10	3	0
85	French's Cove ..	Charles French ..	30	0	0	3	1	7
86	Coley's Point ..	W. H. Bursell ..	46	3	0	10	4	8
87	Hibb's Hole ..	Isabella Collier ..	20	0	0	1	0	0
88	Bareneed ..	George F. Payne ..	46	0	0	7	6	3
89	North River ..	George H. Bussey ..	35	0	0	0	7	6
90	Clark's Beach ..	William Newell ..	50	0	0	0	19	0
91	Salmon Cove ..	Elias Piccot ..	50	0	0	3	16	3
92	Burnt Head ..	Thomas Roberts ..	50	0	0	2	14	0
93	Bull Cove ..	Thomas Youden ..	50	0	0	2	8	0
94	Seal Cove ..	} Thomas Grouchy ..	.. 70	0	0	3	15	0
95	Upper Gully ..					5	5	0
96	Middle Bight ..	Francis F. Furneaux ..	55	0	0	3	0	0
97	Long Pond ..	Ambrose Chafe ..	45	0	0	2	6	6
98	Belle Isle ..	James Hiscock ..	40	0	0	0	19	3
99	Topsail ..							
100	Broad Cove ..	Emma Garland ..	36	0	0	0	14	4

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

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 and 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.			
40	38	78	22	46	10	43	230	23	25	30	20	23	8	18	8	7	5	2	
25	27	52	10	30	12	40	204	14	20	18	10	13	....	14	3			
43	45	78	17	44	17	68	167	16	41	21	11	16	....	20				
40	67	107	28	62	17	68	227	19	27	61	24	36	10	26	10				
25	22	47	13	25	9	33	214	13	5	29	12	16	4	10	2				
61	41	102	19	74	9	70	227	42	22	38	12	24	21	13	17	5			
9	12	21	7	13	1	15	212	4	4	13	12	5	....	5	4			
45	55	100	30	62	8	57	226	26	28	46	41	35	24	41	12	10	7	14	
26	23	49	17	19	13	25	210	12	16	21	13	10	7	9	2	....	1	1
20	24	44	4	18	22	23	260	10	5	29	6	16	....	12	6	1		
25	18	43	8	27	8	25	260	10	10	23	16	14	13	8	3	2			
27	21	48	9	23	16	20	260	16	6	26	20	19	16	14	6	6	....	3
23	16	39	8	13	18	23	260	11	8	20	3	3	8	6	2	....	....	5
22	23	45	12	20	13	28	137	7	9	29	10	20	12	10	14	5	16	7	
52	43	95	24	46	25	52	140	16	23	56	24	35	25	19	20	8	30	12	
57	53	110	38	55	17	50	212	20	18	72	55	17	15	20	15	4	15	15	
41	43	84	25	39	20	45	215	24	20	40	20	25	25	20	15	20	24	24	
18	29	47	4	16	11	20	214	15	12	20	30	16	10	12	5	10	10	10	
10	24	34	16	18	..	24	202	19	8	7	17	13	....	10				

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
101	Bauline.							
102	Pouch Cove	Reuben Pippy	50	0	0	5	17	6
103	Torbay	Sophia S. Wills	40	0	0	2	0	0
104	Quidi Vidi	Elizabeth Andrews	40	0	0	2	10	3
105	St. John's, East End	Philip Grouchy	60	0	0	7	2	4
106	St. John's, West End	Thomas Woods	100	0	0	14	17	6
107	Brookfield	Mary Jane Ward	40	0	0			
108	Ferryland	Sarah Winsor	15	0	0			
109	Aquaforte	Caroline Winsor	10	0	0			
110	Harbor Buffett	No Returns received.						
111	Arnold's Cove	"						
112	Woody Island	"						
113	Spencer's Cove	"						
114	Isle of Valen	"						
115	Oderin	"						
116	Baine Harbor	"						
117	Rock Harbor	Vacant.						
118	Mortier Bay	Elizabeth Hodder	15	0	0			
119	Spoon Cove	Mrs. Parsons	20	0	0	2	10	0
120	Port-au-Bras	Vacant.						

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during past year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
58	50	108	32	56	20	74	239	49	20	39	42	23	18	27	10	6	8	8	
11	24	35	13	20	2	26	201	4	19	12	35	12	6	20	2				
19	24	43	20	17	6	30	216	11	10	22	43	10	10	12	6				
45	22	70	16	40	14	40	199	10	18	42	14	51	27	32	25	10	24		
96	81	177	47	87	43	120	221	26	32	119	....	93	20	22	38	59	39	20
14	10	24	5	16	3	14	220	2	10	12	9	15	10	12	3	3	4	3	
1	9	10	2	6	2	8	44	2	3	5	2	8	5	8	.....	.....	5	5
11	9	20	3	9	8	15	230	5	6	9	3	12	2	9	3	.....	6	6
9	18	27																	
18	20	38	14	24	..	.....	.....	8	18	12	7	6	4	9	6	.....	5	5

Return of Elementary Board Schools in operation

No.	Locality of Schools.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
121	Path End	Vacant.						
122	Foot's Cove	"						
123	Burin Bay	Willis Parsons ..	70	0	0	13	0	0
124	Great Burin	Edward Hollett ..	30	0	0	7	10	0
125	Lamaline	No return received.						
126	Fortune	James N. Haddon ..	50	0	0	39	0	0
127	Grand Bank	No return received.						
128	Garnish	George R. Snelgrove ..	40	0	0	34	15	0
129	Bay L'Argent.. ..	William Miles ..	30	0	0	6	14	0
130	Rencontre	Maria Cooke ..	20	0	0	.....	
131	Point Enragee	Ann May ..	20	0	0	4	0	0
132	St. Jacques	Charlotte Lee ..	20	0	0	0	15	0
133	English Harbor	Joshua Pitcher ..	40	0	0	4	14	5
134	Coomb's Cove.. ..	Emily Cluett ..	20	0	0	5	0	0
135	Jersey Harbor	Elizabeth Grandy ..	25	0	0	.....	
136	Harbor Briton	Mary B. White ..	25	0	0	.....	
137	Sagona	Thomas W. Bulley ..	40	0	0	.....	
138	Brunet	Mary Jane Gaulton ..	20	0	0	.....	
139	Pass Island	John Grouchy ..	40	0	0	15	0	0
140	Hermitage	{ Jane E. Colley .. H. C. Morris ..	{ 40	0	0	.....	

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

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 and 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.			
66	58	124	26	64	34	58	242	30	46	48	47	40	24	35	12	10	17	17	
35	14	49	24	19	6	.....	.....	12	13	24	10	14	....	12	6	....	5	11
47	55	102	41	49	12	86	231	20	39	43	36	40	39	20	14	21	26	12	
32	29	61	24	26	11	50	238	14	16	31	29	13	15	14	8	6	8	2	
17	7	24	7	14	3	16	208	4	8	12	6	6	5						
17	12	29	8	7	14	20	285	5	7	17	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	5
11	16	27	7	15	5	18	217	14	7	6	10	....	7	8				
10	7	17	7	9	1	15	206	2	6	9	5	6	....	5	1			
16	17	33	15	16	2	25	182	9	11	13	6	16	5	5	2	2	2	5	
11	9	20	4	16	..	16	54	6	3	11	16	4	4	5	....	....	2	
16	6	22	11	10	1	16	168	5	3	14	14	14	4	4					
15	28	43	12	23	8	28	212	9	15	19	24	18	12	14	7	1	11	11	
43	31	74	29	29	16	60	216	21	25	28	35	18	16	12	13	3	14	14	
11	7	18	8	8	2	14	206	6	7	5	7	5							
18	11	29	10	14	5	16	204	9	8	12	12	8	5	10	4	....	7	4
18	13	31	5	13	13	24	126	10	11	10	19	12	5	14	....	....	3	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.
141	Gaultois	Louisa Carter .. .	20	0	0			
142	Rameo	Vacant.						
143	Burgeo .. .	John Jordan .. .	60	0	0	10	0	0
144	Upper Burgeo .. .	Sarah McDonald.....	40	0	0			
145	Plant	Vacant.						
146	Western Point .. .	Frances Tipple .. .	20	0	0	3	18	0
147	Petites	Philip H. Brock.....	30	0	0			
148	Harbor LaCou .. .							
149	Rose Blanche .. .	George Robinson .. .	35	0	0	24	0	0
150	Burnt Island .. .	Vacant.						
151	Seal Cove .. .	James Walters .. .	29	0	0	1	15	0
152	Channel .. .	William Reaves.....	50	3	0	19	4	4
153	Cape Ray .. .	Elizabeth Reaves .. .	7	5	0	2	0	0
154	Codroy	F. J. Wilkinson.....	60	0	0	30	0	0

during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

No. of Scholars in attendance past year.			Age of Pupils.			Average attendance.	No. of days in which School was in operation during past year.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Geography.	Grammar.	Navigation.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Under 7 years.	Between 7 & 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Mono-syllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First Four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
9	12	21	12	9	..	15	230	6	8	7	5	4	1	2	1				
52	44	96	18	63	12	46	203	16	35	45	20	18	18	22	9	6			
10	13	23	..	..	..	.....	270	4	8	11	6	7	5	8	6			
10	5	15	3	9	3	.....	.....	3	3	9	2	7	7	2	4	1		
17	17	34	9	17	8	30	222	3	7	24	8	16	16	10	7	87	13	10	
38	28	66	30	24	12	48	221	18	16	32	15	32	21	13	3	17	23	24	
11	5	16	2	10	4	13	234	1	5	10	3	3	4	2	5	...	3		
54	50	104	34	56	14	54	220	19	30	55	25	41	....	30	15	10	12	
61	15	31	14	9	8	19	66	2	18	11	8	....	....	8				
24	23	74	11	34	2	35	222	14	25	8	14	12	....	17	9	2	7	

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	.....	
2	Bonavista	Samuel Rowsell	87	13	10	2	15	0
3	Trinity	No return received.						
4	Lower Island Cove	George Tuff	55	10	0	11	13	3
5	Bay Roberts	Elic Marrett	80	0	0	15	0	0
6	Brigus	William Greene	57	13	10	14	18	6
7	St. John's (Episcopalian)	Eliza. Winsborough	30	0	0	10	0	0
8	St. John's (Presbyterian)	Robert Scott .. .. .	.....			90	0	0
9	Burin (Episcopalian)	Vacant,						
10	Burin (Wesleyan)	Given in Elementary returns.						

operation during the year ending 30th June, 1874.

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 and 12.	Over 12 years.			Letters and Monosyllables.	Easy Lessons.	Holy Scriptures.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	First four Rules.	Compound Rules.	Rule of Three or beyond.			
30	17	47	10	28	9	30	126	7	14	26	6	19	12	7	10	17	5	2	
111	76	187	77	85	25	88	220	30	60	97	48	107	53	49	47	37	13	8	
58	49	107	33	39	35	52	212	20	23	64	23	64	22	23	20	21	29	1	
17	17	12	17	17	17	5	7	3	17	10	1
22	....	22	2	13	7	17	208	....	5	17	7	15	7	11	6	3	15	10
30	20	50	9	23	5	30	213	16	10	24	10	23	....	12	10	3	12	12
60	2	62	4	30	28	38	221	60	40	12	20	30	38	38	4

Return of Pupil Teachers in

No.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board Nominated.
1	Nathaniel 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 Haddon	Heart's Content Board
11	John Spracklin	Brigus Board
12	Joseph Yetman	St. John's Board
13*	Charles Morris	Harbor Briton Board
14*	William Tulk	Greenspond Board
15*	Thomas Moulton	Fortune Bay Board
16	John Jackman	Ferryland Board
17*	Henry Radford	St. John's Board
18*	Alfred Hiscock	St. John's Board

Those marked with a star have left.

Training for the year 1874.

Where being Trained.	When term commenced.	Remarks.
Church of England Academy.	Sept. 9th, 1874.	
"	August, 1872.	In charge of Maggotty Cove School, St. John's.
"	August, 1873.	
"	September, 1873.	
"	October, 1873.	
Wesleyan Academy.	"	
"	January, 1873.	
"	September, 1873.	
"	November, 1872.	Left.
"	August, 1873.	
"	August, 1874.	
"	October, 1874.	
Col. Church & School Society's Central School.	December, 1872.	Left May, 1874; went to Hermitage Cove.
"	May, 1872.	Left Dec., 1873. In charge of a school at Portugal Cove.
"	August, 1872.	Left October, 1874.
"	January, 1873.	
"	August, 1873.	
"	August, 1873.	Left June, 1874. In charge of a school at Belle Isle.

Return of Pupil Teachers in

No.	Names of Pupil Teachers.	By what Board Nominated.
19	William Long	King's Cove Board
20	Mary Colborne.....	Twillingate Board
21	Thomas Roberts	" "
22	Mary Prowse	Col. and Con. Church Society ..
23	Margaret Blackler	"
24	Elizabeth Wilmore	"
25	Dorcas Adams	"
26	Emma Martin	"
27	Elizabeth Cole	"
28*	Susan Carter.....	"
29	Jessie Everett	"
30	Thurza Pourland	"
31	Fanny Renouf	"
32	Susan Mercer	"
33	Elizabeth Crocker	Own account.....
34	William Pierce.....	St. John's Board
35	Robert Mundy.....	"

Training, for the year 1874.

Where being Trained.	When Term commenced.	Remarks.
Col. Church & School Society's Central School.	October, 1873.	
"	" "	Expenses paid by Twillingate Board.
"	" "	Expenses paid by Twillingate Board.
"	September, 1869.	
"	" "	
"	May, 1871,	
"	May, 1873.	
"	September, 1873.	
"	" "	
"	" "	Left June 1st, 1874.
"	" "	
"	June, 1874.	
"	" "	
"	April, 1874.	
"	November, 1874.	
"	September, 1874.	
"	November, 1874.	

No. 60.**Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools
for the year 1874.****REMARKS.**

In presenting my Report for the year 1874, it affords me much pleasure in being enabled to state that I found on my Inspection of the Roman Catholic Schools the past Summer an improvement in general in the Schools visited. The majority of them were working well, and seemed to be making a fair return for the money expended in their support.

As will be seen from my Report, a fair amount of work has been done with respect to putting the school-houses in a good state of repair, and making them what they always should be, neat in appearance, as well as warm and comfortable. Some new school-houses have also been erected; and it is satisfactory to note, in connection with this fact, the amount of voluntary assistance given by the inhabitants to accomplish this work.

The new schools that have been established were much needed in the settlements in which they are located, and they at present fully meet the requirements of those localities.

A majority of the schools visited were fairly supplied with books. In some districts the supply is most liberal.

On the other hand I found some schools and school-houses in anything but a satisfactory state. But, as in nearly every instance, no just cause was apparent, either for the unfinished state of the houses or the backward state of the schools. I trust soon to have the opportunity afforded me of recording an improved state of things in both particulars.

In conclusion, I may add, that a very earnest desire was in general expressed by the Rev. Chairmen, whom I met on my visitation, to have their Schools placed in an efficient state, as far as their means would allow. And as with these gentlemen, after all, rests in a great measure the success or failure of our Schools, such an indication may fairly be looked upon as hopeful with respect to our future operations.

MICHAEL JOHN KELLY.

REPORT.

DISTRICT OF FORTUNE BAY.

The School at St. Jaques continues to be well conducted, and well attended. Present at examination 28. Children acquitted themselves well in all their classes. Writing and entering books, as on former Inspections, very creditable. Cyphering as far as Brokerage. Room furnished with the necessary requisites, excepting maps, and tolerably well supplied with books, &c. Some nice specimens of needle-work, executed by the girls, were also shown.

There were 23 assembled in the English Harbor school, chiefly very young children; but for their ages well instructed, notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by the Teacher in not being able to form classes from the deficient supply of books. Spelling, reading and writing, good. The latter especially so, for young children. Room furnished with a large Map of the World. Correct answers in definitions of Geography and Grammar. A porch to school-house much needed, as well as additional desks and forms to the room.

The school at Harbor Briton I found in charge of the Ladies of the Convent lately established there; and I had the pleasure of witnessing an examination of the pupils attending their school.

I have had on several previous occasions an opportunity of noting the successful tuition of the Ladies of the other Conventual Schools; but I think in none of them have I seen so marked an evidence of this success as was exhibited by the pupils of this school. The ready and correct answers of the children to the questions in the searching examination to which they were subjected, showed a very painstaking tuition, and another pleasing evidence of the great good effected by these schools.

In declamation, some pieces, including dialogues, were correctly and spiritedly performed.

The school at Great Jarvis appears to be working fairly. It has a daily attendance of 24, and a fair number of these are reading, writing on paper, and cyphering. A class of 6 are learning geography and grammar.

The Sagona school continues to be well conducted, and secures a good attendance. Progress making satisfactory.

DISTRICT OF BURIN.

There are two schools in Lamaline. The difficulty of communicating between two portions of the settlement being the cause of the additional school.

There is but one school-house, which has lately been put in a good state of repair. The other school is held in a room hired for the purpose.

Both these schools have a registered attendance of 79, of whom about 60 constantly attend.

The progress making appears satisfactory. A fair percentage reading in 3rd class books, and about 30 writing on paper and cyphering.

The Lawn school has also a very good attendance, the daily average being 52. The school-house has been newly shingled, and otherwise repaired, and the materials for painting it have also been provided. The school is progressing with a moderate degree of success.

The boys' school at St. Lawrence was still in the charge of the Ladies of the Convent, at the time I visited the settlement, owing to the Board failing to secure the services of a male teacher. The attendance is large, the daily average being 64, and the progress making by the pupils in their studies, under their present teachers, is satisfactory evidence that the temporary absence of a male teacher is much to their advantage.

30 are writing on paper, 54 cyphering, and 36 learning geography and grammar. There are 96 returned as daily attending the girls' school, so that 160 children are daily attending school in this settlement.

It being on a Saturday that I visited the school at Codlyn, on my way to Burin, the number of children I found attending

was less than the usual attendance; but I was much pleased to find how very well they were instructed. Their spelling, reading and tables being very good for so young children. Their writing was particularly so. The room in which the school is held is much too small, and a supply of 1st class books was needed.

The Burin school has not improved since former Report. The children not at all as advanced as might fairly be expected, and their knowledge of branches learning not satisfactory. Cyphering as far as Practice, and but very few copies to exhibit. The teacher appears competent, and I believe is desirous of doing his duty faithfully; but judging him by results, he has certainly not much to show for his labors.

The school-house has been put in a good state of repair.

The attendance to the Fox Cove school continues to be small and irregular, and the attainments of pupils low. Spelling and tables moderate; reading and writing poor. Badly supplied with books.

There were 30 present at Beau Bois school, a large number of whom were very young.

A number of the advanced pupils having left, the school did not show so favorably as on former visits; but it will soon, I have no doubt, regain its former status under the careful tuition of its teacher, Miss Walsh. A supply of books needed.

A new school has been established at a place called Mary's Harbor, in Mortier Bay. I visited it on the 8th of July, and it was then about 9 months in operation. A frame of a school-house had been erected and roughboarded, and when finished will be a commodious one. School was held there on fine days and at the teacher's residence when the weather was unfavorable.

I found 27 children attending. A large number of these did not know their Alphabet when school opened. When I visited it they were all spelling, and a few reading and writing on slates; all of which were very good for the limited time they were under instructions. The teacher appears to possess all the needed qualifications to make her tuition a success.

The settlement is a very interesting one, presenting as it does great inducements to the prosecution of agricultural pursuits, the ground being not only good but easily cleared, and the inhabitants appeared to be availing themselves of these advantages. This, and easy access to the fishing ground, have induced a number of families to settle there lately. The establishment of a school there was therefore a necessity, and the present one I feel confident will confer a large amount of good. The only drawback to its success being the difficulty the children living at the opposite side of the Bay experience in attending school daily. The establishment of a ferry, which could be sustained for a small sum as the distance across is short, would of course remove the difficulty.

The school at Spanish Room continues to be fairly conducted, although both in attendance and attainments it is lower than in former years.

The children of the settlement are subject to great difficulty, and occasionally prevented altogether from attending the school, from the want of a bridge on the road leading to the school-house.

I found the school at Oderin considerably improved since my former visit. A new school-house has been erected, and was then almost completed. It is a very neat erection, and thorough ventilation is secured in the room from the improved style of the windows. The room is furnished with desks and forms, and also with a map of the world, black board and stove. All being accomplished from the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the settlement.

There were 60 pupils attending, a large number of whom were writing on paper and cyphering. The writers were mostly beginners, but in a few copies the writing was very good. The spelling, reading, and knowledge of grammar and geography, were far in advance of anything experienced in former visits. Cyphering as far as Fellowship. £16 of the Teacher's salary is also contributed by the parents of the children attending. 83 on Register, and a daily average of about 60.

The School at Rushoon is held in a house kindly given by a resident of the settlement, to be used for that purpose, and

as a residence for the teacher for 3 or 4 years. There is a daily attendance of 29, of whom 20 are reading easy lessons, and about half that number writing on slates, and cyphering elementary rules. The inhabitants have promised to subscribe £10 towards the payment of teacher's salary.

There has been a School established at St. Joseph's, (Gallow's Harbor), and also one at Little Harbor, both of which have been in operation for 6 months, with an average attendance of about 25 each, and for the short time they have been in operation, effecting a large amount of good. About the same number reading, writing on slates and cyphering, as in the Rushoon school.

These three schools are not under the Burin Board, as the money for their support has been given by his Lordship Dr. Power, out of the special grant intrusted to his keeping, to the resident Clergyman, Rev. Mr. Morris, under whose management they are, and from whose praiseworthy exertions are mainly due the several improvements that I have just recorded; and also, as will be seen, the introduction of that most necessary element to the success of our schools—the voluntary contributions of the people.

DISTRICT OF PLACENTIA (WEST.)

The school-house at Paradise is in the same unfinished state that I have been reporting it for the last 8 years. Present 29. Not much progress making; very poorly supplied with books and paper. Only two reading books in the school; writing very bad in the few copies shown; spelling and reading tolerable; fairly proficient in figures.

The school-house at Presque is very little more advanced towards completion than it was when visited 14 years ago, and the room is still unfinished. No school held during winter. Teacher in charge of school appears to be painstaking; spelling, reading and tables a fair average; writing very good on slates and paper; fairly supplied with books; cyphering in compound rules. Some specimens of neatly executed needle-work exhibited.

The school-house at St. Kyran's has been removed to about midway between that locality and Oliver's Cove. The removal

took place about 5 years ago, but the house is still nothing better than a mere shell. No school during winter. Only 9 children on Register, 6 of whom I found attending. None being more advanced than spelling and commencing to read.

In the Isle of Valen school 20 children were assembled. School-house still unfinished and room continues to be unfurnished with desks and suitable forms. School held only for 6 months of the summer. Very elementary. Spelling, reading, and tables very poor. Three said to be capable of writing on paper, but no copies to show; cyphering as far as simple subtraction.

The teacher of the Merasheen school had resigned her position about the time of my visiting the District.

There is a small school at Barren Island with a daily attendance of about 10, none of whom are writing on paper or cyphering.

DISTRICT OF LITTLE PLACENTIA.

In the boys' school at Little Placentia, 31 children were present. Children backward. Reading and writing very poor. Spelling and tables tolerable. Grammar and geography, no knowledge whatever. Cyphering as far as Practice, but no entering books kept.

Forty-two present in the girls' school. This, however, was double the average attendance. Reading of 1st class good; of 2nd, poor. Spelling and tables of both fair; writing, with a few exceptions, poor. Knowledge of geography and grammar elementary. Entering books well kept.

The school-house at Fox Harbor has been enlarged, but is in quite an unfinished state, and the room unprovided with school furniture. Children fairly supplied with books, but not being alike, no classes could be formed. Spelling, tables and reading indifferent; writing in a few copies good; the majority being beginners; cyphering as far as Practice.

The school-house at Red Island requires some repairs, and the room some additional furniture. These improvements I was informed the inhabitants promised to make in the fall. The attendance is very regular, about 50 daily, and the progress making, satisfactory. Well supplied with books.

The school at Mussel Harbor is held in the Vestry, which needs some improvements to be effected, and also some school furniture to be supplied. It has a daily attendance of twenty five. The school at present is elementary.

The Ram's Island school has 30 on register, of whom 24 attend daily. A fair per centage reading, writing and cyphering.

There is a school-house erected at Long Harbor, which, it is expected, will be so far completed this fall as to be fit to hold school in. Sixteen on register; none of whom are advanced further than elementary branches.

There was no school at Marquise, but the frame of a school-house has been erected, which the inhabitants, I was informed, intend completing this fall.

DISTRICT OF GREAT PLACENTIA.

In the Commercial School of Great Placentia 42 pupils were assembled. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes acquitted themselves well in spelling, reading, tables, &c., &c. 1st class wrote from dictation, and parsed correctly. Knowledge of geography fair; cyphering as far as Barter; knowledge of rules gone over, good. School-room fully furnished with all needed requisites, and children amply supplied with books, &c., of which the teacher has always a stock on hand.

The School-house in the N. E. Arm has been removed to a more central situation, but was not quite yet completed. The school is very much improved since last inspected. Children of 10 years and under spelled and read very correctly; writing and cyphering remarkably good for young children. A class in grammar and geography acquitted themselves very fairly in the definitions.

The attendance to the school at Point Verd is very good. This school has been established about 12 months and appears to be working very satisfactorily; 1st and 2nd classes went through their spelling, reading and tables, very correctly; some of the children in the 2nd class being not more than eight or nine years of age; a class cyphered and wrote from dictation very correctly; writing generally good. The house in which school is held not suitable; but I was informed the inhabitants

intend enlarging and otherwise improving it during the winter. School well supplied with books, &c.

The attendance to the school at S. E. Arm is also very good. I found 48 assembled although the 1st class was absent; the spelling, reading and tables of 2nd and 3rd classes were very fairly performed; a large number were writing, but were mostly beginners; cyphering in the compound rules. School-house not completed, but during the fall and winter I was informed it was to be quite finished. School fully supplied with books, &c.

The teachers of these three last mentioned schools are females, and they appear to be discharging their duties very efficiently.

The school at Distress, which has a daily attendance of about 20, seems to be working fairly, and the pupils are much better advanced than was formerly the case.

The school at Branch was closed at the time I visited the district; but I have been informed lately by the Rev. Chairman of the district that it is now in operation. The return furnished by the late teacher, if it be a correct statement, shows a very creditable state of progress making; 21 writing on paper, 31 cyphering, and 24 in geography and grammar; daily attendance 36. These two schools are also well supplied with books, &c., &c.

DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.

The school-house, River-head St. Mary's, is not yet completed; a porch and second floor is much needed; present 27, all of whom were very young; the spelling, reading and tables, were very good for so young children; badly provided with books and paper; for the want of the latter no copies written for some time.

I am quite unable to account for the continued backward state of the school at St. Mary's; the average daily attendance 14; about one-third of what it ought to be, and only 4 writing on paper, and not one cyphering of the 21 registered pupils. This is certainly not very hopeful for the rising male population of St. Mary's.

The school-house at Gaskers also requires a porch and second floor; present, 17; children though not advanced were carefully instructed; spelling and tables correct; read fairly; cyphering in Compound Rules and commencing to write. A supply of books needed.

The average attendance to the school at Holyrood is 20; children were making fair progress; spelling, reading and writing being very fair, cyphering as far as Interest. A supply of books needed, and house requires some repairs.

The school-house, South side of Salmonier, requires a porch, and the room needs to be furnished with desks and forms; present 25; spelling, reading and writing, for the age of pupils, very fair; deficient in tables; cyphering as far as Compound Rules. A supply of reading books needed.

The teacher of the school North Side of the Arm was absent when I visited it; but from the return furnished by her, I find that the attendance has very much increased, and a fair advance made in branches taught since last year.

DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S.

The attendance to the Brookfield School has been small and irregular for the past year, the average being but 18 from 53 on register. House undergoing repairs; present 12; very poorly supplied with books; children read from their spelling books; a large number of copy and entering books shown, the writing in which was on the whole good; children present young and just commencing to read.

The school-house at Kilbride has been put in good repair and the room papered; present 18; a large number writing on paper, and for so young children, some not being more than 10 years of age, the writing was very good; the elder children absent, those present spelling and commencing to read, both of which were fairly performed. Supply of books deficient.

In consequence of the pupils of the Lower School of the Orphan Asylum being advanced to the Upper at an earlier period of their tuition than was previously the case, the children I found attending were not so advanced as those at last Inspection; they were, however, well instructed in what they

were then learning, and the teacher appears to be discharging his duties faithfully.

In the Upper School 21 were in attendance. Only 2 of the 1st class present, and these were fairly instructed in grammar, geography, cyphering, globes, &c. The 2nd class had a moderate knowledge of the branches they were learning. The writing in copy books exhibited was moderately good.

The school at Quidi Vidi continues to be well conducted. The children I found attending exhibited, as on former inspections, the careful tuition of their teacher. The 1st class went through reading, cyphering, geography, grammar and dictation, very creditably. The 2nd class also acquitted themselves fairly in spelling, reading, &c., some of the children being very young. In both classes pronunciation was carefully attended to; cyphering as far as Fellowship.

In the Bally Haly school 20 were attending. Progress making very moderate. Spelling, reading, and tables of 1st class indifferent; remainder of pupils spelling and commencing to read; writing moderately good; cyphering as far as Proportion. House has been put in thorough repair.

The school at Coady's Well is very elementary, and the attendance very poor. I found only 3 attending; 3 writing on paper, and these beginners; cyphering in elementary rules. House has been put in good repair.

The school-house at Torbay has also been put in thorough state of repair, and the school is well supplied with books. Present 55. The teacher stated that when he took charge the pupils were very backward, and I am quite prepared to believe that statement. A class of 20 read tolerably well, but were deficient in tables and spelling. Writing in some of the copies very good. I feel satisfied that a favorable change in the status of this school will soon be exhibited from the tuition of its present teacher.

The attendance to the Outer Cove school is small and irregular. Present 11. School elementary. A supply of reading books needed.

In the Logy Bay school 25 present. The children at present attending are very young, yet their spelling, reading, and writing, were very creditable. House needs repairing.

I called twice at the school, River Head of St. John's, but on both occasions it was closed.

I was obliged to defer the Inspection of the remaining schools of this District until next year.

The schools in the Districts of Harbor Main and Brigus were inspected, but as they have been so fully reported nearly every year, a detailed statement of them will not be necessary in this Report.

The nine schools in the Harbor Main District have been in full operation the past year, having a daily attendance of 291 pupils, or an average of 32 for each school.

The improvements and repairs of school-houses referred to in last Report as needed, have been effected, and to which I will more particularly refer in next Report.

One of the schools in the Brigus District was closed for a short period in consequence of the resignation of the teacher. With this exception the six schools of this District were in good working order the past year, with a daily attendance of 152 pupils, being an average for each school of 25. Some needed improvements have been effected with respect to the school-houses, including an addition to the school-house on the Gould's road, for the purpose of forming a residence for the teacher. This addition has been carried out in keeping with the style of the fine building to which it is connected.

In all the schools visited, catechism was taught, and the children in general had a very good knowledge of it.

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Fortune Harbor.....	John Power	25	0	0			
2	Ditto, Female	Miss Maher	25	0	0	1	5	0
3	Tilt Cove.. ..	Miss Doyle						
4	Fogo	James Shea	24	0	0			
5	Joe Batt's Arm	Miss Conway	25	0	0			
6	Tilton Harbor	Joseph Cahill	45	0	0	12	6	8
7	Bonavista	Miss Gould	25	0	0	0	3	4
8	Catalina	No return.						
9	Ragged Harbor.....	"						
10	St. Croix	Philip Mathew	25	0	0			
11	Red Cliff Island.....	No return.						
12	Plate Cove	"						
13	Knight's Cove	Michael Flynn	20	0	0	3	7	0
14	Trinity	Patrick Eagan	30	0	0	0	10	0
15	Turk's Cove	Miss Carberry	20	0	0			
16	Low Point	Miss Murphy	20	0	0			
17	Job's Cove	William Broderick	25	0	0			
18	Northern Bay	Joseph Collins	30	0	0	0	19	0
19	Western Bay	Richard Fitzgerald	25	0	0			
20	Broad Cove	John Molloy	25	0	0	1	3	0

Schools, for the year 1874.

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.	With ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
9	6	15	10	2	7	6	11	4	6	7	2	1	1			
12	18	30	25	5	11	14	25	5	5	3	2	4	.....	.....		2
16	12	28	24	10	1	6	22	6	8	6	....	8				
23	13	36	20	10	21	5	31	5	15	11	....	26				
13	15	28	24	8	16	4	24	4	6	6	....	6				
74	46	120	87	18	69	33	90	30	29	61	40	39	23	30	30	2
13	19	32	18	10	12	10	15	17	6	12	4	15	2	1	5	
28	32	60	30	21	32	7	55	5	7	12	4	17	4	3		
18	36	54	25	15	30	9	45	9	8	19	8	17	6	1	2	
18	14	32	12	12	15	5	25	7	10	11	....	18	3			
7	12	19	8	4	8	7	15	4	4	5	1	7	3	1	1	
11	11	22	12	7	8	7	13	9	4	9	3	7	6	6		
25	24	49	21	12	21	16	39	10	8	16	10	12	4			
32	28	60	20	8	30	22	45	15	12	27	20	53	4	8	5	
13	15	28	14	8	14	6	20	8	6	10	....	8	22			
39	25	64	28	17	34	13	54	10	11	23	....	17	6			

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	Crocker's Cove	Miss Bransfield	25	0	0	0	10	6
22	Carbonear	Laurence Mackey	80	0	0	5	10	0
23	Do. South Side.. ..	John O'Keefe.. ..	60	0	0	5	15	0
24	Mosquito	Miss Meaney	25	0	0	1	16	0
25	Harbor Grace	No Return.						
26	Do. River Head	Miss Kelly	16	0	0	2	0	0
27	Do. River Head	Mrs. Stapleton	16	0	0	0	7	0
28	Feather Point	Not in operation.						
29	Upper Island Cove	William Kilfoy .. .	30	0	0	.....	
30	Spaniard's Bay	John Lynch	30	0	0	1	12	6
31	Bay Roberts	John Keefe	30	0	0	5	10	0
32	Northern Gut	Edward Kenny	30	0	0	0	10	0
33	Cupid's	Miss Power	20	0	0	.....	
34	Gould's Road	Patrick Haberlin	30	0	0	..	.....
35	Brigus	Patrick Power	35	0	0	1	10	0
36	Turk's Gut	Miss Kehoe	20	0	0	.....	
37	Colliers	James Hearne	35	0	0	.....	
38	Bacon Cove	Mrs. Cole	25	0	0	.....	
39	Salmon Cove	James Woodford	35	0	0	1	16	0
40	Conception Harbor	William Kennedy,	35	0	0	3	7	5

Schools, for the year 1874.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	With Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
23	24	47	26	6	37	4	41	6	11	11	....	15	.....	1	2	
150	....	150	70	30	85	35	110	40	25	90	30	75	30	28	18	7
106	....	106	30	30	55	21	76	30	10	55	....	44	16	24	6	5
16	23	39	22	9	21	9	24	15	10	16	....	9	9	9	9	
5	31	36	21	7	20	9	26	10	9	16	....	16	4	...		
9	40	49	25	26	15	8	42	7	16	7	....	20	3	4	4	
30	20	50	24	6	34	10	36	14	6	14	..	18	6	10	8	
26	23	49	17	12	20	17	42	7	....	12	....	7	5	2	2	
64	46	110	45	16	53	42	64	46	15	64	17	95	35	14	14	
22	18	40	25	15	19	6	36	4	14	....	....	2	2	....	....	1
26	19	45	20	10	20	15	34	11	15	14	10	22	10	3		
26	24	50	22	15	19	16	40	10	12	18	16	31	14	8	5	
40	...	40	23	12	20	8	30	10	9	16	7	17	7	5	5	2
23	17	40	17	14	21	5	33	7	15	14	....	14	4	3	2	
40	30	70	28	25	35	10	64	6	24	16	....	24	10	6	2	
20	15	35	20	12	18	5	28	7	10	10	....	19	3	6	6	
47	43	90	50	32	46	12	70	20	29	23	...	61	10	13	13	
115	....	115	70	60	40	15	100	15	80	25	15	75	15	15	15	

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
41	Harbor Main	Edward Murry	50	0	0	.....	
42	Chapel's Cove	Miss Sullivan	25	0	0	.....	
43	Holyrood	Roger Kennedy	35	0	0	.....	
44	Ditto, South Side	Miss Donnelly	25	0	0	.....	
45	Ditto, North Side	Miss Cunningham	25	0	0	.....	
46	Killigrews	No return.						
47	Topsail	"						
48	Topsail Road	"						
49	Brookfield	John Hacket	40	0	0	0	15	0
50	Kilbride	Miss Keating	21	0	0	0	10	0
51	Goulds	No return.						
52	Petty Harbor	"						
53	Black Head	Mrs. Dooley	27	0	0	.....	
54	Freshwater	No return.						
55	Orphan Asylum	Edward St. George	100	0	0	.....	
56	Ditto, Lower School	Robert McKeown	80	0	0	.....	
57	River Head	Thomas Foster	60	0	0	.....	
58	Freshwater Road	John Roche	40	0	0	2	7	0
59	Quidi Vidi	Miss Roche	40	0	0	2	15	0
60	Bally Haly	No return.						

Schools, for the year 1874.

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.	With ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
70	.....	70	30	20	36	14	54	16	12	37	12	35	24	20	16
40	30	70	26	42	24	4	66	4	12	8	2	13	4	6	2	
37	16	53	25	30	20	3	43	10	.....	10	3	15	3	3	3
21	20	41	17	14	21	6	32	9	20	8	4	22	6	4	8	
23	22	45	20	15	28	2	35	10	19	15	.....	29	4	4	4
34	19	53	18	21	18	14	34	19	11	26	.....	22	12	8	8
21	16	37	20	12	20	5	30	7	20	16	6	13	4			
30	21	51	30	8	29	14	51	.....	9	26	.....	41	5	5	
80	80	43	..	30	50	80	...	80	18	62	18	80	80	9
136	.....	136	71	37	54	45	101	35	47	25	.....	31			
110	.....	110	80	30	65	15	100	10	8	30	16	41	16	10	15
21	19	40	15	16	16	8	29	11	.....	7	.....	15	2	.....	1
30	46	76	44	20	36	20	35	41	25	20	12	23	10	.....	10

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality		Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
61	Logy Bay	.....	Miss St. George	25	0	0	0	10	0
62	Outer Cove	.. ...	Richard Cuddihy	35	0	0	.....	
63	Torbay ..	.....	John Grace	30	0	0	4	0	0
64	Flat Rock	.....	No Return.						
65	Pouch Cove	.....	Richard Grace	30	0	0	1	5	0
66	Coady's Well	.....	John Gladney	30	0	0	.....	
67	Portugal Cove	.....	Francis Grace	40	0	0	0	10	0
68	Belle Isle	.....	No Return.						
69	Bay Bulls	.....	Gerald Whelan	50	0	0	4	15	0
70	Do. Female	.....	Miss Shea	30	0	0	2	0	0
71	Witless Bay	.....	James Shanahan	40	0	0	..	.....
72	Mobile ..	.....	Miss Coonan	25	0	0	1	1	0
73	Caplin Cove	.....	James Whelan	25	0	0	.....	
74	Toad's Cove	.....	Thomas Cunningham ..	30	0	0	.....	
75	Brigus, South	.....	No Return.						
76	Admiral's Cove	.....	"					
77	Caplin Bay	.....	Miss Getherall	12	0	0	.....	
78	Cape Broyle	.....	Cornelius Hartery	35	0	0	.....	
79	Do. Female	..	Miss Kelly	16	0	0	.....	
80	Aquaforte	.....	Mrs. Oliphant	15	0	0	.....	

Schools, for the year 1874.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	With Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
23	13	36	24	14	17	5	25	11	8	14	11	10	4	11	11	
16	16	32	20	7	21	4	32	.....	3	10	.....	6	4	.....	.....
100	.....	100	40	15	49	36	100	.....	40	19	.....	14	3	.....	.....
31	22	53	33	16	31	6	47	6	18	19	.....	12	6	6	.....
16	12	28	15	4	23	1	28	... ..	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
28	32	60	25	34	26	..	40	20	31	22	..	43	5	4	4	
65	.....	65	48	8	31	26	42	23	12	40	9	21	36	40	29	6
.....	53	53	40	29	17	7	30	23	21	23	9	35	18	20	25	
54	.....	54	32	20	18	16	36	18	12	24	12	24	12	6	6	
15	25	40	30	12	15	13	30	10	14	9	.....	16	1	2	2	
20	18	38	25	10	10	18	28	10	7	8	.....	14	5	.....	4	
25	32	57	40	18	30	9	45	12	18	19	...	26	6	.....	.....
19	23	42	23	8	30	4	28	14	17	12	3	18	5	12	12	
41	.....	41	18	25	13	3	29	12	6	24	6	16	8	6	6	6
.....	39	39	18	16	14	9	33	6	8	10	...	8	1	5	5	
23	23	46	20	5	33	8	35	11	29	17	6	16	1	.....	2	

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
81	Kingsman's Cove	Miss Coady	12	0	0	0	5	0
82	Fermeuse	No return.						
83	Renews	Miss Jackman	12	0	0			
84	Ditto, Female	Mrs. Johnson . . .	20	0	0	0	10	0
85	Ditto, North Side	Miss Slaney	12	0	0			
86	Broad Cove	Miss Deacon	16	0	0			
87	Trepassey	Miss Butler	27	0	0			
88	Portugal Cove	Miss Nowlan	15	0	0			
89	Holyrood, St. Mary's	Miss Neil	22	0	0			
90	Gaskers	Miss Grace	20	0	0			
91	St. Mary's	Patrick Walsh	40	0	0			
92	Ditto, Riverhead	Miss Hogan	18	0	0			
93	Salmonier, South Side	Miss Neil	20	0	0			
94	Ditto, North Side	Miss Hogan	20	0	0			
95	Branch	Miss Hartigan	20	0	0			
96	Distress	Miss Flynn	20	0	0			
97	Placentia, N. E. Arm	Miss Collins	20	0	0			
98	Ditto, S. E. Arm	Miss Collins	20	0	0			
99	Point Verd	Miss Rielly	20	0	0			
100	Little Placentia	John Rielly	32	17	0			

Schools, for the year 1874.

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.	With ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
25	33	58	40	30	17	11	48	10	15	15	....	14				
60	....	60	35	18	26	16	45	15	16	14	10	23	4	8	8	
....	97	97	45	25	41	31	67	30	20	24	5	21	4	6	6	
20	25	45	35	15	20	10	33	12	14	12	9	18	4	7	7	
38	....	38	24	16	18	4	28	10	10	9	....	15	....	5	5	
30	35	65	48	21	27	17	38	27	12	14	....	20	6	4	4	
9	7	16	14	5	7	4	13	3	3	4	..	4				
10	20	30	25	12	16	2	25	5	9	5	5	9	5	5	5	
12	21	33	24	16	7	10	33	.....	18	13	....	16	.....	5	5	
21	....	21	14	6	10	5	21	.....	6	4						
17	31	48	30	12	21	15	38	10	18	10	....	8				
20	22	42	27	10	22	10	33	4	10	14	6	15	.....	6	6	
26	20	46	34	16	21	9	40	6	8	16	9	9	2	3	3	
21	29	50	36	..	24	26	35	15	14	21	13	32	.....	24	24	
15	11	26	20	7	19	..	18	8	7	7	....	10	.....	6	6	
18	20	38	30	15	19	4	28	10	14	10	....	18	.....	10	10	
30	32	62	40	30	20	12	56	6	40	20	6	26				
27	27	54	39	25	12	17	47	7	39	9	15	30	3			
40	....	40	18	12	20	8	34	6	10	14	....	18	4	6	6	

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
101	Little Placentia, Female	Miss Scanlan	23	0	0	.....	
102	Fox Harbor	Miss Kennedy	35	0	0	.....	
103	Barren Island	Miss Leonard	12	10	0	... ..	
104	Red Island	Miss Ryan	25	0	0	.....	
105	Long Harbor	Miss Ledwell	25	0	0	.....	
106	Ram's Island	Miss Freeman	25	0	0	.....	
107	Presque	Miss Ryan	25	0	0	.....	
108	Anne's Cove	Not in operation.						
109	Isle of Valen	Miss Brown	25	0	0	.....	
110	Merasheen	No Return.						
111	Paradise	Stephen Power	30	0	0	2	5	0
112	Oliver's Cove	Miss Sullivan	25	0	0	.....	
113	Oderin	Patrick Kincella	50	0	0	16	0	0
114	St. Joseph's	Mrs. Carroll	8	0	0	.....	
115	Rushoon	Miss Byrne	20	0	0	5	0	0
116	Little Harbor	Richard McGrath	8	0	0	.....	
117	Spanish Room	Miss Clarke	25	0	0	.....	
118	Beau Bois	Miss Walsh	25	0	0	.....	
119	Mary's Harbor	Miss Marshall	25	0	0	.....	
120	Fox Cove	Miss McNamara	25	0	0	.....	

Schools, for the year 1874.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	With Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
....	40	40	20	15	20	5	35	5	12	10	..	12	3	6	6	
39	21	60	35	15	38	7	60	.....	12	10	....	7	1		
8	4	12	10	4	3	5	12									
36	27	63	50	23	25	15	49	14	12	6	....	15	3	3	2
8	8	16	15	3	6	7	13	3	5	5	....	5			
12	18	30	24	6	14	10	22	8	11	8	3	6	3	3	3	
10	13	23	18	8	12	3	23	... ..	....	6	..	6			
15	11	26	20	4	15	7	26	.....	8	3	....	3			
23	26	54	25	14	23	17	47	7	9	16	....	14	7		
6	3	9	6	3	6	..	9	...	2							
56	27	83	59	22	47	14	47	36	13	29	17	31	7	17	17	
16	18	34	27	12	16	6	34									
16	21	37	29	9	18	10	37	.....	12	....	....	10			
14	12	26	24	...	...	...	26	.....	15	...	....	13			
15	12	27	21	5	14	8	20	7	9	3	....	23	3		
13	18	31	18	11	18	2	28	3	12	5	3	9	2	3	3	
24	16	40	20	12	23	5	40	.....	7	....	..	3			
12	18	30	15	10	15	5	30	.....	6	6	....	11	3		

Return of Roman Catholic Board

No.	Locality.	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
121	Burin	John Parsons	36	0	0	.....	
122	Corbyn	Miss Comerford	9	0	0	..		
123	St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....			.....
124	Lawn	Miss Burfitt	25	0	0	.....	
125	Lamaline Island	Miss Fitzpatrick ...	25	0	0	.....	
126	Ditto, Meadows.	Miss Fitzpatrick ..	20	0	0	1	18	0
127	Great Jarvis	Miss Thompson	30	0	0	.....	
128	Sagona.....	No return.						
129	English Harbor.....	Miss Burke	23	0	0	.....	
130	St. Jaques	Miss Mallowney ...	25	0	0	7	5	0
131	Mussel Harbor, Little Placentia ..	Miss Hartigan .....	.....			.....
132	Daniel's Point, Trepassey	Miss O'Brien	15	0	0	.....	

Schools, for the year 1874.

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.	With ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
43	....	43	20	7	27	9	33	10	14	11	8	12	7	6	6
12	14	26	20	14	6	6	21	5	4	8	4	24	.....	4	
70	....	70	64	19	33	18	40	30	24	30	30	50	4	36	36
44	34	78	52	30	37	11	68	10	30	12	.....	14	.....	4	
22	24	46	40	25	9	12	36	10	10	16	5	14	3	3	1	
17	16	33	22	12	13	8	26	7	5	15	..	13	1	2	2	
19	16	35	24	16	14	5	23	12	10	8	7	6	2	6	6	
12	18	30	19	12	18	..	20	10	6	16	6	18	.....	8	4
11	19	30	27	13	12	5	18	12	4	16	9	8	7	9	9	
20	16	36	25	8	16	12	26	10	14	6	.....	10			
10	14	24	22	8	10	6	18	6	5	7	4	6	1	2	8	

Return of Commercial Schools under

No.	Locality	Teachers' Names.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries.			Amount of Fees collected.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	King's Cove	Thomas Hanrahan	60	0	0	4	0	0
2	Bay-de-Verd	William North	35	0	0	2	0	0
3	Harbor Grace	Michael Scully	50	0	0	7	10	0
4	Ferryland	Michael Kelly	50	0	0	1	0	0
5	Great Placentia	Francis Kelly	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....

Roman Catholic Boards, for the year 1874.

No. on Books.			Average daily attendance.	Age of Pupils.			Reading.		Writing.			Cyphering.		Geography.	Grammar.	Mathematics.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Under 7 years.	Between 7 and 12.	Over 12 years.	As far as Easy Lessons.	With Ease.	On Slates.	On Paper.	From Dictation.	Elementary Rules.	Advanced Rules.			
40	30	70	45	10	40	20	45	25	10	20	15	27	10	7	7	2
30	29	59	48	8	20	31	39	21	16	34	26	28	22	7	7	
140	....	140	46	20	60	60	90	50	24	70	24	60	40	40	24	18
60	..	60	30	14	21	25	40	20	12	30	20	32	10	14	14	2
63	....	63	48	20	30	13	33	30	10	25	7	21	12	20	20	

Return of Convent Schools

No.	Locality of Convent.	No. of Pupils on Books.	Average daily attendance.	Reading.	Writing.
1	St. John's	400	300	360	325
2	Ditto, River Head	300	200	260	260
3	Ditto, Maggoty Cove	150	130	76	137
4	Torbay	116	64	50	45
5	Harbor Main ..	130	89	100	88
6	Brigus	65	49	40	40
7	Witless Bay	130	70	80	80
8	Ferryland	100	50	65	58
9	Fermeuse	60	35	30	30
10	St. Mary's	80	40	30	30
11	Placentia	99	90	76	76
12	Burin	60	46	30	24
13	St. Lawrence ..	106	96	76	70
14	Harbor Briton	50	40	28	28
15	Conception Harbor	170	90	100	100

for the year 1874.

Cyphering.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Globes.	Drawing.	Needle Work.
230	230	220	220	30	30	350
260	200	200	200	....	40	300
137	59	59	53	....	....	60
45	35	38	....	....	....	40
78	78	54	26	....	....	78
40	35	35	6	....	....	26
72	72	60	46	....	....	60
58	39	39	23	....	....	....
32	25	25	....	....	....	....
30	30	20	....	....	....	30
70	60	50	....	....	....	76
24	24	24	....	....	....	14
70	70	70	36	....	....	70
30	30	15	3	....	....	25
100	32	32	16	....	....	60

Financial Statement for the year 1874, as furnished by

Reference to Remarks.	Districts.	Ordinary appropriation for each District.			Special Grant.			Balance from last year.			Grant for purchase of Books, &c.			Over expenditure last year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Fortune Bay	49	15	6	25	0	0	.....	1	10	6	14	19	6		
2	Burin	223	9	2	69	4	7	34	18	4	5	0	0	.....	
3	Placentia, West	No Return.														
4	Great Placentia	99	17	0	66	3	4	.....	2	8	0	.....			
5	Little Placentia	107	18	8	50	0	0	3	6	8	2	5	9	.....	
6	St. Mary's	133	0	0	.....	153	0	0	4	0	0	.....			
7	Trepassey	47	4	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	.....				
8	Fermeuse	110	2	4	.....	.....		.....				
9	Ferryland	No Return.														
10	Bay Bulls	181	4	0	46	3	0	130	13	8	4	18	1	.....	
11	Harbor Main	360	1	11	.....	100	17	0	.....						
12	Brigus	210	5	0	.....	34	1	3	4	13	6	.....			
13	Harbor Grace	612	10	0	224	12	6	114	3	9	14	18	9	.....	
14	Bonavista	280	16	8	.....	30	13	3	.....						
15	Fogo	95	16	11	12	0	0	77	18	10	.....				
16	Twillingate	49	14	0	6	0	0	31	19	8	.....				
17	St. John's	1102	9	7	157	10	0	698	19	0	.....				

the Returns of the Chairmen of the Education Boards.

Paid in Teachers' Salaries.	Building or repairing School Houses.	School Rents and Fuel.	School Requisites.	Purchase of Books and Stationery.	Paid Secretary of Board.	Over expenditure last year.	Balance on hands.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
89 15 0	0 16 6	.....	1 10 6	.....	.....	30 5 6	
270 0 0	40 4 10	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	17 7 3
150 0 0	16 0 4	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....
125 0 0	20 0 0	.....	5 0 0	4 15 0	.....	.....	3 16 0
152 12 2	14 17 0	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....	.....	118 4 10
40 0 0	5 15 0	.....	2 18 0	.....	.....	.....	88 11 0
78 0 0	39 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200 0 0	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	97 18 9
290 0 0	170 8 2	.....	4 4 0	9 19 0	.....	13 12 3	
165 0 0	2 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 4 11
673 11 3	140 10 6	.....	16 17 6	9 11 3	42 10 0	.....	82 15 6
273 15 0	13 10 8	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	19 4 3
100 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	17 5 0	.....	.....	60 10 9
71 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 14 9	.....	.....	7 18 11
973 15 2	376 8 5	30 15 0	23 15 0	.....	30 0 0	.....	524 5 0

No. 8.—The apparent over-expenditure of Seven Pounds odd was contributed by the inhabitants.

No. 10.—A sum of Twenty Pounds is stated to have been expended by the Board this year in paying “two years’ pension to an old teacher.”

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Number of School Returns furnished, 116; increase over last year, 8. Number on Registers, 5792; increase 145. Average daily attendance, 3369; increase, 271. As far as easy lessons, 4428; increase, 126. Reading with ease, 1364; increase, 19. Writing on slates, 1508; increase, 62. Writing on paper, 1892; increase, 33. Writing from dictation, 574; increase, 2. Cyphering elementary rules, 2172; increase 26. Cyphering advanced rules, 643; decrease, 22. Geography, 745; increase, 63. Grammar, 677; increase, 71. Mathematics, 59; increase, 14.

There are 20 schools from which I have not received the Returns this year. The last Returns furnished from these schools give 975 as the number on Registers, and 519 as the daily attendance.

The Convent School Returns give this year 2016 on Registers, and 1389 attending daily. These numbers would give the following grand total:—

	No. on Registers.	Average daily attendance.
116 School Returns furnished	5792	3369
20 “ not furnished ..	975	519
Convent Returns	1016	1389
	8783	5277

This is exclusive of the pupils attending the two Convent Schools of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, and the College of St.

Bonaventure, from which I have no Returns, and also those attending any private schools.

Of the 5792 Registered pupils returned this year, 3622 are boys, and 2170 are girls; their relative ages are 1703 under seven years; 2719 between seven and twelve; and 1344 over twelve years; the ages of 26 pupils not given.

The amount of Fees paid this year is £118 19s. 5d., being £20 1s. over last year.

No. 61

**Estimate for Defraying part of the Public Expenditure
of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1875.**

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES.

The Private Secretary to the Governor	\$924
First Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	1,124
Second Clerk	800
Clerk in Receiver General's Office	1,124
Draughtsman and Assistant in Surveyor General's Office ..	1,124
Topographical Assistant in Surveyor General's Office	800
Deputy Surveyor in Surveyor General's Office .	500
Superintendent of Public Buildings	1,000
Clerk of Public Buildings	500
Engineer, Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges	1,600
Keeper of Colonial Building	300
Office Keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	400
Keeper half-way house, Salmonier	162
Gate-keeper, Government House	277
Carried forward.....	\$10,635

 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES,—(Continued.)

Brought forward		\$10,635	
Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office		800	
The Governor's Orderly		300	
Accountant to the Board of Works		1,200	
Assistant Clerk in "		400	
The Messenger to "		250	
Four Members "		800	
Auditor of Public Accounts		1,000	\$15,385

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court		1,800	
Clerk in Registrar's Office		600	
Stationary for Registrar's Office		93	
Sheriff's Bailiff, St. John's, and Keeper of Court			
House		550	
Crier and Tipstaff		300	
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Northern Circuit			
Court		1,100	
Crown Prosecutions		2,000	
To defray expenses of Inquests ..		700	
Circuit of Judges ..		5,600	12,743

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

One Inspector		1,440	
One Acting Sub-Inspector		500	
Two Head Constables		800	
Four Sergeants		1,280	
Two Acting Sergeants ..		584	
Forty-two Constables		11,288	
Allowance for Forage, &c., for Horses		1,336	
Probable cost of Clothing		1,600	
" Repairs of Barracks		800	
" Fuel and Light		240	
" Furniture and Bedding		400	
Storekeeper's allowance		48	

 Carried forward \$20,316 \$28,128

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—(Continued)

Brought forward.....	\$20,316	\$28,128
Incidentals—probable increase for Constabulary	2,560	
One Head Constable, Harbor Grace	368	
One Sergeant, Do.	320	
Ten Constables, Do.	2,688	
Two Sergeants, Carbonear	640	
Five Constables, Carbonear	1,344	
Two Constables at Bay Roberts..	560	
One Constable at Channel	280	
One Constable at Burin	280	
One Constable at Renewes	280	
One Acting Sergeant, Twillingate	292	
One Constable, Do.	280	
One Constable at Heart's Content	280	
One Acting Sergeant, Brigus	292	
Two Constables, Do.	560	
One Constable, Ferryland	280	
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, \$1,200, and five per cent. on License Fund collected	1,200	
Governor of the St. John's Penitentiary	900	
Turnkey Do. Do.	300	
Two Assistants Do. Do.	500	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace	50	
Senior Judge, Central District Court, Chairman of Court of Sessions, he being a Barrister of five years' standing	400	

OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates	{	As per de-tailed statement	18,315	-----	53,285
Six Clerks of the Peace						
Fifty Constables						
Ten Gaolers						

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

District Surgeon, St. John's.....	925	
Gaol Surgeon, St. John's	185	
Carried forward.....	\$1,110	\$81,413

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$1,110	\$81,413
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	462	
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay	139	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385	
Medical attendance, St. John's Hospital	900	
Commissioner of the Poor	1,154	
Inspector	700	
Assistant Inspector	250	
Keeper of the Poor House	277	
Permanent and Casual Poor, St. John's and Outports	75,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	18,000	
“ St. John's Hospital	9,000	
“ Poor Asylum	10,000	
	—————	118,377

FERRIES.

Great Placentia	139	
Salmonier	116	
Mall Bay	80	
Colinet	116	
Portugal Cove.....	140	
Trinity	139	
Topsail	116	
Harbor Grace	140	
Random Sound, Trinity Bay.....	120	
Little St. Lawrence	47	
Holyrood	140	
Burin and Mud Cove	116	
Aquaforte	94	
Mortier Bay	116	
Connaigre Bay	139	
Fogo	47	
King's Cove to Amherst Cove....	116	
Harbor Breton.....	120	
	—————	—————
Carried forward	\$2,041	\$199,790

FERRIES.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$2,041	\$199,790
Harbor Breton to Jersey Harbor..	140	
Burgeo to La Poile..	120	
La Poile Harbor....	140	
Greenspond to Ship Island	120	
Twillingate and Fogo	80	
Ragged Harbor	80	
Exploits, Burnt Island	80	
River Head, St. Mary's	50	
Greenspond to Mainland	80	
Packet Boat, Western Bay to Cape St. Francis	140	3,071
	<hr/>	

FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Two Men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun	90	
One Man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun	40	
Ammunition	800	
	<hr/>	930

BLOCK-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION.

Two Men's Salaries, \$200 and \$160	360	
Fuel and Light.....	70	
Chronometer Time ..	100	
	<hr/>	530

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs, St. John's Court House..	1,000	
“ St. John's Penitentiary..	1,600	
“ Outport Court Houses and Gaols	2,000	
“ Lunatic Asylum	1,200	
“ Poor Asylum	1,000	
“ Drill Shed	100	
“ St. John's Hospital	400	
“ Custom House	600	
“ St. John's Factory	100	
“ Colonial Building	400	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$8,400	\$204,321

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward...	\$8,400	\$204,321
Repairs Block House	200	
“ Imperial Property handed over to Newfoundland	2,000	
“ Guard Room, Lodge and Gardener’s House	280	
“ Custom House, Harbor Grace	100	
Fuel and Light, Custom House ..	400	
“ Government House	1,500	
“ Colonial Building	700	
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols	6,000	
		19,580

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Postal Steam to the Westward....	23,760	
“ Channel, West Coast and Labrador	10,000	
“ to the Northward . .	14,300	
“ Conception Bay	6,462	
“ at the Labrador	7,000	
“ from Liverpool to St. John’s and America	65,760	
		127,282

MISCELLANEOUS, GENERAL.

St. John’s Gas Company..	1,650	
Harbor Grace Company..	346	
Shipwrecked Crews	4,000	
Dorcas Society, St. John’s	230	77
“ Harbor Grace	120	
“ Carbonear	115	38
Ladies St. Vincent de Paul’s Society, St. John’s	230	77
“ “ Harbor Grace	120	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John’s	461	54
Carried forward.....	\$7,274 46	\$351,183

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$7,274 46	\$351,183
St. John's Factory	461 54	
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	230 77	
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,553 84	
" Conception Bay	461 54	
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	2,000	
Labrador Revenue Cruizer	2,500	
Printing and Stationery	6,000	
Postages and Incidentals	400	
Pension to Widow Chancey	185	
" Widow Buckley	116	
" Widow Oke	200	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384	
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,307	
Postal Service	23,000	
Repairs of Town Clock... ..	69 23	
Geological Survey	5,000	
Salary Inspector of Weights and Measures ..	93	
Cleansing St. John's Streets	1,600	
Newfoundland Almanac . ..	116	
In aid of Sewerage Account	800	
In aid of Water Company	167 20	
Pension to Thos. Read, late Magistrate and Sub-Collector, La Poile	1,084 60	
Pension to Jas. L. Mews, late Magistrate, Old Perlican	693	
Light House or Alarm, Cape St. Francis	8,000	
To finish New Wing, Lunatic Asylum	3,000	
To finish New Wing, Quidi Vidi Hospital. ..	3,000	
To encourage Home Industries	4,000	
Public Works	20,000	
In aid of General Lighthouse Account	4,000	
Carried forward.....	\$99,744 18	\$351,183

 MISCELLANEOUS, GENERAL.—(Continued.)

Brought forward..	\$99,744 18	\$351,183 00
Educational purposes, to be appropriated under Act 29 Vic., Cap. 16, Sec. 4....	2,200 00	
Additional Vote for Elementary Schools, to be divided according to Census 1875	5,000 00	106,944 18
		<u>\$458,127 18</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

 No. 62.

**Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of
Newfoundland, for the year 1875.**

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Governor	.....	.....	\$12,000	
The Private Secretary	.....	.....	924	
The Governor's Orderly	.....	.....	300	
Keeper of the Lodge	.....	.....	277	
Fuel and Light	.....	.....	1,500	
				<u>15,001</u>

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Colonial Secretary	.....	.....	2,400	
First Clerk	.....	.....	1,124	
Second Clerk	.....	.....	800	
Office Keeper	.....	.....	400	4,724
Carried forward.	.....	.....		<u>\$19,725</u>

APPENDIX.

471

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brought forward.....	\$19,725
The Receiver General	2,400
Clerk	1,124

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Collector	1,600
Landing and Tide Surveyor	1,154
First Landing Waiter	1,100
Second Landing Waiter	1,000
Third Landing Waiter	800
First Clerk and Warehouse Keeper	1,100
Second Clerk	900
Third Clerk	750
Fourth Clerk	750
Fifth Clerk	600
Two Lockers	900
Labrador Collector, \$750, and 5 per cent. on all Duties collected	750
Landing Waiter and Clerk, Harbor Grace....	600
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, including Harbor Grace	8,710
Crew of Night Boat	1,485
Non-official Members of Board of Revenue..	231
Housekeeper	185
Incidentals	693
Fuel and Light	400

SUB-COLLECTORS.

Harbor Grace, \$850, and 2½ per cent., not to exceed £300 stg.	850
Trinity	800
Carbonear, \$690; Greenspond, \$690	1,380
LaPoile, \$690, Gaultois, \$550....	1,240
Twillingate, \$690, Fogo, \$690 ..	1,380
Lamaline, \$550, Harbor Briton, \$462	1,012

Carried forward	\$31,894	\$19,725
-----------------------	----------	----------

SUB-COLLECTORS.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$31,894	\$19,725
Oderin, \$462, Burin, \$690	1,152	
Brigus \$462.....	462	
Pushthrough, \$462, Channel, \$462	924	
Bay-de-North and English Harbor	462	
Labrador, Blanc Sablon, and 10 per cent. on all Duties collected	231	

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Bay Bulls, \$115, Fortune, \$231	346	
Ferryland, \$231, Burgeo, \$231	462	
Little Placentia, \$231, St. Mary's, \$231	462	
St. Lawrence, \$231, Bay Roberts, \$231	462	
Placentia, \$231, Catalina, \$231	462	
Tilt Cove, \$231, Grand Bank, \$231	462	
Rose Blanche, \$231, Trepassey, \$231	462	
Per centage on Duties to Outport Officers....	3,097	
		<u>43,340</u>

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Financial Secretary	1,384	
Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office	800	
Auditor of Public Accounts	1,000	
		<u>3,184</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

The Chairman ..	2,000	
The Accountant..	1,200	
The Secretary ..	924	
Assistant Clerk ..	400	
Inspector of Public Buildings ..	1,000	
Clerk	500	
Messenger	250	
Engineer, Inspector and Surveyor of Roads and Bridges	1,600	
Members of the Board of Works, (4)	800	8,674
		<u>8,674</u>

Carried forward..... \$74,923

COLONIAL BUILDING.

Brought forward		\$74,923
The Keeper	300	
Fuel and Light	700	
	<u>1,000</u>	

CROWN LANDS.

The Surveyor General	2,400	
Draughtsman and Assistant	1,120	
Topographical Assistant	800	
Deputy Surveyor	500	
Repairs of Government House	2,000	
	<u>6,824</u>	

LEGISLATIVE CONTINGENCIES.

Estimated Amount	27,000
----------------------------	--------

COURT HOUSES AND GAOLS.

Supplies	6,000
--------------------	-------

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Justice	5,000	
Two Assistant Judges	8,000	
Labrador Judge	924	
Attorney General	2,400	
Solicitor General	1,200	
Sheriff Central District	1,384	
Ditto Northern District	1,384	
Ditto Southern District	923	
Bailiff Central District and Keeper of Court House	550	
Bailiff Labrador Court	207	
The Chief Clerk and Registrar Supreme Court	1,800	
Chief Clerk and Registrar Northern Court	1,100	
Clerk in Registrar's Office, Supreme Court	600	
Stationery for Registrar's Office	93	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's	300	
	<u>\$25,865</u>	
Carried forward	\$25,865	\$115,747

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$25,865	\$115,747
Crown Prosecutions	2,000	
To defray expenses of Inquests	700	
Circuit of Judges and hire of Steamers.....	5,600	
	<hr/>	34,165

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*Two Judges Central District Court	3,200	
† Senior Judge, Chairman of Court of Sessions	400	
District Judge, Harbor Grace ..	1,400	
Clerk of the Peace, \$1,200, and five per cent. on License Fund collected	1,200	
St. John's Police Force	} Estimated Amount 31,620	
Harbor Grace " ..		
Carbonear " ..		
Brigus and Twillingate		
Governor of the Penitentiary	900	
Turnkey Do.	300	
Two Assistants, St. John's	500	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50	

OUTPORTS.

Fifteen Stipendiary Magistrates	} As per de-tailed statement	
Six Clerks of the Peace		
Ten Gaolers		18,315
Fifty Constables		<hr/>	57,885

FERRIES.

Estimated Amount for this Service	3,071
---	-------

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Repairs, St. John's Court House..	1,000	
" " Penitentiary	1,600	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward.....	\$2,600	\$210,868

* If required to go out of St. John's, no extra allowance beyond travelling expenses.

† He being a barrister of five years' standing.

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—(Continued)

	Brought forward.....	\$2,600	\$210,868
Repairs	Outport Court Houses and Gaols ..	2,000	
"	Lunatic Asylum.....	1,200	
"	Poor Asylum	1,000	
"	St. John's Hospital.....	400	
"	Custom House	600	
"	Factory	100	
"	Colonial Building	400	
"	Block House	200	
"	Imperial Property handed over to Newfoundland - ...	2,000	
"	Guard Room, Lodge and Gardener's House	280	
"	Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	100	
"	Drill Shed	100	
			10,980

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Estimated Amount for this Service 23,000

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount of Public Debt, \$1,149,100 73
Interest, payable half-yearly 60,000

STEAM SUBSIDIES.

Postal Steam to the Westward.....	23,760	
" Channel, West Coast and Labrador	10,000	
" to the Northward . .	14,300	
" at the Labrador	7,000	
" Conception Bay	6,462	
" from Liverpool, St. John's, Halifax and America	65,760	
		127,282

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

The Commissioner	1,154	
Inspector	700	
		1,854
Carried forward.....	\$1,854	\$432,130

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—(Continued)

Brought forward.....	\$1,854	\$432,130
Assistant Inspector	250	
District Surgeon, St. John's....	925	
Gaol Surgeon, St. John's	185	
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay	139	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	462	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum....	1,385	
Two Physicians, St. John's Hospital	900	
Keeper of the Poor Asylum....	277	
Permanent and Casual Poor	75,000	
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum	10,000	
" Lunatic Asylum	18,000	
" St. John's Hospital ..	9,000	
	<hr/>	118,377

PENSIONS.

E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General	1,615 38	
B. G. Garrett, late Sheriff	1,269 23	
John Canning, late Collector.. ..	1,485 00	
Thos. Gaden, late Landing Waiter	924 00	
B. Sweetland, late Magistrate	693 00	
Wm. Magill, late Keeper Penitentiary	693 00	
Widow Chancey	185 00	
Widow Buckley	116 00	
R. J. Pinsent, Senior, late Judge Labrador Court	1,154 00	
G. H. Emerson, late Master in-Chancery and Clerk to Legislative Council	1,616 00	
E. L. Moore, late Landing Waiter	924 00	
Robert Bayley, late Sub-Collector Trinity ..	970 00	
Thomas Read, late Sub-Collector and Magis- trate, La Poile	1,084 60	
James L. Mews, late Magistrate, Old Perlican	693 00	
Harriet Oke.....	200 00	13,622 21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried forward.....		\$564,129 21

EDUCATION.

Brought forward.....		\$564,129 21
Amounts under Acts 21st, 29th and 33rd Vic.	65,441	
Amounts under Academy Acts, 21st and 29th Victoria	8,354	
Additional vote for Elementary Schools, to be be divided according to Census of 1875..	5,000	
		<u>78,795</u>

FOG AND NOON-DAY GUNS.

Two Men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun	90	
One Man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun	40	
Ammunition	800	
		<u>930</u>

BLOCK-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION.

Two Men's Salaries, \$200 and \$160	360	
Fuel and Light.....	70	
Chronometer Time ..	100	
		<u>530</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing and Stationery	6,000	
Postages and Incidentals	400	
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,384	
Unforeseen Contingencies	2,307	
St. John's Gas Company..	1,650	
Harbor Grace Company..	346	
Shipwrecked Crews	4,000	
Dorcas Society, St. John's	230	77
" Harbor Grace	120	
" Carbonear	115	38
St. John's Factory	461	54
Orphan Asylum Industrial Department	230	77
Agricultural Society, St. John's	1,553	84
" Conception Bay.....	461	54
Allowance to Patrick Burke	47	
		<u> </u>
Carried forward.....	\$19,307 84	\$644,384 21

MISCELLANEOUS.--(Continued.)

Brought forward.....	\$19,307 84	\$644,384 21
Keeper, Half-way House, Salmonier	162	
General Repairs, Roads and Bridges	2,000	
Cleansing St. John's Streets	1,600	
Labrador Revenue Cruizer	2,500	
Repairs of Town Clock.....	69 23	
Roads and Bridges	90,000	
Geological Survey	5,000	
Inspector of Weights and Measures	93	
Newfoundland Almanac	116	
In aid of Sewerage Account	800	
In aid of Water Company	167 20	
Ladies St. Vincent de Paul's Society, St. John's	230 77	
" " Harbor Grace	120	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's	461 54	
Light House, Cape St. Francis, or Alarm ..	8,000	
To finish New Wing, Lunatic Asylum	3,000	
To finish New Wing, Quidi Vidi Hospital..	3,000	
To encourage Home Industries	4,000	
Public Works	20,000	
In aid of General Lighthouse Account	4,000	
	-----	164,627 58

		\$809,011 79
Balance against the Colony from the year 1874 ..		8,392 16
Debt repayable in the year 1875		923 85

		\$818,327 80
Balance in favor of the Colony		5,672 20

		<u>\$824,000 00</u>

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Customs, including Labrador..	.....	\$780,000	
Crown Lands .....	.....	4,000	
Postal .....	.....	12,000	
Sewerage Account, interest....	.....	3,462	
Miscellaneous sources .....	.....	10,138	
Premium on Loan .....	.....	12,000	
St. Pierre Mail Service .....	.....	2,400	
			<u>\$824,000</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Receiver General.

GENERAL LIGHT HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The Inspector		\$800	
Wadham Island Keeper, \$462, Assistant, \$324 ..		786	
Cape Bonavista " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Green Island " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Baccalieu Island " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Harbor Grace " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Harbor Grace Beacon		185	
Fort Amherst Keeper, \$462, Assistant, \$324 ..		786	
St. John's Leading Light Keeper.....		40	
Cape Spear Keeper, \$462, Assistant, \$324 ..		786	
Ferryland Head " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Cape Pine " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Cape St. Mary's " 462, " 324 .		786	
Dodding Head " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Brunette Island " 462, " 324 ..		786	
Oil, Fuel, Stores, Repairs, &c.		10,810	
Contingencies General Light-houses.....		800	22,067
			<u>\$22,067</u>
	Carried forward.....		\$22,067

HARBOR LIGHTS.

	Brought forward.....		\$22,067
Puffin Island	Keeper's Salary.....	400	
Rose Blanche	"	400	
Cann Island, Burgeo.....	"	400	
Boar Island, Burgeo.....	"	400	
Belleoram	"	100	
Fort Point, Trinity.....	"	100	
Rocky Point, Harbor Briton....	"	48	
Garnish.....	"	48	
Oil, Stores, Fuel, Freight, &c.		3,090	4,986
			<u>\$27,053</u>

JAMES J. ROGERSON,

Receiver General.

ASSETS.

Balance due Lighthouses from the year 1874.....	\$494 67
Estimated amount of Light Dues, for the year 1875..	24,000 00
Balance against Lighthouses	2,558 33
	<u>\$27,053 00</u>

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

A.

PAGE

ADDRESS—

Of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported from Select Committee	13
Read 1st time.....	13
To be printed	13
Read 2nd time	15
Committed	16
Progress reported	16, 18
Thirty-fifth rule suspended	19
Reported without amendment...	19
Read 3rd time and passed.....	19
To be presented by a Deputation of the whole House..	19
Reply to	24
Address to His Excellency on Salmon Fishery Report..	76

AMENDMENTS—

On Bill to amend Consolidated Statutes, relating to Mines and Minerals	36
On Bill for Inspection of Pickled Fish	45
On Game Law Bill	60
On Masters' and Mates' Bill.....	63
On amendments on amendments on Bill for Inspection of Pickled Fish	55

B.		PAGE
BANKS—		
Statements of, (<i>See Appendix.</i>)		
BILLS—		
No. 1.—To amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XIII, “Of Crown Lands, and Mines and Minerals,” Cap. 45, “Of the mode of obtaining Grants,” and Cap. 46, “Of Licenses and Grants in certain cases, and to make provision respecting the sale and management of Timber on Crown Lands,” read 1st time, 29; 2nd time, 30; committed, 33; reported with an amendment and read 3rd time and passed . . . . .	. . . . .	35
No. 2.—To abolish the office of Coroner, read 1st time, 29; 2nd time, 30; committed and reported without amendment, 33; read 3rd time and passed . . . . .	. . . . .	36
No. 3.—For the amendment of the Criminal Law, read 1st time, 29; 2nd time, 30; committed and reported with an amendment, 34; read 3rd time and passed . . . . .	. . . . .	36
No. 4.—To provide for the Inspection of Pickled Fish, read 1st time, 33; 2nd time, 36; committed, 38; progress reported, 39, 41; reported with amendments, 43; read 3rd time and passed, 45; committee on amendments of amendments, 54; amendments reported without amendment and read 3rd time and passed . . . . .	. . . . .	54
No. 5.—To prevent the Enlistment in the Service of any Foreign State, and to prevent the exportation of Arms and Munitions of War, read 1st time, 34; 2nd time, 37; committed and reported without amendment, 39; read 3rd time and passed, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence . . . . .	. . . . .	41

BILLS—(*Continued.*)

- No. 6.—Respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates, read 1st time, 39; 2nd time, 47; committed and progress reported, 49, 50; reported without amendment, 51; read 3rd time and passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence, 52; committee on amendments, and reported without amendment. 63
- No. 7.—To amend the Consolidated Statutes, Title XXIII., Cap. 80, relating to the rebuilding of St. John's, read 1st time, 38; 2nd time, 43; committed, 46; reported without amendment, 47; read 3rd time and passed, 49
- No. 8.—To amend Cap. 116, Title 31, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the preservation of Wild Fowl, Deer, Hares, Rabbits, &c., and to make further provision for the protection of Elk or Moose within this Colony, and for other purposes," read 1st time, 47; 2nd time, 49; committed and progress reported, 57; reported with amendments, 58; read 3rd time and passed 60
- No. 9.—To continue and amend an Act passed in the 37th year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into this Colony and its Dependencies," read 1st time, 49; 2nd time, 50; committed and reported without amendment, 54; read 3rd time and passed 56
- No. 10.—Relating to the Wesleyan Methodists of this Colony for Incorporating Conferences of their Body in this Colony, and to make provision with regard to certain Trusts connected therewith, read 1st time, 56; 2nd time, 57; committed and reported without amendment, 59; read 3rd time and passed 61

	PAGE
<i>BILLS.—(Continued.)</i>	
No. 11.—To amend the Law relating to the preservation of Sheep and other Animals, read 1st time, 56; 2nd time, 59; committed and reported without amendment, 62; read 3rd time and passed	65
No. 12.—To raise by Loan a Sum of Money for the erection of a Building for the Storage of Inflammable Oils, read 1st time, 62; 2nd time, 66; committed and reported without amendment, 69; read 3rd time and passed	71
No. 13.—To encourage the Cultivation of Waste Lands, read 1st time, 62; 2nd time, 66; committed and reported without amendment, 69; read 3rd time and passed	71
No. 14.—To provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master for the Port of St. John's, and for other purposes, read 1st time, 66; 2nd time, 68; committed and reported without amendment, 70; read 3rd time	71
No. 15.—To amend Title XVI., Cap. 58, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Salaries of certain Officers," and Chapter 66 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Post Office," read 1st time, 66; 2nd time, 69; committed and reported without amendment, 70; read 3rd time and passed ...	71
No. 16.—To amend Title 17, Cap. 59, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Board of Works," read 1st time, 66; 2nd time, 68; committed and reported without amendment, 71; read 3rd time and passed	71
No. 17.—To amend Title 17, Cap. 67, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank," read 1st time, 66; 2nd time, 68; committed and reported without amendment, read 3rd time and passed	71

INDEX.

v

PAGE

BILLS—(Continued.)

- No. 18.—To provide for the Retirement of certain Officials of the Government, read 1st time, 66; 2nd time, 69; committed and reported without amendment, 71; read a 3rd time and passed 71
- No. 19.—For Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1875, and for other purposes; read 1st time, 66; 2nd time, 69; committed, 73; reported without amendment, 74; read third time and passed 74
- No. 20.—To amend Title 27, Cap. 102, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of the Coast Fisheries," read 1st time, 68; read 2nd time, 74; committed and reported without amendment, 74; read 3rd time and passed 74
- No. 21.—To Indemnify the Governor of Newfoundland for certain Sums of Money advanced by him from the Colonial Treasury for the service of the Colony, read 1st time, 68; 2nd time, 70; committed and reported without amendment, 73; read 3rd time and passed 73
- No. 22.—For Granting to Her Majesty a Sum of Money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets, and Bridges within this Colony, read 1st time, 80; 2nd time, 80; committed and reported without amendment, 80; read 3rd time and passed 80
- No. 23.—To authorize the raising of a Sum of Money for the Public Service of this Colony, read 1st time, 80; read 2nd time, 83; committed and reported without amendment, 83; read 3rd time and passed 84

	PAGE
BILLS—(Continued.)	
No. 24.—To amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Granting of Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, read 1st time, 80; read 2nd time, 84; committed and reported without amendment, 84; read 3rd time and passed,	84
No. 25.—To provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature, read 1st time, 85; read 2nd time, 85; committed and reported without amendment, 85; read 3rd time and passed	85
Bills assented to	86
C.	
Circulars—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
CLERK—	
H. H. Carter, appointed Acting	12
COMMITTEE—	
On Addresses—(<i>See Addresses.</i>)	
On Bills—(<i>See Bills.</i>)	
COMMITTEE, SELECT—	
To prepare Address of Thanks in reply to His Excellency's Speech at opening of Session	12
On Printing and Contingencies..	14
Report on	15
Adopted	16
On Privilege	81
CONTINGENCIES—	
Report of Select Committee	15
Message for Expenses	68
Report on Expenses	81
Adopted	28
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Relative to the Telegraph Question—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
In connection with the Royal Commission—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	

PAGE	PAGE
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—	
Attendance commanded at closing of Session	86
Messages from—(<i>See Messages.</i>)	
L.	
INCORPORATED COMPANIES—	
Statements of—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
L.	
LABRADOR—	
Report of Mail Officer—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
LEAVE OF ABSENCE—	
Granted to Hon. S. Rendell	26
M.	
MASTER-IN-CHANCERY—	
T. J. Keough, Esq., appointed Acting	12
MESSAGES FROM COUNCIL—	
Agreeing to Kerosene Oil Bill	72
Ditto Waste Lands' Bill	72
Ditto Retirement Officials' Bill	71
Ditto Official Salaries' Bill	71
Ditto Board of Works Bill	71
Ditto Savings' Bank Bill	71
Ditto Harbor Masters' Bill	70
Ditto Indemnity Bill	73
Ditto Supply Bill... ..	74
Ditto Coast Fisheries' Bill	74
Ditto with Mines and Minerals' Bill as amended, and re- questing concurrence therein	36
Ditto with Foreign Enlistment Bill, and requesting con- currence	41
Ditto with Pickled Fish Bill, and requesting concurrence, amended	45

	PAGE
MESSAGES FROM COUNCIL—	
Agreeing to St. John's Rebuilding Bill	49
Ditto with Masters' and Mates' Bill, and requesting concurrence therein	53
Ditto to Amendments on Amendments of Pickled Fish Bill	54
Ditto to Revenue Bill	56
Requesting concurrence in Amendments on Game Law Bill	61
Agreeing to Wesleyan Conference Bill	61
Agreeing to Amendments on Masters' and Mates' Bill	63
Agreeing to Sheep Preservation Bill	65
Adoption of Salmon Fishery Report and Address	80
With Report of Select Committee on Contingencies	82
MESSAGES FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—	
With the following Bills, &c., and requesting concurrence therein :	
Mines' and Minerals' Bill	28
Coroner's Bill	29
Criminal Law Amendment Bill	29
Inspection Pickled Fish	33
Concurring in Council's Amendments on Mines and Minerals' Bill	38
St. John's Rebuilding Bill	38
Game Law Bill	47
Revenue Bill	48
Foreign Enlistment Bill	53
Amendments on Amendments Pickled Fish Bill	53
Amendments on Masters' and Mates' Bill	62
Wesleyan Conference Bill	53
Sheep Protection Bill	54
Kerosene Oil Bill	62
Waste Lands	62
Harbor Masters' Bill	66
For Contingent Expenses	68
For concurrence in Report and Address of Select Committee on Salmon Fishery	76
Official Salaries' Bill	66
Board of Works' Bill	66

	PAGE
MESSAGES FROM HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—	
Savings' Bank Bill..	66
Official Retirement Bill	66
Supply Bill	66
Road Bill	75
License Bill	75
Loan Bill	75
MESSENGER—	
James Corcoran, appointed	14
N.	
NOTICES OF MOTION—	
For Select Committee on Printing and Contingencies...	12
For Suspension of 35th Rule as regards Address of Thanks	13
For Return of number of Grand Jurors of the Supreme Court, &c.	17
To introduce Foreign Enlistment Bill	30
For Correspondence on Telegraph Pre-emption Subject	43
For information as to Commercial Code of Signals	43
For information as to Powers of Justices of the Peace in Newfoundland	51
For aid of Government in the Construction of a Dredge Boat	57
To introduce Petition from Cathedral Fire Brigade	56
For number of Acres of Land cleared past two years on which Government bounty has been paid	64
For suspension of 35th Rule for the remainder of the Session	67
NEWSPAPERS—	
To publish Debates	15
O.	
OPINION—	
Of Solicitor General as to Powers of Justices of the Peace in Newfoundland—(See <i>Appendix</i> .)	

P.

	PAGE
PETITION—	
Of Cathedral Fire Brigade—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
PRESIDENT—	
Communicates to Council that His Excellency the Governor will receive Address of Thanks.. . . .	23
Desires Usher of the Black Rod to summon Assembly ..	7, 86
Communicates to Council that His Excellency will close Session	81
Informs Council of Acting Clerk and Master-in-Chancery being appointed	12
Informs Council of Hon. S. Rendell's leave of absence ..	26
PROCLAMATIONS— <i>See Preface.</i>	
PRIVILEGE—	
Committee on	81
PROROGATION—	
Of 1st Session of 12th General Assembly...	90

Q.

QUESTIONS ASKED—	
Relating to the Commercial Code of Signals	47
As to Powers and Privileges of Justices of the Peace in Newfoundland	55
What number of Acres of Land cleared during the past two years on which Government Bounty has been paid	67
Whether Government will give aid in the Construction of a Dredge Boat	70

R.

REPLY—	
Of Colonial Secretary relating to Justices of the Peace	56
Of Colonial Secretary to Dredge Boat question	70

	PAGE
REPLY—	
Of Colonial Secretary as to Commercial Code of Signals	48
Of Colonial Secretary as to number of Acres of Land cleared during past two years for which bounty has been paid	67
REPORT—	
Of Select Committee on Salmon Fishery	77
Reports laid on Table—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
REPORTER—	
John Howley, Esq., appointed	13
RULE—	
35th suspended	19, 70
ROYAL COMMISSION—	
Correspondence relative to—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
S.	
SALMON FISHERY—	
Report and Address of Select Committee	76
STATEMENTS LAID ON TABLE—	
Of Incorporated Companies—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
SPEECH—	
Of His Excellency at opening of the Session	10
At closing Session	88
T.	
TELEGRAPH—	
Correspondence relative to—(<i>See Appendix.</i>)	
U.	
USHER OF THE BLACK ROD—	
Commands attendance of Assembly in Council Chamber at opening of 1st Session of 12th General Assembly	7
Commands attendance of Assembly at closing of Session	86

DOCUMENTS IN APPENDIX.

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS—	
No. 1.—Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing Copy of an Order in Council specially confirming the Act of Newfoundland, 1874, entitled “An Act for the better securing the Honor and Independence of the Legislative Council of this Colony.”	3
No. 2.—Copy of Despatch from Lord Carnarvon to Governor Hill, enclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council specially confirming the Act of Newfoundland, 1874, relating to the Treaty of Washington; and Proclamations issued by Governor of Newfoundland and the President of the United States, respectively, giving effect to provisions of said Treaty, on and after 1st June, 1874	5
No. 3.—Correspondence with respect to that part of the Coast of Newfoundland where the French, by Treaty, have certain Fishing Privileges.	17
No. 4.—Circular, 23rd December, 1874, respecting the mode of confirmation of an Act passed with a Suspending Clause	25
No. 5.—Circular, September, 1874, respecting Naturalization, to the effect that a Certificate of Naturalization, granted under either of the Acts of 1844 or 1870, confers upon an Alien no rights or privileges in a British Colony	27

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS—(Continued.)	
No. 6.—Circular, 1874, respecting Quarterly Statement of Balances held by Crown Agents	28
No. 7.—Circular, 1874, respecting an Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 41, entitled “An Act to amend the ‘Colonial Attornies’ Relief Act.’ ”	29
No. 8.—Circular, 28th August, 1874, respecting an Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 96, in relation to the Revision of the Statute Law	31
No. 9.—Circular, 1874, respecting the extension of the payment of Post Office Orders to twelve months	31
No. 10.—Correspondence, 1874, respecting the extension of the benefits of the Imperial Foreign Deserters’ Act, 1852, 15 Vic., Cap. 26, to Greek Vessels, in relation to Newfoundland	35
No. 11.—Circular, 1874, enclosing Rule respecting the mode of making Requisitions for Goods for the Public Service	40
No. 12.—Circular, 1874, enclosing Copy of a Letter from Board of Trade suggesting that Colonies refer all proposals for New Signals for the approval of the Home Government	41
No. 13.—Circular, 1874, enclosing Letter from Foreign Office, stating that German Consuls may afford protection to Swiss People residing abroad	43
No. 14.—Circular, 1874, relating to Suspension from Office	45
No. 15.—Circular, 1874, respecting an Imperial Act, 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 27, to regulate the Sentences passed by Colonial Courts where jurisdiction to try is conferred by Imperial Acts	47

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS.—(Continued.)	
No. 16.—Circular, 24th November, 1874, enclosing a Notice from Board of Trade respecting engagement of Foreign Seamen on board British Ships	49
No. 17.—Circular, 1874, transmitting Rules respecting the acceptance, by Public Officers, of Presents	51
No. 18.—Circular, 28th November, 1874, respecting the proper steps to be taken when bringing cases before Judicial Committee of Privy Council	52
No. 19.—Circular, 27th August, 1874, respecting an Act 37 and 38 Vic., Cap. 77, entitled "An Act respecting Colonial and other Clergy."	53
No. 20.—Correspondence on Exemption of certain Vessels from some of the provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act	56
No. 21.—Correspondence, 1874, respecting the control of Recruiting in Newfoundland and its Dependencies, for Foreign States	62
No. 22.—Correspondence, 1874, respecting the prohibition of the Export of War Material from Newfoundland.....	66
No. 23.—Allowance of Act for Granting a Revenue to Her Majesty	68
No. 24.—Copy of Despatch allowing the Act for Consolidating the Statutes and Laws of the Colony, with certain remarks relative thereto	69
No. 25.—Correspondence, 1874, respecting admission of Seal Oil into the United States, free of duty, in exchange for the privilege of taking Seals within the territorial jurisdiction of Newfoundland.....	70
No. 26.—Circular from Downing Street, 19th February, 1875, respecting the Nomination of Naval Cadets from Her Majesty's Colonies	73

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS—(Continued.)	
No. 27.—Despatch leaving certain Acts to their operation	85
No. 28.—Correspondence in connection with the Royal Commission	86
No. 29.—Correspondence relative to the Telegraph Question	104
No. 30.—Opinion of Solicitor General as to Justices of the Peace	108
No. 31.—Copy of a Letter from Dr. Howley, relative to the breaking out and probable causes of an unusually fatal disease, principally amongst children, at Twillingate.	109
No. 32.—Copy of Report of Postmaster-General, together with Enclosure to that Officer, from James L. Prendergast, Esq., Mail Agent at Labrador, during the Summer of 1874	116
No. 33.—Copy of Report and General Water Company Statement, 1874	160
No. 34.—Copy of Report of Thomas Brien, Inspector of Weights and Measures, St. John's, for the year 1874.	166
No. 35.—Annual Report of the Harbor Grace Water Company	168
No. 36.—Report of the Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings' Bank, for the year ending 31st December, 1874	176
No. 37.—General Statement of the Affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland for the year ending 31st May, 1874	179
No. 38.—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.	182
No. 39.—Report of the Notre Dame Mining Company for the year 1874	185
No. 40.—Report of the Directors of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company, for the year 1874.	189

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS.—(Continued.)	
No. 41.—Detailed Return of the Names of Officials, whose Salaries have been increased as per Estimate placed on the Table of the House this Session, shewing the Departments to which such Officials belong	194
Petition from the Cathedral Volunteer Fire Brigade ...	198
No. 42.—Copy of Report of Alexander Murray, Esq., F. G. S., upon the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, for the year 1874	199
No. 43.—Fishery Report of Capt. Howorth, R. N.	264
No. 44.—Report of H. Knight, Protector of the Fisheries, Cape John, 1874	336
No. 45.—Report of Salmon Warden at Salmon Cove, in the District of Bay-de-Verds, for the Summer of 1874	342
No. 46.—Report of Salmon Warden at Indian Bay, in the District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1874	344
No. 47.—Report of Salmon Warden at Gambo, Freshwater Bay, in the District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1874	346
No. 48.—Report of Salmon Warden at Freshwater Bay, in the District of Bonavista Bay, for the Summer of 1874	348
No. 49.—Report of Salmon Warden at Twillingate, in the District of Twillingate and Fogo, for the Summer of 1874	350
No. 50.—Report of Ditto Ditto	352
No. 51.—Report of Ditto Ditto	354
No. 52.—Report of Salmon Warden at Salmonier River, in the District of St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1874	356

	PAGE
DOCUMENTS.—(Continued.)	
No. 53.—Report of Salmon Warden at St. Mary's, in the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1874	358
No. 54.—Report of Salmon Warden at Collinet, in the District of Placentia and St. Mary's, for the Summer of 1874	360
No. 55.—Report of Salmon Warden at Garnish, in the District of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1874	362
No. 56.—Report of Salmon Warden at Pushthrough, in the District of Fortune Bay, for the Summer of 1874	364
No. 57.—Report of Ditto Ditto	366
No. 58.—Report of Salmon Warden at Grandy's Brook, in the District of Burgeo and La Poile, for the Summer of 1874	368
No. 59.—Report upon the Inspection of Protestant Schools for the year 1874	370
No. 60.—Report upon the Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools for the year 1874	430
No. 61.—Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1875	463
No. 62.—Financial Statement of the Affairs of the Colony of Newfoundland, for the year 1875.....	470